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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

CHIPPING CAMPDEN

IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

— BY —

PERCY C. RUSHEN.

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[1911]

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JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

FOR MANY YEARS A BURGAGER OF CAMPDEN,

AND

REBECCA, his Wife,

WITH WHOM THE AUTHOR PASSED SOME OF THE

HAPPIEST PERIODS OF HIS LIFE

THIS WORK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

History is not made alone by princes, prelates, and warriors. Righteous labour hath produced the pictures on the pages of History, the tears of blood are often but stains upon them, and the sweat of kings but as mildew of their edges. Our little lives are but atoms of a world, but the fabric of the great book is made of them.

P. C. R.

The Author is pleased to publish his thanks for the help Campdeners and generally those interested in Campden have always given him so far as lay in their power to further his labours, culminating for the time being in this work, and particularly wishes to acknowledge the kind assistance rendered by the following:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough
The Right Hon. the Lord Sherborne
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P. C. Rushen

Erratum.—After printing the body of this work, the Author finds that the statement on page 104 relative to the working of Westington Quarry is not correct, as the quarry is being worked.

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THE PARISH CHURCH OF St. JAMES', CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

THE MANOR AND SOME LANDHOLDERS PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION.

The history of a parish and its people is in early times very closely connected with feudal institutions, and frequently the only mental glimpses that can be obtained of a locality in the Norman period are those which are given by tracing and reading the records relative to the manor or manors existing in the district. The institution of manors is representative of the whole feudal system, and being concerned with the land, its people, and government—the elements of history—it is easily conceivable that with a fair knowledge of the early history and incidents of its manor or manors, some idea of the early conditions of a parish may be gathered. To assimilate this knowledge, however, it is necessary to understand generally the feudal system, and correct any erroneous ideas the reader may have as regards manors and the early land conditions.

The essence of feudalism is the holding of land of a chief, subject to liability to perform military service on his behalf. Its genesis is very obscure, but it seems to have originated in the early part of the Christian era, during the various European wars taking place then. In those days the human being was more directly supported by, and consequently attached to, land than he is now, and the elements of life were then so simple that the result, if not the object, of wars was always the acquisition of territory and its people by the victors, and not the improvement of trade conditions, transfer of personalty, grant of privileges, and other factors of use in our present complex civilisation, so often the only result now of great and wasteful wars. Land was then fully recognised as the support of life, and a nation had to exist on its own land, which thus constituted the great bulk of a nation's wealth. When a territory was conquered, therefore, it was very natural that the nominal victor should reward the principal of those who had helped him to victory by grants of portions of the spoils. As the independent possession of land was, however, of the nature of sovereignty, these grants were not made absolutely, but subject to oaths of homage and fealty and military service, to an extent commensurate with the value of the land on behalf of the grantor in the future. The grants were, moreover, only personal originally—that is, for life—although in course of time they became hereditary. In this way the victorious chief or king preserved his supreme title over the whole of the conquered territory, and bound his military servers to him as subjects through the gifts to them. Some form of feudalism existed in this country prior to the Conquest, but probably less definitely than on the Continent, because of the isolation of these islands from it. At the Conquest, however, William introduced, so far as he was able, the more developed form of feudalism of the Continent, the introduced system necessarily lacking completeness in consequence of the independent and national spirit of the Saxons and the difficulty of carrying the sword through every part of this kingdom and dispossessing all the Saxons from their lands. Most of the land was, however, given by William to his chief followers, and as these were few, they each had immense tracts. These, however, were largely only of use to them to supply the military servers which, under their grants, they were bound to supply to their sovereign. In order to secure the supply, they copied the tactics which had bound them by granting portions of their land to their supporters under similar conditions to those imposed on themselves—that is, they made grants of land to be held of them subject to military service to be rendered to them, and not to the Sovereign direct. In this way the immediate grantees made themselves overlords, and even their grantees in very many instances created sub-tenures by sub-infeudation, as it was called, until the holding was of no greater size than would support the grantee and be a self-contained habitation or community, called in later times a manor. In this manor the lord would have his mansion, and would retain in his personal occupation such land, called his demesne, as he required for the use of his family. Other cultivated land he would make grants of to freemen, to hold to them for life, or to their heirs, in return for military or agricultural services performed on his demesne; and these freemen later were termed freeholders, because they held free of his will. Other lands he allowed the semi-servile villeins or bordars or cottars to hold at his will, in return for agricultural and other menial services, which villeins, etc., by long lack of disturbance by their lords, gradually acquired rights of occupation by custom, which their lords were later helpless to break. These holders were later called copyholders, because their only proof of title is a copy of that part of their lord's manorial roll or record on which his acceptance of them as possessors is enrolled. In the later mediæval times most of the services due by tenants to their lords were commuted for money payments, termed quit rents, as they were in quittance of their services, and by a statute of Charles II. all military service was abolished. These money payments being fixed, and the nominal value of money decreasing, as usual, with civilisation, they are now little more than nominal, and not worth the cost of collecting as a rule. Within his manor every lord held a court baron and a court leet, in which he administered the law by himself or his steward or reeve, and also enforced the customs of his manor. As the jurors of some of these courts had to be com-

posed of freeholders of the manor—and, moreover, there was no tenure strictly between the lord and any but his freeholders—a manor cannot exist legally unless there be freeholders holding land of its lord.

Most manors have been created by sub-infeudation—that is, they are not held by their lords of the king direct, but only through mesne lords. But some manors were and are held in chief, or *in capite*—that is, of the King direct. Sub-infeudation was stopped by that Statute of Edward I. which allowed free alienation of land without license of the lord of which it was held.

Now, nothing is known of the Manor of Campden in Saxon times, and the first record concerning it is contained in Domesday Book, that wonderful record effected by the Conqueror of all the land of England held directly or indirectly of him. It states: "The same earl holds Campdene in Wideles hundred. Earl Harold held it. There are fifteen hides taxed. In demesne are six plow tillages and fifty villeins and eight bordars, with twenty-one plow tillages. There are 12 servi and 2 mills of 6s. 2d. and 3 ancillae. It was worth £30—now only £20." Witelai or Wideles hundred, with other hundreds, were later consolidated to form the present hundred of Kiftsgate. In consequence of this consolidation of the Saxon hundreds and the decreased value of the manor after the Conquest, it seems that the cultivated area of the manor and its population had decreased in the eleventh century. A hide was a Norman measure of land varying in different parts of the country. In this county a hide is presumed to have averaged about 290 acres; therefore the cultivated land of Campden even at this time amounted to some 3,300 acres—more than three-quarters of the parish. So far as can be ascertained, the manor of Campden was co-extensive with the parish approximately, although this is by no means always the case, one parish often having several manors within it, and one manor sometimes having lands in several parishes. Consequently it may be assumed that in the Conqueror's time three-quarters of the parish was cultivated and the remainder, which was also probably part of the manor, was the lord's waste—that is, land not worth cultivation, but from which he, and in many cases by custom his tenants also, could take gravel and fuel, etc. Later these wastes became what are now called commons, over which the public generally assumes it has the right to roam and enjoy; but, subject to rights of way, it has no legal rights whatever generally, those being reserved for the tenants of the manor of which it is the waste. This manor was one of the largest in the county; but, curiously enough in the light of later records there was no pasture, wood, or meadow within it at Domesday. Otherwise the cultivation area remained very much the same until the enclosure of 1799.

The latter earl referred to in Domesday was Harold, the late King, who being slain at Senlac, many of his possessions, including Campden, were given to Hugh Lupus Viscount Durancie, the earl first referred to in Domesday, and a son of Richard Viscount Albrincis, by Margaret, a sister of the Conqueror, and for his services in the invasion of England created Earl of Chester. Hugh died 27th July, 1101, and was succeeded in the earldom and his possessions by his son Richard, then eight years of age. However, Richard did not long enjoy his great fortune, for on the 6th December, 1120, he was drowned in the ill-fated White Ship with Prince William while crossing the Channel. Ranulf de Meschines, or Micene, cousin of the second earl, succeeded, and on his death his son Randolph Gernous became fourth Earl of Chester and lord of this manor. It may be assumed that on Randolph's death Hugh Keveliock, his son, who succeeded to the earldom, then became lord; but considerable obscurity exists at this period of the manor's history. Soon after 1173 one Hugh de Gondeville, Gondaville, or Grunderel, possessed the manor. How Keveliock was dispossessed can only be conjectured. He had joined the sons of the King (Henry II.) in their disgraceful plots against their parent, and was taken prisoner at Dol in Brittany (1173), and deprived, as usual in such cases, of all his honours and lands. How Gondeville became possessed of Campden can also only be conjectured, but possibly he was that Hugh de Gundeville who callected the knights together to arrest Thomas à Becket, but who murdered him in 1170, and Campden was later given to him by the King for his past services. It is possible also that Gondeville's foundation of St. Katherine's Chapel here (of which more later) was due to remorse for his crime. Although his honours and the major portion of his possessions were re-granted to Keveliock in 1777, this manor must have remained in Gondeville's possession, for in 1180 he was still lord. Campden probably now, for the first time for at least 200 years, felt the benefit of a resident lord. Its late Norman owners having other vast possessions of greater importance, probably rarely visited it, whereas Gondeville, even if he had possessions elsewhere, evidently took great interest in its welfare, certainly visiting it frequently, if not residing there entirely. By his interest a charter of incorporation was obtained for the town, but nothing is known concerning this beyond what is recited in a charter of confirmation some years later. Shortly after this Gondeville founded what he styled "The Free Chapel of St. Katherine, within the Court of Campden," particulars of which will be given in a subsequent chapter. From the record of foundation of this chapel it seems that the manor then had four mills—an increase of two since the Conquest. Presumably Gondeville had

few relations, for in the foundation only the souls of his ancestors are made the subjects of spiritual solicitude, and the probability is that he died without heirs, for the manor reverted, or was re-granted to, the Earldom of Chester, as appears by a record of 1199 of a grant by King John to Gwiomar Briton and his heirs of "all the land which he hath in Capeden, by gift of the Earl of Chester, to be held by him and his heirs by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee" (1). The earl here referred to was Ranulph Blundevile, sixth Earl of Chester, his father, Hugh Keveliock, having died in 1181. A knight's fee was, so to speak, a measure of military service in the feudal system—that is, the cost of arming and maintaining a fully-equipped knight in time of war, which at the time in remark would be some £15 per annum in money of the time. Thus a "knight's fee" became a rough measure of the value of land also. It is not known when Campden passed back to the Earls of Chester, but as Gondeville's foundation was about 1180-1184, and in those days the higher classes rarely displayed any spiritual anxiety until they were vouchsafed some manifestation that their dissolution was near at hand, it may be presumed that he died shortly after, and that the manor then went to the Earl of Chester. A little later more obscurity occurs in the ownership of the manor, for in 1205 King John orders the Sheriff of Gloucester "to deliver to Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury the manor of Campden, for which he is to give account at the Exchequer at the King's pleasure" (2). This indicates that the manor was in 1205 in the hands of the Crown—perhaps by forfeiture on account of the earl ranging himself with the barons in their frequent quarrels with the King. However, the forfeiture, if any, was but temporary, for in the same year an order was addressed to Hugh de Nevill as follows:—"Know that we acquit our beloved the Earl of Chester 25 marks which he had exacted of his men of Campden for an amerciament (3) of the forest, and therefore we order that you make them quit (free)."

The lands held by Briton were probably sub-infeuded to him—that is, he again created tenures in them under him, so forming a manor, which presumably constituted the manor of Broad Campden, which for some 400 years was held under the lords of Campden, who held direct of the King or in chief at Domesday, and have done so ever since, as illustrated by the records given later. The name Gwiomar Briton suggests British origin, and the probability is that the Grenvilles, who later owned part of the dependent manor, became possessed of their portion through this person.

(1) Charter Roll, 1 John, p. 21b.
(2) Close Roll, 6 John.
(3) Fine or fee.

In the inquisition on Roger de Somery's death in 1273, hereafter referred to, "Brode Campden" is stated to be held by Richard de Greinville and Richard de Cromlyn for half the fee of one knight, and that the holders owed suit (4) to the lord's court every three weeks. Thus Briton's lands could not have been the whole of the dependent manor, for he held subject to a fourth of a knight's fee, unless, indeed, further land of the chief manor was merged in the dependent manor between 1205 and 1273 (5). If Briton's holding was but a moiety, then perhaps Cromlyn's moiety was that which one Walon de Cotes held in 1216. In that year, by mandate of 13th April, the Sheriff of Gloucester is bidden to permit Cotes to hold 60s. of land in peace, which Earl William de Mareshall had committed to him in "Little Campden" (6). The name of Cromlyn is again found in connection with the dependent manor in 1315 (7), after which the name has not been found in any records. One Richard Grenville had held lands at Broad Campden certainly as early as 1238, for the annals of Tewkesbury Abbey record in that year an agreement entered into before the justices at Launceston between Robert the Abbot of Tewkesbury and the said Grenville, by which the latter conceded to the abbot and convent five marks per annum, to be received from Roger de Funteney as long as he shall live. After his death all his lands in "Little Campdene" are to pass to the Abbey. In 1240 Grenville died, and his death was recorded in the annals. It is clear that some land at least passed on his death to the Abbey, because in 1249 his relict brought a suit (which was, however, discharged) against it for dowry out of the land, and this is also recorded in the annals. How it came about that, notwithstanding all Grenville's land in Broad Campden was to pass to the Abbey at his death, which occurred in 1240, and some land certainly did pass, and yet a Grenville in 1273 held half the manor of Broad Campden, is inexplicable. According to Pope Nicholas's "Taxation, 1288-1291," the Abbey held 66s. 8d. rent at that time in Broad Campden. The death of another lord of a moiety of the dependent manor is also recorded in the Abbey annals, for there it is stated (1259) of one Giles Carver that he "held Little Campden, and contrived much evil against the Chamberlain of the Abbey," who was presumably in charge of the lands of the Abbey at Broad Campden. The moiety held by Carver may have been that held by Cotes and Richard Cromlyn. Even as late as the Reformation the Abbey's lands here were vested in its chamberlain or officer, for in the

4. Service or attendance.
5. Manors could be created up to 1290, but not later, sub-infeudation being forbidden by a Statute of that year.
6. Close Roll, 17 John, m. 3.
7. Fines Glouc., 8 Edward II.

Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. it is stated: "Office of Brother Andrew, Chamberlain of Tewkesbury, aforesaid, Brode Campden, iiii li." In 1308 Katherine, widow of that Richard de Grenville who held land here in 1273, claimed of Will. de Wylegh rents in "Brode Campdene" as her dower. Will. de Wylegh pleaded warranty of title by Bartholomew de Grenville (who was perhaps a son of Richard, and had evidently sold some of the land to Wylegh), but after an adjournment there is judgment that there be taken into the King's hands sufficient of the lands of Bartholomew until he appear to the summons (8). This is the last mention of the name of Grenville in connection with Broad Campden; and from a subsidy roll for this county 1327 it appears that the then chief holders of land were Hugh D'Audley, William de Micheltone, Roger Est, and Hen. Weoleye, who were taxed 4s. 5d., 6s.8d., 6s. 1d., and 5s. 4d. respectively; but there is nothing to show which of these, if any, held any lordship, or whether they were merely freeholders. Weoleye's lands were 4 mess's., 4 virgates of land, and 4 virgates of meadow, which he had acquired of Edward II. from Thomas at Well of Hodinton, chaplain, apparently on the former's marriage with one Sibyl, for the estate was entailed on her heirs, with remainder in default to Henry's heirs (9). A virgate was a variable Norman measure of land, but in this manor 32 acres, so that Weoleye's holding was no mean one—256 acres. The Abbey of Tewkesbury conveyed their moiety in 1546 to Jas. Gunter and Wm Lawes for 8s. reserved rent, which Gunter, with Anne, his wife, conveyed his interest in the following year to Sir Roger Cholmondeley, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who shortly after, according to Atkyns, conveyed his interest to Wm. Washbourn. However, one Richard Cholmondeley, with Phil. Brace, released (10) to Sir Thomas Russell, knight, for life, remainder to Thos. Russell, gent., and his heirs male (11), subject to an annuity of £7 to said Philip and Richard (12). Sir John Russell died seized of the manor, or a moiety of it, and 11 mess's. 1,000acs. land (13), 100 of meadow, and 40 of pasture, held of the manor of Chipping Campden by fealty and suit of court, leaving Thomas son and heir (14), who had livery (15) 19 Eliz.(16). Probably all the Russell property here was entailed, and no mention is made in Sir Thomas's will, which is dated 3rd April, 1574, of land at Broad Campden, although he bequeaths all his stock there to Thomas, his son. The latter, under date 4th Sept., 1599, leased to Thomas, son of Richard Fletcher, of Paxford, yeoman, and Anne, wife of said Thomas, in consideration of a premium of £195, 2 mess's and 3½ yardlands (about 105-112 acres) in Broad Campden, to hold for 99 years, if the lessees or Richard, their son, lived so long, at £2 5s. 6d. per annum rent, with two best beasts as heriot. The lessees were to do suit to the courts of the lessor at Broad Campden, and to be sworn to the homage of the manor thereof, and to carry 14 loads of hay to the hills, etc., from the leased lands, as thentofore the copyhold tenants used to carry hay for Sir Thomas Russell, deceased, father to the lessor (17). Some of Russell's lands here, however, had been conveyed to Sir John Russell in July, 1545, direct by the said Gunter and Lawes, these being a messuage and lands in Brode Campden in the tenure of Thomas Proketer and Mary, Wm., and Margery Foster. The Russells, however, seem to have held the manor of Broad Campden at a much earlier time, for at the *inquisition post-mortem* (18), held 9th April, 9 Henry VII., on Robert Russell it was found that his mother, Elizabeth Russell, widow, enfeoffed Robert Throkmorten and another of this manor, worth 100s., and held of Wm. Norreys, knight, and Katherine, his wife, and John Josselyn and Joan, his wife, in right of the said Katherine and Joan, as of their manor of Chipping Campden, to the use (19) of the said Robert and Joan, his wife, for life, with remainder to Robert's heirs. The said Robert died the Friday after the preceding Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evengelist, and his heir was Robert, his son, aged 17 years and more (20).

Returning to the principal manor, Earl Ranulph died 26th Oct., 1232, without issue; therefore his estates devolved to his four sisters and their heirs. Mabilia, the second sister, had married William Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, who had died in 1220, and Campden eventually came to his second son, Hugh Earl of Arundel, the manor apparently first passing to the Crown, presumably during Hugh's minority, for 24th Nov., 1232, the Crown gave possession of the manor to Walt. le Fleming, of Suhampton, to hold for one year at a rent of 100 marks (21). Hugh died in May, 1243, without issue, where upon his four sisters succeeded to his estates. Nichola, the third sister, taking this manor,

8. De Banco Rolls, Trin. and East, 1 Ed. II., Mich. 2 Ed. II.
9. Record Off. deeds, Series A, 7407.
10. This mode of conveyance indicates at that time that Russell was in possession as lessee.
11. This is an entail.
12. Mich. Recorda, 19 Eliz.
13. "Land" in mediæval records means arable land.
14. Esc. 3 and 4 Ph. and Mary.
15. Delivery of feudal possession.
16. Mich. Recorda.
17. From the original lease.
18. An inquisition held by a Crown officer in mediæval times on death of a landowner to ascertain what land he held and the service and rents due for it.
19. Similar to our modern trusts, but the beneficiaries had actual possession.
20. C., Series II., Vol. 9 (68).
21. Patent Rolls.

which passed to Roger de Somery, her husband. Roger died in 1273, and the usual inquisition was taken on the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Dionysius. The jurors reported that "he held the manor of Caumpedene in chief as part of the barony of Chester, coming to him by Nichola de Albaniaco, his first wife, one of the heirs of Hugh de Albaniaco, Earl of Arundel, who was one of the heirs of Ranulph, formerly Earl of Chester." They say "that there is a certain messuage partly built worth yearly, with garhen, herbage, curtilage (22), and dovecote, 1 mark; and there are in demesne 3 carncates of land, containing 4 virgates of profitable and 6 virgates of very poor land, each virgate containing 32 acres, and they are worth 4li. per annum; price of an acre 3d. Also, there are 20 acs. of demesne meadow, worth 40s. Also, there is a certain spinet (23), containing 70 acs., the pasture whereof is worth 12d. per ac., 3li. 10s., and the fuel to be sold from the said spinet is worth by the year 1s. 6d. There is also a common pasture called the Wold, where the lord can have 1,000 sheep of his own, and it is worth 20s. There is also a certain fishpond worth 6s. 8d., and three mills and two parts of one mill, worth 18li., and two men belonging to the said mills, and there are certain free tenants . . . who pay rents amounting to 16s. 4d." The value and extent of the manor are then summed up by the jurors: "And so there are in all 31 virgates of land and 4 acs., which render yearly of rent of assize 7li. 0s. 7½d. And the works of the said customars (24) are worth yearly 9li. 10s. 1½d. Moreover, each virgate of land ought to do three ploughings (25), worth 7s. 9d., price of each ploughing 1d.; and also six bedrepes (26) in the autumn, which are worth by the year 23s. 3d., price of each bedrepe 1½d. Sum of ploughings and bedrepes 31s. Sum of whole rents and services 18li. 1s. 8¾d. Sum of cottage rents 2s. Also the tallage (27) of the customars is worth in average years 53s. 4d., though they can be tallaged at the will of the lord. Pleas and perquisites and other customs are worth yearly 13s. 4d. Sum of the whole extent 49li. 7s. 2¾d., and one pound of pepper" (28). After reciting the names of the burgesses, with their burgages (29), the jurors say: "The total 75 burgages and a half burgage and a fourth part of one burgage, and 21 messuages, which render by the year 4li. 1s. 10d. Pleas and perquisites of the said borough are worth 40s. Sum of the whole rents of borough, with pleas and perquisites, 6li. 15s. 10d., and one pound of cummin" (28). They also say that Isabella de Albainaco, Countess of Arundel (widow of Hugh), "has a certain part of the foreign manor as well as of the borough in dower, and it is worth 100s., and the said countess recovered the said part of Roger de Somery before the justices of the bench, and the said Roger called to warranty Roger de Monte Alto and John Fitzalan, from whom the said Roger received yearly 100s.—that is to say, at Coventry from Roger de Monte Alto 50s., and at Arundel from John de Fitzalan 50s. Sum of the sums of all the extent aforesaid, as well of the foreign manor as of the borough, 61li. 4s. 0¾d., and one pound of cummin and one pound of pepper. . . They say that there are more fees belonging to the said manor whose names they know not" (30). The names of all the feudal tenants are given, but as they are almost exactly the same as those given in the partition record, shortly to be stated, they are not given here. It is interesting to summarise the particulars of the manor as given in this return, although unfortunately it is not possible to arrive at the same sum total as that given:

	£	s.	d.	
Mansion house, worth ...	0	1	0	per ann.
320acs. arable in demesne, worth	4	0	0	per ann.
20acs. meadow in demesne, worth	2	0	0	per ann.
70acs. spinet in demesne, worth	3	10	0	per ann.
Fuel from last, worth.....	0	1	6	per ann.
Lord's rights in the Wold	1	0	0	per ann.
Fishpond	0	6	8	per ann.
Mills	18	0	0	per ann.
Free tenants:				
Wm. de Westington s. d.				
64acs. by charter, at 12 0				
Wm. Calf, 64acs., at 3 0				
Rob. Caspy, 32acs. and 1 croft at ½lb. pepper.				
Burgage in Winchcomb 0 9				
Messuage in Glo'ster 0 4				
3 parts of a burgage 0 3				
	0	16	4	
992acs. held by custom at	7	0	7½	
Customary tenants'works, worth	11	1	1¼	
Cottage rents	0	2	0	
Customarytenants'tallages	2	13	4	
Pleas and perquisites.....	2	13	4	
Burgage & messuage rents	4	15	10	
Dowry, worth	5	0	0	

22. The courtyard and ground immediately round a house.
23. Underwood.
24. Customary tenants, such as copyholders.
25. Three days' ploughing.
26. Three days' harvesting.
27. Tax or impost.
28. Rents were sometimes reserved in the form of spices.
29. Houses in the town held by grant free of service, but subject to fixed rent.
30. Inq. p. m., 1 Edw. I., 15.

Broad Campden, having been sub-infeuded, is not mentioned in this return, all the land being located in Westington or Berrington. The location of the customary lands is given in the return, from which it appears that of the 992 acres, 720 acres were in Westington and but 272 acres in Berrington. It may be assumed from this that most of the demesne land was in the latter, together with the mansion house. Another interesting fact brought out is that Berrington was marshy, for it is referred to as "Byriton in the Marsh."

Roger de Somery had married twice, leaving one son by his second wife and four daughters by his first wife, Nichola, who had brought him Campden. The son succeeded to his father's barony and hereditary possessions, but Campden was divided equally between his daughters Margaret, Joan, Mabel, and Maud, who had respectively married Ralph de Cromwell, John le Strange, Walter de Suley, and Henry de Erdington.

The complete record of the partition is extant, and as it is so perfect a summary of the townspeople and their holdings in the 13th century, it is worth reproducing:

"The part of Sir Ralph de Cromwell, of the said manor, viz. one virgate of good land and one virgate of poor land and one acre of the value of 1d., which Christina, the widow, holds above her virgate; five acres of meadow to every part, five acres of spinet to every part; the pasture to be common to each part (31); also three mills and two parts in one mill, with two men, for whose profit they shall be sustained. And each part has a fourth part of the profit, saving nevertheless to the chaplain serving the Chapel of St. Katherine 30s., which he receives every year; and a certain fishpond shall be common to the parceners.

"Of the customars of Westington belonging to Sir Ralph de Cromwell,

Gilbert Harding holds one virgate.
Jno. le Bond holds one virgate.
Jno. Sparc holds one virgate.
Roger le Neuman holds one virgate.
William FitzRobert holds one virgate.
Robert de Daleby, of Byriton, holds one virgate.
Robert Golightly, of Westington, holds one virgate and a half.
Adam de Mundevill holds half a virgate of the service of William de Westington of quit rent, xvid.

"Of the burgesses of Campden:

Master Roger, for iii. burgages, iiis.
Thos. Power, for one burgage, iid.
Wm. de Belloloco, for one burgage, xiiid.
Jno. de Castello, for one burgage, xiid.
Richd. Beaufiz, senr., for one burgage, xiid.
Richd. Beaufiz, junr., and Step. de Gernington, for one burgage, xiiid.
Wm. de Monemut and Robert de Seleby, for one burgage, xiiid.
Wm. Bunhamelyn, for half a burgage, viid. dim.
Phil. Fraunceis, for one burgage and a half, xixd. dim.
Wm. de Caucir, for one burgage, xiiid.
Jno. Pape, for ii. burgages, iis.
Wm. Thurborn, for two parts of one burgage, xiiid.
Thos. Quincy, for ii. parts of 1 burgage, xiiid.
Thos. Quincy, for ii. parts of 1 burgage, xiid.
Steph. Ricele, for half a burgage, vd.
Rich. King, for one burgage, xiiid.
Alice de Brademere, for one-quarter burgage, iid.
Rob. Sepy, for one burgage, xiid.
Rob. Caspy, for two burgages, iis. iid.
Rob. Lynnig, for one burgage, xiid.
Jno. Pope, for one messuage, viiid.
Jno. Genever, for one burgage, viiid.
Sum of this parcel, xvli. vis.—q.

"The part of Sir John Extraneus followeth of the burgesses of Campden:

Wm. Dot, for half a burgage, vid.
Dyonisia, the nurse, for half a burgage, xviiid.
Wm. King, for one burgage, xxd.
Jno. Prest, for one burgage, xxd.
John Daw, for half a burgage, iid.
Jno. le Aldeswell, for half a burgage, vid.
Phil. le Feylr, for half a burgage, vid.
Rob. de Aston, for one burgage, xvid.
Agnes la Fard, for one burgage, xvid.
Walter the miller, for one burgage and one shop, xviiid.
Rich. Child, for half a burgage, viiid.
Jno. Tressant, for one burgage, xixd.
Thos. de Burifon, for half a burgage, viiid.
Thos. Botte, for half a burgage, viiid.
Walt. Hamelyn, for half a burgage, viiid.
Walt. de Blackelee, for half a burgage, viiid.
Rob. le Messer, for ii. burgages, iis. vid.
Wm. King, for one burgage, xiid.
Thos. Eadmund, for one burgage, xiid.
Thos. Faukes, for half a burgage, vid.
Wm. King, for ii. shops, xiid.
Wm. Thurberne, for one messuage, iid.
Isolda de Thernishille, for one messuage, iid.
Ranulph Papelard, for one messuage and one shop, viiid.
Simon Grivel, for half a burgage, viiid.
Rob. de Fornham, for one burgage, xd.

"Part of the same Sir John, of Westington and Biriton:

Walt. de Conygcote holds one virgate.
Gilbert atte Grene holds one virgate.
Roger Abovenhirth holds one virgate.
Alured of the mill of Biriton holds half a virgate.
Adam the smith holds half a virgate.

31. That is, not actually divided.

Alice the widow holds one virgate.
Walt. Austin holds one virgate.
Rich. de Brales holds one virgate.
Nich. Hayw .... holds one virgate.
The heir of le Despencer holds one burgage in Winchcombe worth ixd.
Alex. le Myr one cottage, viiid.
Sum of this parcel, xvli. vis.—q.

"The part of Henry de Erdington followeth of the customars of Westington:

Richard Anssell holds one virgate.
Reg. le Messer holds one virgate.
Wm. Baret holds one virgate.
Wm. le Neuman holds one virgate.
Rich. Spearrawek holds one virgate.
Rob. de Quenton holds one virgate in Biriton.
Jno. Partriche holds half a virgate.
Christina the widow holds half a virgate and 4acs.
Thos. Attesloth holds half a virgate.

"The part of the said Henry of the free tenants:

Wm. de Westington, for two virgates, viis. xd., with homage (32) and escheat (33) because the residue of his rent is assigned to the other portions equally to be performed.

"The part of the said Henry of the burgesses of Campden:

Hen. FitzMargeri, for one burgage, xd.
Wm. Gilbert, for one burgage, xd.
Rob. Cattle, for one messuage, iiid.
Ralph Bond, for one messuage, iiid.
Thos. Lee, for half a burgage, vd.
Alice, daughter of Robert the miller, for one messuage, iiiid.
Adam Page, for half a burgage, iiiid.
Jno. Campiun, for half a burgage, iiiid.
Matilda de Fulford, for half a burgage, vid.
Thos. Grivel, for half a burgage, iiiid.
Wm. de Saynebyr, for half a burgage, vid.
Wm. de Hippelee, for half a burgage, viiid.
Hen. le Tailur, for half a burgage, iiid.
Cecilia de Ilmedon, for half a burgage, iiiid. dim.
Robert . . ., for half a burgage, viiid.
Jno. Daw, for one burgage, xiiid.
Thos. de Upton, for holt (34), vid.
Jno. de Biriton, for one messuage, iiiid.
Rob. the Goldsmith, for one burgage, xiid.
Geoffry le Bedell, for half a burgage, vid.
Edward Felath, for one burgage and one messuage, xvd.
Jno. le Fort, for two burgages, iiis. iid.
Roger de Honingham, for half a burgage, xvd.
Gilbert de Kinton, for half a burgage, iid.
Rob. Child, for half a burgage, xxiid.
Hugh Rige, for one messuage, iiid.
Jno. Gole, for one messuage, viid.
Isabella Forde, for one burgage, one pound of cummin, price iiid. dim.
Wm. le Prude, for half a burgage, viiid.
Wm. le Francis, for one messuage, iid.
Jno. Brun, for half a burgage, with one shop, xiid.
Nich. de la Grene, for half a burgage, iiid.
Jno. de Curte, for one burgage, xivd.
Sum of this parcel, xvli. vis.—q.

"The part of Sir Walter de Suly, of Campden, followeth of the customars of Westington:

Henry le Erle holds one virgate.
Geoffry de Ulmo holds one virgate.
Wm. Daniell holds one virgate.
Wm. de Tynn holds one virgage in Alhbleted.

"The part of the same Sir Walter, of Biriton:

Richard de Norton holds one virgate.
Alice the widow holds half a virgate.
Alex. de Myr holds half a virgate.
Rob. Osemund holds half a virgate.

"The part of the same Sir Walter of the free tenants and cottagers:

Richard the reeve (35) and three other tenants, for one messuage in Gloucester, viid.
Wm. Calf, for ii. virgates, iiis. and half a pound of pepper, price iiiid.
Rob. Caspy, for one virgate, half a pound of pepper, price, with homage and escheat, iiiid.
Emma la Gardinere, for one cottage, xiid.
Of the service of Wm. de Westington of net rent, iis. xd.

"The part of the said Sir Walter of the burgesses:

Wm. Calf, for one burgage, iiis. iiiid.
Matilda, daughter of Hugh Marger, for half a burgage, vid.
Walt. le . . . . ., for one burgage, iis.
Jno. King, for ii. burgages, iis. vid.
Jno. de Cheltenham, for one burgage, xiid.
Thos., son of Hugh Marger, for one burgage, xiid.
Rich. de Homenton, for half a burgage, viiid.
Geoffry the Miller, for half a burgage, iiiid.
Wm. de Monemut, for one burgage, viiid.
Hen. the Clerk, for three burgages and a half burgage and one messuage, iiis. iiid.
Jno. Sterwayell, for half a burgage, iiiid.
Phil. de Murs, for half a burgage, vid.
Hugh fitz . . . . ., for one burgage, xd.
Wm. Sparc, for one burgage, xiid.
Wm. Sage, for half a burgage, iid.

32. Declaration by the tenant that he will be the lord's man.
33. Reversion to the lord on failure of heirs.
34. Grove or forest.
35. Steward.

Henry le . . . . ., for half a burgage, iiid.
Rich. Beaufiz, junr., and Walt. Goselay, for ii. shops, xiid.
Jno. de Linham, for one messuage, iiid.
Wm. Sloth, for one burgage, viid.
Rich. the reeve, for one burgage in Gloucester, viid.
Steph. Everard, for one burgage, iis. vid.
Rich. Codchild, for one burgage, xiid.
Sum of this parcel, xvli. vis.—q.
Sum total of extent of Campden, lxili. iiiis. iiiq.

On examining this partition it will be seen that it is a very even one in every respect. The total of the land in Cromwell's and Erdington's portions was in Westington, while of Strange's most was in Berrington, and of Suley's most was in Westington. It may be remarked that the number of divided burgages was very great; but this always seems to have been a feature of this town, and to this day many of the old single burgages are occupied as several messuages. The names in the partition are worthy of scrutiny. Alured, a Norman, was the miller of Berrington; and names such as Calf, Grivel, Gardiner, and Blackelee, afterwards connected with Campden, appear.

As this partition took place before the Statute *Quia Emptores*, each portion probably formed a separate manor, having its courts, etc.

The estates thus apportioned did not, however, long remain in the hands of the families to whom they were awarded.

Considerable obscurity exists with respect to the descent of Cromwell's manor, but Richard Cromwell and Isabella de Berrye were taxed for their fees here in aid of marrying the King's daughter, 1302-3; therefore presumably Cromwell's manor had not passed from the parcener's heirs at that time. Before 1316, however, it was evidently aliened to Ralph Bassett, for in that year the said Bassett and Isabella were returned as owners of Campden. As will be seen later, Isabella probably held Straunge and Erdington's manors, and later on Bassett's manor passed to the holder of Suley's manor.

Henry de Erdington held the manor of Erdington, co. Warwick, under de Somery, as likewise had his ancestors held for some generations under Somery's forefathers. Henry died in 1282, leaving a son Henry, a minor (36); but the first Henry had previously aliened the manor to Steph. Peeche for life, and under date 20 Aug., 1282, the Sheriff of Gloucester was directed by the King to deliver the lands to the said Stephen (37). Perhaps he held the lands merely while the younger Henry was a minor, but in 1288 he still held them, for he with Cromwell, de Suley, and one Walt. le Venne, were defendants in a suit of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, claiming the whole of Campden as heir to Ranulph Earl of Chester (38); but as nothing more can be found respecting this claim, it may be presumed that it was abandoned or easily defeated. This is the last record touching Erdington's portion as an independent manor.

John le Straunge was the son of John le Straunge, of Knokyn, co. Salop, who had fought on the baron's side at the Battle of Lewes. John, the son, died in 1276, and at the usual inquisition it was found: "The said John held of the King in chief in the vill. of Caumpeden 1 mess. which is worth by the year 15s. and 2 carucates of arable land which are worth by the year, with the meadows and pastures adjoining, 10 marks; and in the borough of Campden of rent of assise by the year 23s. 11½d.; and 14 virgates of land and 12acs. in villenage (39), which are worth by the year 7li. 7s. 6d.; and his part of 4 mills, which is worth by the year 9li.; and the pleas and perquisites by the year ½ mark—sum 25li. 6s. 5½d. The said John held nothing of the King in the said county except the said tenement (40), which he held in chief of the King by barony in pourparty with the heirs of Arundel. And the said John and the other parceners held the 4th part of all the lands, tenements, and fees which were of the Earl of Arundel; but the jurors do not know how much of the service belongs to the part of the said John in Campden. John Extraneus, son of the said John, is his next heir, and is aged 23 years" (41). These estates seem to be greater in extent and value than those awarded to him at the partition; but the variation so soon after the latter is unexplainable.

John, the son, aliened the manor to John de Ludlow prior to 28th April, 1286, for on that day "the King took the homage of John Ludlawe for a portion of the manor of Caumpeden, with appurtenances, which he had by gift of Jno. le Straunge"(42). As before stated, however, one Walt. le Venne seems to have held the manor in 1288, although it was undoubtedly in Ludlow's hands in 1295. This also is inexplicable, unless Straunge had temporarily forfeited it to the Crown in consequence of some offensive act. In the year following the alienation to Ludlowe, he, with Ralph de Cromwell, Margaret, his wife, and Mabel de Suley, claimed view of frank pledge (43), free warren, market and fair, etc., in the manor of Campden, Mabel de Suley

36. Close Roll, 10 Ed I., m. 2.
37. Close Roll, 9 Ed. I.
38. Pleas, 15 Ed. I., Rot. 31, Cott. MS. Titus A vi., 4a.
39. By customary tenants, not freeholders.
40. Tenement meant anything feudally held, not merely a messuage.
41. Inq. p.-m., 4 Ed. I., 38.
42. Close Roll, 14 Ed. I., 15.
43. Office of taking the oaths of freemen of fidelity to the King, etc.

being stated to hold a fourth part of the manor, except one virgate of land and 20s. rent, and the other parties also a fourth part of the manor each (44). John de Ludlowe died in 1295, and the return of the usual inquisition, held at Campden on the eve of the assumption of S. Mary, shows that he held a part of the manor of Campden of the King in chief for one-fourth part of a knight's fee. The jurors say "that there is a messuage, with garden, herbage, curtilage, and a dovecote, value xiiis. iiiid. There are in demesne vi. virgates of land, each virgate being 32acs. and each acre is worth 3d. per ann.—sum 48s.; xacs. of meadow, worth xxs.; a certain common pasture in the spinet and upon the wold and in other commonable places, worth yearly xs.; four water mills, the portion being worth ixli. In villenage there are xiii. virgates and iiii. acs. of land, worth in rent of assise lixs. vid., and the tenant of each virgate should work from the Feast of S. John the Baptist to Mich's. for iiii. days in the week, to wit on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, unless they be feast days; and each tenant's work is worth vs., price of each day's work from S. John the Baptist to the gules of August 1d., and from that day to the feast of S. Michael 1d. dim.—sum of the whole work lxvis. iiid. And they owe vi. bedrippes worth yearly, ixs. xid. dim., price of each bedrippe 1d. dim.; and they owe iii. ploughings, and they are worth iiis. iiid. iiiq., price of each ploughing id.. And there are free tenants, and they render yearly rent of assise 11s. 1d. And there are burgesses of the borough, who render yearly rent of assise xxiiis. iid. Pleas and perquisites and other casualties are worth yearly xs. Bogo, son of the said John, is his next heir, and is of the age of twelve years" (45).

John de Ludlowe had been jointly enfeoffed with his wife Isabella, and after her husband's death the King received her homage, 14th Aug., 1295 (46). In ninth Edward II. it appears that the manor of Campden was in the custody of Ralph Bassett and Isabella de Berrye, the latter being probably Isabella de Ludlowe, after a second marriage; but Bogo de Ludlowe had succeeded prior to 1321, for in that year the King committed to him the custody of the fourth part of the manor of Campden, originally apportioned to Walter de Suley, but then in the possession of Hugh Daudele, or De Audley, junr., rendering yearly therefor xxli. (47). This was but a temporary holding during forfeiture for an unknown crime. Bogo died before Trinity Term, 1326, for at that time Agnes, his widow, demands of John Hampton a third part of the manor as her dower; and after an adjournment to the Michaelmas term the claim was allowed (48). Bogo, it seems, was murdered, for a pardon was issued 13th June, 1327, to one Jno. Burry, of Shrewsbury, for his death (49).

Wm. de Ludlowe succeeded to Bogo's estates, and died 20th May, 1349, leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged 5 years (50). By license dated 8th May, 1378, the latter, for the sum of 100s., enfeoffed Jno. Wynrich, clerk, Jno. Horneby, clerk, William Barnthurst, and Rich. de Hampton in 24s. 6d. rent in "Campeden, co. Glouc.," with his moiety of the manor and his moiety of the advowson of the Chapel of St. Katherine, held of the said manor in chief, in order that they might regrant the premises to himself and his wife Eliz. jointly in tail, with remainder in default of issue to his heirs (51). At this time "Ludlowe's" manor, as this moiety was called, had diminished in value to £10 per annum by reason evidently of the wars and plagues which in the reign of Edward III., so devastated England's population. This Thomas de Ludlowe died in 1392, aged 48 years, and at his death his son Edward was his heir, and aged 21 years and more (52). Edward de Ludlowe died on the Tuesday after S. Michael, 1409, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, born in 1395. His will was proved 22nd Jan., 1410, and in it he desires that his body be buried in the Parish Church, and mentions his wife Alice, daughter of John Everett. Before his death Edward had conveyed his manor to Wm. Merbury and John, son of Wm. Grevel, in trust for his daughter (53).

Margaret Ludlowe married Baldwin Straunge, and died 6th Feb., 1419. At the inquisition held on the death of her husband, who survived her, the Friday after Michaelmas, 1431, the manor is returned as held by the service of one half of a knight's fee, and of value £10 per annum; and Elizabeth Margaret's daughter is returned as next heir (54). She was born on her father's estate at Handsworth in 1418, and in consequence of her youth her manor was put in the hands of John Duke of Bedford on the security of Jno. Willcotes and Wm. Massey by letters patent of Henry V., and Duke John administered the manor during the period 1419-1431, and probably later until 1436. Though so young at her father's death, Elizabeth was then married to Rob. Molyneux, who survived her some years, and died in possession of his late wife's manor 14th Oct., 1466. The jurors at the inquisition on his death report that Elizabeth Straunge "was lately possessed of a moiety of the manor of Chepyng Campeden

44. Placita de Quo Warranto, 15 Ed. I., Easter.
45. Inq. p.-m., 23 Edward I., 29.
46. Close Roll, 23 Edwd. I., m.
47. Originalia Rolls, 14 Edwd. II., Roll 40.
48. De Banco Roll Trin., 19 Edwd. II., Roll 249, and Mich., 20 Edwd. II., Roll 252.
49. Pat. Rolls, 1 Edwd. III., m. 15.
50. Inq. p.-m., 23 Edwd. III., Pt. 11, No. 74.
51. Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. II., Pt. v., m. 5.
52. Inq. p.-m., 16 Rich. II., No. 18.
53. Inq. p.-m., 11 Hen. IV., No. 18.
54. Inq. p.-m., 10 Hen. VI., No. 10.

and 13s. 5d. rent, with appurtenances called Hunt's or Hyne fee within the lordship of Chepyng Campeden," and "that John is son and heir of the said Robert and Elizabeth, and is of the age of 19 years and three-quarters"; and the manor is again valued at £20 per annum (55). John Molyneux died at the age of 26 in 1473, leaving a daughter, Cicely, aged nine weeks. The jurors at the inquisition taken thereupon find that "there is a capital messuage worth nothing by the year, and 22 messuages worth beyond repairs and reprises (56) 100s.; and a moiety of four ruinous mills wirth beyond reprises 20s., and four messuages, called Hunt's fee, worth yearly 14s." It will be noticed that the Campden mills are returned as ruinous, a condition probably consequent on the disastrous civil wars then just ended. The jurors also report that the dead John had enfeoffed John Molyneux, clerk, and Thos. and Rob. and Edmund Molyneux, esquires, of his estates as trustees for his infant daughter (57). Upon a later inquisition, however, held 20th July, —— Henry VII., the aforesaid feoffment was found to have been made "by fraud and collusion to defraud and exclude King Edward IV. of his right to the wardship and marriage of the land and heiress of the said John." About the end of the reign of Edward IV. a suit was brought in Chancery by Mich. Lathell and John Fitzherbert against Jas. Scaresbrek and Sir Thos. Gerard apparently for the custody of the ward Cicely, and at the inquisition held 24 Edwd. IV., Wm. Hussey, the King's Attorney, claimed the ward for the King. From these proceedings it appears that Gerard delivered the ward into Scaresbrek's keeping, and by deed the latter agreed with Gerard that Cicely should not marry without his consent, and that she should be married at the reasonable request of the said Gerard. The fraud on the Crown is referred to, and John Molyneux is stated to have died on the Wednesday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, in the 23rd year of Edward IV., leaving Cicely, his daughter and heir, aged 1 year and 8 weeks (58). It seems that some confusion occurred in these proceedings, for John Molyneux, the father, died 1473, and the death referred to in the 23rd Edward IV. was evidently that of John, the trustee, who died before 2nd Richard III., for in that year an inquisition was held in his concern, in which he was found to have been seized of the moiety of the manor (59). There is little doubt that the feoffment was held fraudulent in consequence of its being made with a secret or unexpressed trust in favour of John Molyneux, and after his death Cicely, his daughter. In this way the father died without "seizen," or legal feudal ownership, whereby the Crown lost the wardship which it would have been entitled to, as the manor was held in chief, if John had died possessed. The John Fitzherbert referred to above was presumably some kinsman of Cicely, and was either the John Fitzherbert she subsequently married or his father, of the same anme. Her husband Fitbherbert dying, she then married John Josselyn, of High Rodyng, in Essex, who, after his wife's death, which occurred on the Feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1502, held this manor. His will is dated 1st Aug., 1524, and was proved the 13th Feb. following. From this it appears that his wife Cicely had given her property here to him for his life, and seven years after his death, as recompense for some unconscionable charges he had borne in her behalf, notably £100 he had paid John Fitzherbert, her first husband's father, for the marriage. The trustees for the purposes of the gift are stated to be Mast. Jno. Yong, Master of the Rolls, and others; and the testator bequeaths the seven years' profits to his executors (60). It is inexplicable why in the inquisition 9th Henry VII. on Rob. Russell it should be stated that the manor of Broad Campden was at some time prior to 1497 held of John Josselyn and Joan his wife, as *et al.* of their manor of Campden, because it is quite clear from Josselyn's will that his wife's name was Cicely, and that she was that Cicely who was entitled to a moiety of Campden manor.

Eustace Fitzherbert, Josselyn's stepson, pre-deceased him 16th Sept., 1517, seized of the reversion to this manor, and also of a common called Sevyn Welles (61), and leaving two infant daughters, viz. Joan, aged two years, and Elizabeth, nine months, at their father's death (62). Elizabeth married first Edward Smith, of Cressing Temple, Essex, and afterwards Thomas Smith, to whom she brought this moiety of the manor of Campden, and of whom more hereafter. She evidently succeeded to the whole of her grandmother's holding here, for on the inquisition on her husband's death it is returned as 10 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 tofts, 2 mills, 2 dovecotes, 40acs. of land, 300acs. of meadow, 900acs. pasture, 100acs. of wood, 1,000acs. of furze and heath, and 10li. rent in Campden, Chippinge Campden, Brod Campden, Burington, and Westington (63). This is about half the parish, and it is noticeable that the proportion of grass land was now very great, where at one time it had been very small.

55. Inq. p.-m., 6 Edwd. IV., No. 17.
56. Out-goings.
57 Inq. p.-m , 13 Edwd. IV., No. 18.
58. Chan. Proceedings, Bundle 55, 232, 234.
59. Inq. p.-m., 2 Richard III., 43.
60. Canterbury Will, 3 Porch.
61. This is now part of Spring Hill estate, and in Broadway parish.
62. Inq. p.-m., 10 Hen. VIII.
63. Inq. p.-m., 42 Eliz., Part II., No. 128.

It is now convenient to trace the devolution of Suley's portion of the manor, for it was destined to come to the same person, viz. Thomas Smith, who held the remainder of Campden.

The year after Gilbert de Clare unsuccessfully claimed Campden manor, viz. in 1289, he acquired an interest in it by obtaining possession of a certain portion of that awarded to Mabel de Suley. A record states that this acquisition was one messuage, one carucate of land, and 50s. rent, with appurtenances, in Campden (64). It is hardly possible that this estate could have been the whole of Mabel's manor, but Gilbert certainly died possessed of a fourth part of the manor of Campden, as will be seen later. Mabel's husband had died previously to this conveyance, viz. in 1286 (65), and Mabel herself died in 1312, possessed of land at Barew. Gilbert de Clare, about the time he acquired this property, married Joan, daughter of Edward I., having divorced his first wife, Alice. The inquisition taken after his death, which happened in 1296, records that Joan, his wife, was "jointly enfeoffed with him of one-fourth of the manor of Caumpedene by the service of one-eighth part of one knight's fee, and that there is one-fourth part of one messuage and three virgates of land, each 32acs., at 4d. per acre, 32s.; 5acs. of meadow, which can be reaped, 2s. per acre, 10s.; a common pasture, worth 11s. per ann.; 8 customars, who hold 8 virgates of land and 4acs. of meadow, and they pay 4li. 1s. 6d.; free rent 8s. and 1½lbs. of pepper, price 1s. 6d.; of rent of the borough 33s. 6d.; a fourth part of 4 mills, and they are worth 60s.; pleas and perquisites ½ mark." Gilbert, his son and heir, is stated to be of the age of 4 years and 9 months (66). Joan survived her husband, dying in 1307. In the inquisition taken after her death the jurors report that her fee of Campden consists in a messuage, etc., with 92acs. of arable land in demesne, 11acs. of pasture, and a certain pasture and water mill. The total value of the demesne is given as 7li. 6s. per annum, and 6 free tenants render 23s., eight customary tenants holding one virgate each pay in rent 32s. and render certain works of the nature of those quoted with respect to Ludlowe's manor, which works are volued at 30s. Fees and perquisites are valued at 10s. There was also the fourth turn of presentation to St. Katherine's Chapel, founded by Gondeville, valued at 26s. 8d. per annum. Her son Gilbert is returned as heir, and as having completed his sixteenth year on the 11th May then last past (67).

Gilbert, the son, was even in that warlike age distinguished for his bravery and spirit while yet young, but his brilliant career was cut short when he was but 23, being slain at Bannockburn 25th June, 1314, where he commanded the van of the English Army At the usual inquisition taken at Campden the jurors found that his widow, Margaret, was then pregnant (68), and consequently the King committed the custody of the late lord's fee in Campden to Nicholas de Clare (69), the fee being described as a capital messuage, a water mill, 92acs. arable, 11acs. meadow, a pasture, rents, etc., held of the Earl of Chester by service of one-eighth of a knight's fee; also the presentation every fourth time to the Chapel of St. Katherine's in the court of the lords of Campden. It is strange that at this time this manor should be stated to be held of the Earl of Chester, because the manor of Campden appears always to have been held in chief of the King; but on points such as these the inquisition returns are sometimes in error.

No heir being born, Gilbert's three sisters succeeded to his estates, Campden passing to Margaret, the second sister, who at the inquisition after her brother's death is returned as of 20 years of age. Margaret had been bestowed in marriage by the King on Piers Gaveston, his minion, who was, however, executed at Warwick 19th June, 1312. Shortly after she married Hugh de Audley. Pending the partition of Gilbert's estates, the King appointed the Sheriff of Gloucester keeper of the fourth part of the manor of "Champeden," but at the request of the parceners Richard de Rodeneye, Ithel de Keyrewent, and Rich. de Byflet were appointed in that capacity in May, 1317 (70). Hugh de Audley, having joined the Earl of Lancaster in his rebellion, was taken prisoner at the disastrous Battle of Borough Bridge, and it was on this occasion that Hugh's manor here was committed to the care of Bogo de Ludlowe, as before mentioned, during forfeiture consequent on Hugh's actions. However, when the new King, Edward III., came to the throne he granted Hugh a pardon and restored his estates to him, through the intercession, no doubt, of his wife Margaret, cousin to the new King. Shortly after Hugh complains that certain "evil doers had entered his manors of Thornbury and Caumpeden and carried away his goods and 30li. in money," and a commission of oyer and terminer (71) was appointed in the matter 15th Feb., 1328 (72). Hugh died 10th Nov., 1347 (having been created Earl of Gloucester ten years previously), leaving an only daughter, Margaret, then thirty years of age, and married to Ralph Lord Stafford. The latter was very prominent in the French wars of Edward III., and commanded the English van at Cressy. Ralph soon aliened the manor his

64. Feet of Fines, Glouc., Trin., 17 Ed. I., 142.
65. Inq. p.-m., 14 Edwd. I., No. 1.
66. Inq. p.-m., 24 Edwd. I., No. 107.
67. Inq. p.-m., 35 Edwd. I., No. 47.
68. Inq. p.-m., 8 Edwd. II., No. 68
69. Originalia Rolls, 8 Edwd. II., Roll 16.
70. Close Roll, 10 Edwd. II., m. 4.
71. To hear and determine.
72. Pat. Rolls, 2 Edwd. III., m. 27d.

wife had brought him to Sir Richard de Stafford, his brother, who seems to have resided here and taken a personal interest in the town (73). Prior to this Sir Richard seems to have acquired Cromwll's manor, for he was assessed xx. marks for the aid to make the Black Prince a knight in 1347 in respect of half a knight's fee in Campeden, which Richard de Cromwelle and Isabelle de Berrey (or Barreye) at one time held. We have seen that this Isabella was probably the Isabella de Ludlowe who did homage for Ludlowe's manor in 1295, and held in 1302 and 1316. Against this must be placed the fact that Stafford never owned Ludlow's manor. Curiously enough, although Sir Richard is taxed in 1347 for half a knight's fee, at his death he is returned as owning only a fourth of a knight's fee.

Ralph Bassett, who appears to have owned Cromwell's manor, was of Drayton, and died not long before 1343. Evidently Cromwell's manor came to Sir Richard through Bassett, who was related to him, for the chantries subsequently founded by Stafford were for the honour and souls of Lord Ralph Bassett, of Drayton, and others. In the Close Roll 28th Dec., 1343, is an order to the justices to proceed with a suit brought by Joan, widow of Bassett, against Sir Richard for her dower out of a fourth part of the manor of Campden. On the 18th Sept., 1378, Rich. de Stafford obtained license to enfeoff John de Wytynton, parson of the Church of Newynton de la Wolde and Richard de Drayton, parson of the Church of Sekynton, co. Warwick, of his moiety of the manor of Caumpdene, with advowson of its chapel, in order that the said feoffes might after seisin regrant the premises to Richard and Matilda in tail male, with remainder to Richard's heirs (74). In this way Stafford entailed his estates here in the same year that Thomas de Lodelowe had entailed his moiety. In 1361 Stafford founded two chantries in the Parish Church, particulars of which will be given later. Stafford died in 1380, and at the inquisition, held 13th August of that year, the jurors found that he died seized of a moiety of the manor held by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee. The value of the moiety was returned at £20 per annum; and Edmund, his son, aged 36 years, was heir (75). Edmund was a priest, and subsequently became Bishop of Exeter and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and succeeded to the manor on his mother's death in 1401. He died 3rd September, 1419, and at the inquisition taken at Campden after his death his nephew, Thomas de Stafford, son of the deceased's brother, Sir Thomas, is returned heir, and to be of the age of 30 years and more (76).

73. Feet of Fines, Glouc. Trin., 22 Ed. III., 290.
74. Patent Roll, 2 Rich. II., m. 32.
75. Inq. p.-m., 4 Rich. II., 51.
76. Inq. p.-m., 7 Hen. V., 22.

Thomas, the son, died in 1425, and the jurors at his inquisition found that he held no lands at his death, but that John Bishop of Bath and Wells and others were seized of a moiety of Campden manor of the value of 20li. per annum, and his infant son Richard was stated to be 5 years of age on the Feast of St. Lawrence the Martyr then last past (77). This is confirmed by a record in the Patent Rolls, 12th Jan., 1426, of a pardon granted to John Stafford, late Treasurer of England, and then Bishop of Bath and Wells, and others for trespasses done by them, and they were licensed to hold the moiety of the manor acquired from Thomas Stafford, and which they afterwards let to the said Thomas as tenant, the moiety having been taken into the King's hands on Thomas's death. The tenancy seems to have been continued to Katherine, widow of Thomas, for after re-marrying Sir Wm. Peto she brought a suit to restrain Rob. Jefford, of Weston, tenant of Combe Manor; Thos. Burdet, of Arrow; Jn. Rous, of Ragley; Thos. Throkmarton, of Throkmorten; Rob. Russell, of Strensham (who, it will be remembered, was sub-lord of Broad Campden); Nich. Gyfford, of Besford; and Thos. Wynslowe, of Corslaunde, from assaulting Katherine's tenants of Campden, Berrington, and Westington and keeping them out of their common rights and a drove way to the Wolds. Unfortunately the date of these proceedings is unknown, otherwise than that they took place temp. Hen. VI. or Edward IV. (78). Nothing more is found about the young Richard, and presumably he died young or childless. Obscurity hangs over the devolution of Stafford's manor at this time, but later on it is found to be in the Stanley family. In 1471 Sir John Burgh, knight, was found to hold a moiety of a messuage of Sir John Stanley "as of his manor of Campden." Sir John is believed to have died about 1476, leaving a son John, who died 20th Nov., 1508, and was undoubtedly lord of Stafford's manor, for in an inscription in Northenden Church, co. Chester, he is described as "at one time lord of Campden on the Wold, in co. Glouc." From the account of the devolution of Broad Campden manor, however, it may have been noted that Sir W. Norreys held this manor in right of his wife, Katherine, some time prior to 1497. This is confirmed to some extent, but the matter is further confused by a record that Humphrey Stanley had a grant from Richard III. "of all the land, tenements, rents, etc., late of William Norreys, Knt., in the town of Campden" (79). Moreover, the Crown presented to St. Katherine's 29th Aug., 1484, in consequence of the forfeiture of Sir Wm. Norreys, so there seems no doubt that he owned part of the

77. Inq. p.-m., 4 Hen. VI., 18.
78. Chan. Proceedings, Bundle 11, 407.
79. Harl. MSS. 443, fol. 91b.

manor, and forfeited it (80). Who this Katherine was, and how the Stanley family obtained possession of the manor, cannot be definitely ascertained. It appears that Thomas Stafford had a sister Katherine, who, by Sir John Arden, had a daughter Maud, who married a Thomas Stanley, and it is possible that after the termination of the trust presumably created by Thomas Stafford and the forfeiture of Norreys, the property passed to the Stanleys.

John Stanley had a daughter Anne, who married Christopher Savage, for there is a grant (May, 1520) of livery of lands in Chepyng Campden, Buryton, Westington, etc., to Christopher, son and heir of Christopher Savage, and Anne, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of John Stanley, and Geo. Savage, clerk (81). Thus it appears Anne Stanley brought this manor to Christopher Savage, who died before 18th Feb., 1514, because he is then referred to as deceased (82). Christopher Savage, the son, by deed dated 8th Nov., 1544, sold some of his patrimony here to Thomas Smyth, viz. "two woods in Cheping Campden called Fearnes and a moiety of a close called Turvin Close, in Campden, and a yearly rent of 3li. 4s, 6d., which the said Christopher used to receive of the bailiffs of the town or borough of Campden; and also the view of frank pledge and leet of the manor of Campden, and a yearly profit called 'the common fine' of 3s. 6d. per annum, received from the inhabitants and residents in Campden, Berington, and Westington; and a yearly rent of 3s. and other services issuing from one messuage and two virgates of land in Campden, then in the tenure of Tomas Weolye; and the yearly rent of 3s. and other services from one messuage and two virgates in Campden, then in the tenure of John Grevill, esquire, and of another; and a rent of 6s. and services from divers lands and tenements in the parish of Campden, then in the tenure of Rich. Tracye, esq., and certain other lands and tenements in Campden" (83). In October, 1544, Savage had obtained license to alienate to Thos. Boner a moiety of the manor of Campden and lands in Berington and Westington, in Savage's tenure, and other lands there in the tenure of the said Boner, Wm. Bradwey, Jno. Wheler, and Rich. Hasyllwall, and the advowson of the two chantries in Campden called St. Katherine's, with the moiety of a close there called Tyrwyn, in the tenure of Thos. Smyth; and in the following month Thos. Boner obtained license to alienate this property to Anthony, his son, except the woods called le Fernes and the advowson. This property, it appears, passed to Thos. Smyth by inrolled deed of 14th Feb., 1546-7, "except all those eight messuages and tofts and 5½ virgates of land and pasture in the said villages and fields which were formerly found to be copyhold lands, and then in the tenures of the said Thomas Bonner, Wm. Bradway, and others" (84). Thomas Bonner died 1558, and by his will, dated 10th June, 1557, he left his Campden and Berrington lands to Anthony, his youngest son, together with the lease of the house, with its contents, in Campden, in which he then dwelt (85); so that it is clear he had not parted with all his property here to Smyth.

Certain chantry lands were granted by the Crown, under Letters Patent dated 13th March, 1549, to be held in free socage (86), to Henry Stapleton, gent., who on the following day enfeoffed Thomas Smyth of the same. These lands are described by Edward VI.'s Commissioners as of the respective value of £8 0s. 7d., £6 10s. 8d., and £9 3s. per annum, and consisted of "one virgate of land and one barn, with one close of land, late in the tenure of John Prat, situate in the field called Burington, and formerly belonging to the late chantry called the first chantry of St. Katherine, within the Parish Church of Campden, and the capital messuage or mansion of the said chantry, and one virgate and a half, and three several closes, and all other lands then in the tenure of Richard Warner, situate in Westington, in the parish of Campden, and formerly belonging to the second late chantry of St. Katherine, in the said Church of Campden, and 3½ virgates of land, two closes, and all other lands, tenements, etc., then in the tenure of John Rylie, situate in Brode Campden, and formerly belonging to the late chantry of Holy Trinity, in the said Church of Campden." In this way a very despicable robbery by the Crown of 192 acres and 6 closes was rounded off.

Thomas Smith also acquired various other comparatively small freehold estates in the parish. He purchased of William Bolter, 18th July, 1569, "a messuage and 1¾ virgates of land in Brode Campden, lately in the tenure of Geoffry of Monmouth and William Hidon." He also acquired 3rd Nov., 1574, from John Freeman, alias Edwardes, the reversion of "a moiety of a messuage, 30acs. of land, 10acs. of meadow, 40acs. of pasture, and 20acs. of furze and heath in Campden and Burington, after the death of Margaret, wife of Walter Harris, who held for life." He also obtained, by Letters Patent dated 1st April, 1553, grant of Combe Grange to himself and his wife Katherine, and his right heirs to hold of the King in chief by the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee.

80. Pat. Rolls.
81. Papers of Henry VIII., 854, 14, Record Off.
82. Ibid, 4788.
83. Inq. p.-m., 42 Eliz., pt. 2, 128.
84. Inq. p.-m., 42 Eliz., pt. 2, 128.
85. Canterbury Will, F. 5, Welles.
86. Tenure not subject to military service.

Combe had been given by the Earls of Chester to the Abbey of St. Mary at Bordesley for the maintenance of six monks, and had remained a grange to that abbey till its dissolution, when it was valued at £20 per annum. One Adam de Hermynton took a lease for life of Combe 20th Oct., 1342, at the rent of 10 marks, under the abbot and convent (87). One Hen. de la Rever appears to have been in possession of Combe, probably under a similar lease, temp. Hen. V. (88).

Thus at the Reformation Thomas Smith held the whole of the manor of Campden and the greater part of the parish, subject to the sub-infeuded manor of Broad Campden, which was in the hands of the Russels.

In 1539 Thomas Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, settled the moiety of the manor that she had brought to him on themselves for life, remainder as regards half to Elizabeth's heirs by her first husband, Edward Smith, with remainder in default to Thomas's heirs by said Elizabeth. The other half of the moiety was to pass after the death of the settlors to their heirs, with remainder to John Smith, Elizabeth's son by her first husband, which John, however, died before 1559.

Other landholders of Campden in mediæval times were:

Jno. de Cantalupo, Knt., Lord of Snitterfield, who, 8 Edward II., granted lands in Cheping Caumpedene, etc., to Rob. le Blound, of Snitterfield, and Thos. de Estone (89), and by deed of 11th June, same year, directed the said feoffes to give possession of the property to John, his son (90).

Alice, daughter of Rob. de Cestria, of Broad Campden, who granted a rent which was released 13th Aug., 1313 (91).

John, son of John de Cestria, of Broad Campden, who released a rent in the 13th century (92).

John Waryner (Warner), who was feoffee of lands, etc., in Westington, and who had a suit brought against him respecting them by John Burneham, temp. Hen. VI. or Edward IV. (93).

John de Kyngton, chaplain, who the Tuesday after the beheadal of John the Baptist, 1350, enfeoffed Rob., son of John Calf, of Campden, of a messuage there, with land in Berrington and a croft called Giffard's Croft (94).

Wm. Skytter, who held 3 messuages in Campden, and by his will declared the use thereof to his wife, Agnes, and her heirs. Agnes, the widow, some time between 1460 and 1466, brought a suit against John Lennard, the trustee, who had been enfeoffed by Skytter, to make him give her a legal estate in the property (95).

Wm. Milner and Margaret, his wife, who enfeoffed John Marshall in 1465 of certain lands here.

Hen. de Faunton, who was seized of lands at Westington in 1314.

Cristina Wyllames, who in 1327 was taxed for her real estate at Westington 4s. 11d. (96).

Trystram Holcam, of Aston, and Gryzegon, his wife, who enfeoffed John Arres and Elizabeth his wife, 1st. Oct., 1561, of the former's "great house at Chepynge Campden," with a close and orchard (97).

On the 6th April, 1450, Wm. Weoley enfeoffed Jno. Thommes, vicar of Campden, and Hugh Reve of certain crofts (98), tofts (99), etc., in Campden and Berrington to the use of his will (100), by which he declared that Alice, his wife, should have the property for life; remainder to Thomas, his son, "if he be of gode and onest conysacen," in which case the feoffees should enfeoff said son of the property, which son brought a suit against the feoffees to obtain his rights some time 1450-1456 (101).

Alice, widow of Wm. Stryng, 24th Jan., 1446, released to Jno. Freeman, of "Ebrygton," her interest in a burgage in Campden which her husband had by feoffment from Thos. Eastyng and Felice, his mother (102).

The said Freeman, 1st February following, enfeoffed the said Alice of a burgage in Campden between one of Wm. Merbury, occupied by Jno. Sporis, and one of Walt. Eode, occupied by Rob. Geffes, to hold at 6s. 8d. per annum for 40 years, and 20s. per annum after. Witnesses, Jno. Thommes, vicar, Wm. Weoley, Thos. Prodham, Jno. Lethenard, and Wm. Skytter (103). The burgage thus conveyed had been conveyed to said Freeman on the previous Feast of St. Wolstan by Thos. Hastyng and Felice, his mother, the witnesses being Jno. Lethenard, described as constable, Jno. Baker, and Thos. Hogges, bailiffs of Campden, etc.; and Thommes, the vicar, was a few days later appointed attorney to deliver seisin to Freeman (104).

24th June, 1509, Wm. Freeman, of "Eberton," enfeoffed Jno. Lydsey of a burgage in Campden, between other burgages of said Freeman, occupied by Richard Whryn and Richard Butcher. The witnesses are Jno. Brcddrey, Constable, Jno. Colyns, and Christ.

87. Inq. ad. q. d. 75, and Pat. Rolls.
88. Inq. p.-m., 13 Hen. V., 5.
89. Brit. Mus. Add. Ch. 21421.
90. Harl. 58, D. 45.
91. Record Off., Deeds Series, B 2977.
92. Ibid 2978.
93. Chan. Proceedings, Bundle 11, 407.
94. Record Office Deeds, Series C., 3190.
95. Chan. Proceedings, Bundle 29, 56.
96. Subsidy Roll, Glos., 1 Edwd. III.
97. State Papers, Case A., Eliz. 10.
98. Little fields near houses.
99. Sites of houses.
100. At this time real estate could not generally pass by will *legally*, but a trust could be directed.
101. Chan. Proceedings, Bund. 15, 207.
102. Sloan XXIII., 66.
103. Sloan XXIII., 67.
104. Sloan XXIII., 68, 69.

Gerotte (Jarrett), bailiffs of Campden, etc. (105).

From a Chancery suit 1500-15 it appears that Sir Thos. Lovell, Knt., Jno. Bradwey, and Jno. Moryes held lands here to the use of Edmund Child and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thos. Cokesey, who it seems was some relation of the Grevels. (Bund, 260-8.)

Sir Wm. Compton died 1529, seized of 30 messuages and 70acs. of land in Campden, held of Christopher Savage (106).

Wm. Bonyfaunt, merchant, in 1435 leased a tenement in Westington to Jno. Boron and Emota, his wife.

Walter Eode, temp. of Edward IV., held 9 messuages, 20acs. of land, and 40acs. of pasture in "Chepynge Cambden," and a messuage, with 40acs. of land, 75acs. of meadow, and 20acs. of pasture, in Broad Campden. It appears that the said Walter enfeoffed one Wm. Gryme, clerk, of the property as trustee for Walter, and to the use of his will, by which Walter left the estate to Agnes, his wife, for life; remainder to his heirs. Gryme, however, is alleged to have sold the premises to Thos. Frogmarton (Throkmorten) and his heirs in fee (107), and a suit was brought against Gryme by Walter's heir on behalf of himself and said Agnes (108). The relationship was thus:

Thomas Eode.

Thomas Eode.	John Eode.
	Wm. Stephyns—Margaret.
Walter Eode. Testator living, 1446.	John Stephyns, Complainant.

The Eode family seems to have been seated in the Vale, also because a pardon was granted 1st Jan., 1437, for trespass on lands at Weston "Underegge" (Subedge) (109), from which the following can be compiled:—

Wm. Eode, of Aston Underegge, died before 1437 —— Agnes died before 1437.

Ralph.	William. All living 1437.	Joan.	Alice.

Thomas Eode, of Campden.	Geoffry Eode.

Related to the above.

A Ralph Eode, of Aston, granted lands in Aston 1378 (110).

105. Sloan XXIII., 70.
106. Inq. p.-m., 20 Hen. VII., 183.
107. That is, without any limitation.
108. Chanc. Proceedings, 1466-1484, Bund. 34, 43.
109. Patent Rolls.
110. Record Off. Deeds, Series C, 3679.

The nunnery of Cochill, co. Worcester, acquired one of the four mills in the lordship of Campden in the 14th century. The charter of John Bishop of Worcester recites that the mill was beneath Paxford, and that it was the gift of Thomas, nephew of the Earl of Gloucester. From the fact that a water mill worth £4 per annum, mentioned in the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare in 1316, is not mentioned in the inquisition on the death of his successor in 1347 seems to show that the gift was made during the lordship of the latter, or very soon after. It will be remembered that Hugh was created Earl of Gloucester, and it may be supposed that he first gave the mill to his nephew, who afterwards gave it to the nunnery. The Bishop who confirmed the grant may have been John Thoresby, Bishop 1349-1353, or John Barnet, 1362-1364. This mill remained the property of the nunnery until its dissolution, and it was granted by the Crown, July, 1542, to Sir Nicholas Fortescue and Catherine, his wife, and his heirs. The value of the mill is given in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as 4s. rent of land and 15s. rent of the mill, with meadow, and in 1542 was under lease to Thomas Broke from the Crown for 21 years from 1st April, 1542, at 45s. per annum rent. This mill was probably either Pye Mill or Pudlicote Mill, Ebrington, the latter having been in the hands of the Fortescue family until quite recently.

From the Fines (111), time Henry III., it appears that property here passed as under:

Campden:

30 Henry III.—Roger fil Hamon to Robert Russell.
40 Henry III.—Agnes de Luntecumb to Wm. de Weston.
45 Henry III.—Hugo le Romeyn to Hugo fil Margeria.

Broad Campden:

8 Henry III.—Wm. fil Osberti to Walt. de Aivill.
25 Henry III.—Rob. Russell to Adam de Campden.
32 Henry III.—Hugo de Eyneville to Juliana de Evnelode.
38 Henry III.—Hen. de Campden and Margery, his daughter, to Rob. Russell.
45 Henry III.—Wm. de Brode Campden to Alan Wander.

Berrington:

25 Henry III.—Rog. le Fleming to Wm. de Hastings.

From the above it will be seen that the Russells held property in Broad Campden as early as 1241.

111. A "fine" was a fictitious compromised lawsuit used to assure lands to purchasers.

THE TOWN AND PARISH PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION.

The name of this town appears to be derived from the two Anglo-Saxon words *camp* (meaning a battle, probably from the Latin *campus*) and *denn* (a valley, or more properly perhaps a wooded valley), the name therefore signifying a *valley of battle.* Its prænomen is probably from the Middle English *chyppen*, meaning to chip or break, which was probably prefixed to signify that cheapening—that is, a bartering or breaking up of prices—took place here, for "Chipping" or its equivalent is not found prefixed prior to the date when Campden became a market town, say, at the time of the twelfth century charter to it.

Berrington, one of the tithings or divisions of the parish, having its hamlet, now a suburb, at the N.E. extremity of the town, was supposed to be so named from being the burial place of the slain in battle; but the name is much more likely to be from the Saxon *Bur* or *Burh*, meaning court-house or castle, thus indicating the site of the dwelling of the Saxon lord or socman. This is strengthened, too, by the fact that everything points to the manorial mansion and the greater part of the demesne land being in Berrington for centuries after the Conquest.

The name of Westington, another tithing or division of the parish, seems to signify the Saxon *tun*, or enclosed part of the town or enclosures belonging to the Westings.

The prænomen "Broad" to Broad Campden is evidently from the Saxon *brad*, meaning in this connection either a part of Campden some distance away or a portion that is open that is mainly wold or open pasture.

The earliest event connected with Campden at present known is that of a gathering of Saxon Kings, and of a subsequent battle near by, recorded by Peter of Langtoft in his "French Chronicle," written temp. Edward I., shortly after translated by Robert Mannyng, of Brunne. It appears from this chronicle that Ina King of Wessex, hearing that the Britons were gathering strength in the West, sent messengers to the other Kings of the Saxon heptarchy inviting them to co-operate in proceeding against the people of the West. To this end the Kings met at "Kampdene," where, on the proposition of Sigbert King of Essex, Ina was chosen their leader in the undertaking, which latter thereupon

"Toke the feaute, displayed his banere,
And went to the bataile in a fulle faire grene
That is under Kampedene, a medew I wene."

The chronicler then goes on to relate the subsequent defeat of the Britons and Welsh. This battle is doubtless that which Ina fought A.D. 689, and is possibly that from which the town derives its name. The exact field of the battle can hardly be identified, but the chronicler's words "in a fulle faire grene that is under Kampedene," and the locality of camps on Willersey and Meon Hills respectively, seem to point to the rich vale between those hills as the site. That on Willersey Hill may have been the camp of the Saxons, being the nearest to their place of meeting, while there is nothing incompatible in supposing the camp on Meon Hill to have been that of their adversaries. Locally a tradition has been current that a great battle was at one time fought in or near Campden, and it is also frequently asserted that Campden takes its name from a great Danish camp here. In support of the latter there is a reference in the chronicle above referred to in connection with the same battle, as follows:—"In a grete Daneis felde there their samned alle." Moreover, from time immemorial Campden, or some portion of the surrounding district, has been termed "Little Lunnon" (London), possibly from its being subject to the same ravages as the great Eastern town. A small district on the west side of Aston Hill is still so called. Between 1801 and 1811 some armour and a curious circular shield were found near the station, at a spot still called Battle Bridge; but it is of course impossible to say without further information whether these relics dated from the time of the Saxons, thus supporting the record of the great Saxon British battle, or whether they were of Danish or later origin.

From its picturesque situation, fertility, proximity to the Fosse way, and other circumstances, it is far from unlikely that in this district many Romans were settled prior to the time before referred to, and it is the opinion of many that several Roman villas graced the terraces of Dover's Hill near the Aston highway.

As previously stated, a charter was given to the town towards the end of the twelfth century through the influence of Hugh Gondeville. From a confirmation of this charter by Henry III., dated 16th April, 1247, it appears that Earl Ranulph Blundeville had made an additional grant to the burgesses of a fair for three days, viz. on St. James's Day and the two following days (1), and that Earl Ranulph, Hugh Gundevill, and Somery had each made a grant to the burgesses that they and all comers to the market should be free of all toll for ratification of these grants, also was made by Henry III. (2).

Shortly before his death Henry II. visited the town, for in the Pipe Roll for 1185 the payment is recorded from the honour of Gloucester, then in the King's hands, of 52s. 8d. for two tuns of wine which had been sent to

1. Close Roll, 2 Hen. III.
2. Charter Rolls, 31 Hen. III.

him at Campden. This is the earliest record found of a royal visit to the town.

During Earl Ranulph's lordship King John visited the town while on his way from Woodstock to Feckenham, co. Worc., 25-26 July, 1215 (3), and a few years later his son, Henry III., paid a visit, for on the Saturday before Ascension Day, 1220, a sum of money was paid into the King's wardrobe to Peter Orivale at "Kaumpeden" for discharge of the King's expenses, the record being attested at "Kampeden" by Hugh de Burgh (then regent) 2nd May, 1220 (4). In 1229, again, royal letters are dated from the town.

Campden at this time was of far greater relative importance and size than it is now, having been established and developed by factors that for the last few centuries have had little or no effect on the growth of our cities. At the Conquest the manor had 50 villieins, while the whole of the county is computed to have had but 3,071, and England only 102,700. Therefore, while at that time Campden held some two thousandth part of a great national and industrial class, the town now has but some twenty thousandth part of the national population. Again, in the 13th century there are 96 dwelling-houses alone recorded, and it is doubtful if Campden at the present time, from the habitation point of view, is more than half as large again. The early grant of the charter of incorporation is some evidence of the early public spirit and industry of its inhabitants, who no doubt, under the protection of the charter, increased in wealth and other factors making for peaceful progress. Probably the greatest danger Campden folk were liable to at this time was invasion by the hot-headed Welshmen styled "Severn men," who periodically crossed the Severn on plundering bent.

Roger de Somery was granted 30th July, 1266, free warren in all his demesne lands at Campden and one market on Wednesday in each week and a fair on the eve and following day of St. James the Apostle and two days following (5).

About this time one Henry de Caumpeden frequently appears in the Patent Rolls. In 1246 he was presented to the living of Gosebec, co. Suff., and in 1248 to that of Grimsby. He died prior to 1253, and was then the King's physician.

When Edward I. came to the Throne he knew that the dissensions in his late father's reign had encouraged class prejudice and animosity and local mismanagement to an unhappy degree, and appointed Commissioners to inquire and report what had been the effect in the provinces. Judging from the report of the jurors on an inquisition held for this purpose in respect of this town, the position of affairs here was not satisfactory. The jurors reported that the town of Caumpedene "hath assize (6) of bread and beer, by what warrant they are ignorant and how long." "They say that when the officers of the lord King came to the market of Caumpedene to view the measures and correct the false and retain the good, after the departure of the said officers they again resume the false and put away the good, contrary to the provisions of the officers." "They say that the manor of Caumpedene appropriates to itself a certain liberty (7) to distrain foreigners, namely 1 freeman for the fault of another, of whom he is not debtor or surety, and to retain the distraint until he shall have given satisfaction, by what warrant they are ignorant" (8). This inquisition was held in 1274. Two years later another inquisition was held, the report of which is perhaps still more interesting in that it records some of the doings of Campden folk 630 years ago:

"The jurors say that Walter the miller was accused by Adam Merlawe, bailiff of Caumpedene, of manslaughter, and sent to the Castle of Gloucester, and there imprisoned and delivered by Walter de Bocking for 20s., which he gave him, and after that the said Walter the miller put himself in prison, and was acquitted by his country.

"Roger Convers, on the part of Peter de Chauvent (9), imprisoned Nicholas Russell and William Fitz Gilbert until they have given him two marks. . . . . Also that Walter de Bocking accused Walter the miller of theft, and Everard Fitz Hugh, of Campeden, and took them and imprisoned them, and they gave him two marks.

"They say that Richard de Clifford fished in the vivarium of Campeden while he was escheator for his breakfast. They say also that Sir Jno. de Extraneo fished there in the said vivarium while it was in the hands of Sir Richard, and sent to Cumbe, a manor of Sir Roger de Clifford, to stock his vivarium there, and the said John is dead.

"They say that Peter de Chauvent, Sheriff of Gloucester, and Walter de Bocking amerced the borough of Campden in 20s., and caused Walter the miller, of the same town, to be distrained of one horse, of the value of half a mark" (10).

Walter the miller seems to have suffered from an unfortunate publicity. He was a tenant of Sir Jno. de Extraneo, and from the nature of his premises (a burgage and shop) it may be assumed that he held the town mill, now known as Middle or Haydon's Mill. From the partition it appears that the mill at "Biriton" (now the "old" or "Berrington"

3. Close Roll, 17 John.
4. Close Roll, 4 Hen. III.
5. Pat. Roll, 48 Hen. III., m. 17-18.
6. Power to regulate the price.
7. Manorial custom.
8. Hund. Roll, vol. 1, p. 174.
9. Sheriff of Gloucester.
10. Hund. Roll, 4 Ed. I., pp. 178 and 182.

mill) was held by one Alured, and Geoffry the miller, a tenant of Sir Walter at the partition, probably held Westington Mill.

Master Richard de Clifford was the King's escheator for this county at the time of the partition, and held the manor for the King pending the settlement. Apparently he took care to benefit some relative, as Roger de Clifford probably was, to the loss of the parceners, but whether the circumstances relative to the vivarium—that is, the fishpond—belonging to the manor were stated in order to exhibit his lack of morality in so doing or to record Sir John's presumption in using the manorial property while it was in the hands of the King is not at all clear.

As Combe at this time belonged to Bordesley Abbey, Sir Roger probably only held a lease of it.

An interesting account of one of the many faction fights that frequently took place in early times at any gathering of classes, such as fairs, is contained in the earlier inquisition above mentioned, and is worth quoting verbatim, as so few records concerning Campden folk in the Middle Ages are extant:

"They (the jurors) say that men of the county of Gloucester had been entertained at Caumpeden in the time of Henry, King before the King that now is. This being heard by the bailiff of Caumpeden that the horses of the county were in the town, he told them that they should go after hay for the horses. And the said men of the county sent two of their grooms after hay. In going they came where the girls and lads were singing for pigeons, and one of the grooms said that one of the girls sang well, and gave her the pigeons. This being heard by Nicholas Calf and Thomas le Prute, who had given the pigeons, they said that he lied, and that she should not have the pigeons. And one attacked the groom with a certain stick that lay to hand. The men of the county heard this, and came with bows and other weapons to rescue the said groom. On this came the young men of Caumpeden and Westingdone, and mixed with the men of the county, and each wounded and maltreated the other. And in the meantime one of the men of the county shot one of the town of Caumpeden with a certain barbed arrow. Afterwards the men of Caumpeden went to the inn and broke the door and entered, and sought the felon and did not find him; and they took two of the men of the county and imprisoned them till they should have the felon. Afterwards the men of the county came to Caumpeden, and a certain man named Munda, with three grooms, took by force and brought away the aforesaid felon. Afterwards came Simon le Beier and his men, and entered into the house of Jno Thole, and there they took a certain book, of the value of 20s., and took it away, and certain other small goods, what goods they know not. This being done, they took Rob. Caspi, Wm. Chalf, Hen. Clerk, and Thos. le Prute, and brought them to Hamile, and there detained them until they had paid a fine of vi. xxli., from which they relaxed xvli. (11)." It will be noticed that some of the townsmen mentioned in this account were amongst the principal tenants of the manor at its partition; and, indeed, they must have been persons of some wealth to pay the heavy fines imposed upon some of them.

A Jury Roll of Campden, 1258, gives the following names: —Rich. Russell, Jno. Tinctor, Ralph Cawe, Pet. de Stanton, Jno. de Barton, Wm. le Vele, Wm. de Cestrie, Rob. Page, Wm. de Walford, Rob. de Engleys, Ad. de Kent, Hum. le Taylleur.

Several other Campden names occur in the records about this time. One Gilbert de Caumpeden was elected to be abbot of Haghemon, and the King consented to the election 27th July, 1284 (12).

Richard de Caumpeden, with others, was proceeded against in 1285 for the death of Alice Vesk, kinswoman to Rich. Alewy, of Northwich, who brought the action (13).

The abbot of Combremere was, on going to Rome 6th August, 1285, allowed to nominate Brother Thos. de Caumpeden and another until the following Christmas (14).

William de Caumpedene is mentioned as parson of the Church of Rosere, in Ireland, in records dated 24th October, 1286; 27th May, 1288; and 20th November, 1290 (15).

Robert de Campedene, with others, was accused of raiding the manor of Sokynton and free warrens of Suthduffield and Lavene, co. York, belonging to Wm. le Melton, the King's clerk, while he was away on his master's affairs in Scotland; and a Commission of oyer and terminer was appointed therein 2nd December, 1308.

On the 26th Feb., 1314, a Commission was issued to settle a complaint by Thomas, son of Geoffry Bisshope, of Weston, junr., that William de Berryngton, Jno. son of Jno. de Westington, Thos. Bonenfaunt, Peter Gryvel, Henry de Wely, with others, assaulted him at Caumpeden and carried away his goods (16).

Throughout the dissensions of the reign of Edward II. there is no indication that Campden was troubled much politically, although neighbouring districts took share in the dissensions to such an extent that the King's minion, Gaveston, was executed in the neighbouring county of Warwick, and the King himself murdered in this county. The staple wool industry was, if old historians are to be

11. Hund. Roll, 2 Edwd. I., p. 174.
12. Pat. Rolls, 12 Edwd. I., m. 7 and 8.
13. Pat. Rolls, 13 Edwd. I., m. 170.
14. Pat. Rolls, 13 Edwd. I., 9.
15. Pat. Rolls, 14 Edwd. I., m. 9; 16 Edwd. I., m. 14; 18 Edwd. I.
16. Pat. Rolls.

believed, decaying about this period; but a little later a great filip was given to the trade by the new King (Edward III.) marrying a Flemish Princess, many down-trodden, but skilful and industrious, Dutch apprentices being induced to settle in England and impart their knowledge to the English, as had been done 250 years before, when William I. thrust himself on the country. Particularly so was this the case in the Cotswolds, the immense well-pastured rolling tracts of which were perhaps more suited for rearing the long-woolled sheep of the Middle Ages than most pastures in England. Notwithstanding the great strides made in the wool and other industries towards the close of the fourteenth century, there are striking instances of lawlessness amongst the townsmen here; perhaps, however, not more so than is present in any industrial centre even at the present time where of necessity many classes of the community are associated. On the 21st Nov., 1327, a Commission of oyer and terminer was appointed to inquire into the complaint of Nich. de Lavyngton and Nich. de Turril that Geoffry and John, sons of Geoffrey de Shipston, Thos. de Maddelye, of Shipston; Wm. de Snoushill and Walt. Porcel, of Caumpden, amongst others, had carried away their goods at Caumpeden (17). A like Commission was appointed 10th Sept., 1337, to inquire into a complaint of one Geoffry de Aston, clerk, that Wm. Benet, of Foxcote, Master Walt. de Aston Somerville, clerk; John de Weleye, of Brode Caumpeden; Walt. Devotum, of Blockele (Blockley), clerk; Wm. Watts, of Mukelton (Mickleton); and others had assaulted him at Mukelton and carried away his goods (18).

The following is a Subsidy Roll for the parish, 1327, and gives the names of all the chief inhabitants at that time:—

CAMPDEN.

Rob. de Haverle, xviiis. xid.
Walt. Hardinge, viiis.
Geoff. le Despencer, viiis. viiid.
Jno. de Rusteshale, vis. vid.
Phil. de Pershore, vs. viiid. o.
Rob. Brown, vs. viiid. o.
Rob. le Factor, iiis. xd.
Huge le Clerk, iiis.
Wm. Foliredy, iis. viiid. o.q.
Cecilia Hallynge, iis. vd. q.
Wm. Mareschal, iis. vd. o.q.
Wm. Hewet, iis. vd. o.
Sibill la Fischere, iis. iiiid. o.q.
Rob. de Combe, iis. iid.
Geoff. Champioun, iis.
Adam Dysare, xixd. o.
Thos. Bonafaunt, xviiid.
Rob. Carpenter, xviiid.
Jno. de Mucheltone, xviiid.
Rob. de Pechesleye, xviiid.
Wm. Mareschall, xvid.
Nich. Masoun, xvd.
Jno. Mareschal, xvd. o.q.
Rich. Foward, xiiiid. o.
Wm. Mulleward, xiid.
Nich. Spechesleye, sub. tax, xiid.
Phil. Calfe, xiid.
Total sub. tax., iiiili. xs. xd. q.

BROAD CAMPDEN.

Wm. de Micheltone (chaplain), vis. viiid.
Roger Est, vis. id. o.
Hen. Weoleye, vs. iiiid. o.q.
Hugh Dandele (de Audley), iiiis. vd. o.q.
Wm. Wattes, iiis. vd. o.q.
Jno. West, iis. viiid. o.
Jno. le Stronge, iis. vid. o.
Adam Alisaundre, iis. iid. o.
Wm. le Neueman, iis. iid.
Rich. Alewyn, iis. id. o.
Simon atte Croyse, iis. 1d. q.
Isabella Collynge, xxid.
Geoff. Adam, xixd.
Joan Geffrey, xvd q.
Jno. Inthenale, xid. o.q.
Total, xlvs. viid. o.

WESTINGTON.

Cristina Williames, iiiis. iid. q.
Jno. le Reve, iis. xid. o.q.
Rich. atte Hulle, iis. ixd. q.
Phil. Bovetoune, iis. vd.
Alex. atte Mulle, iis. vd.
Rich. Godriche, iis. iiid. q.
Thos. Manstild, iis. iiid.
Jno. Weoleye, iis. iiid.
Wm. Sparehalf, iis. id. o.q.
Thos. atte Nelme, iis. id.
Clara atte Sloughe, iis. o.q.
Jno. le Smythe, iis. o.q.
Wm. Boltere, iis. o.q.
Matilda Robynes, xxiiid. q.
Rich. Maunstild, xxiid. o.q.
Rich. Bailly, xxid. o.
Alice Cappe, xxid. q.
Rich. Hardynge, xxd. o.
Rog. de Quentone, xixd.
Wm. Dychford, xviiid. q.
Jno. de Cloptone, xviiid.
Hen. le Leche, xviiid.
Wm. Hancockes, xviid.
Reg. Roggers, xiiiid. o.
Alice atte Pirie, xvd.
Total, lis. iid q.

The total tax on the parish appears therefore to have been £9 7s. 8d.

Edward III. visited the town three times shortly after his accession, for Patents were dated from here 15th and 16th December, 1327; 15th January, 1329; and 28th and 29th July, 1332 (19).

17. Pat. Rolls, 1 Edwd. III., m. 10d.
18. Pat. Rolls, 11 Edwd. III., m. 36d.
19. Patent Rolls. Edwd. III.

The abbot of Evesham complains, 10th March, 1340, that the vicar of Tettebury and others carried away his goods from thence and imprisoned Jno. Wele, of Caumpedene and others (20).

Campden has even had its story of buried treasure, for on 28th Jan., 1343, a Commission was issued to Peter le Greete and John de Cheringworth to "make inquisition by jury of the county of Gloucester as to what malefactors and disturbers of the peace took and carried away no small treasure in Campedene hidden under the land and belonging to the King by reason of his royal dignity, and to whose hands it had come" (21). Unfortunately the sequel is unknown. It was of course another story of treasure trove which is still inquired into by the inquest of a coroner. It is quite possible that this treasure may have been that of some early British Kings, hidden prior to a battle with the conquering Saxons, and lost sight of by the defeat and death of the hiders.

Henry de Caumpeden, chaplain to the King, was presented to the King's free chapel of Laundesdoun, by Bath, Lexfield (Laxfield, co. Suff.), and Sudbury, Suff., in 1343-4 (22).

John de Caumpeden, another chaplain to the King and rector of Lanyhangell, Wales, was presented to the vicarage of Tudenham, Hereford, in 1344 (23), and was perhaps the same John de Campeden, clerk, that appears in records touching lands in Hants and Wilts, 1377-81 (24). The latter appears to have been a person of considerable note, and was buried in Holy Cross Church, Winchester, where his brass, dated 1410, still exists.

John Proude, of Campedene, was charged with others 20th Oct., 1346, with breaking the close and houses of the rector of Tredyngton, co. Worc. (25); and John Est, of this town, was also charged with others 25th April, 1347, with carrying away the goods of Jno. de Bello Campo (26).

Richard de Stafford's connection with Campden is marked by a grant of an additional fair for three days annually, viz. on the eve, day, and morrow of St. George. The grant is dated 26th May, 1360 (27).

In the Middle Ages Campden had of course to bear its fair share of the expenses attending the long and frequent Continental campaigns, mainly the outcome of family quarrels between monarchs. In 1342 all able-bodied men of this county were ordered to France under the Lord Berkeley and others, and shortly after this town supplied two archers, fully armed, and tried to fight in Gascony under Henry Earl of Lancaster. Again, in 1378, a Lord of Berkeley was ordered to muster and arm all the able-bodied men of the county to withstand a threatened invasion by the French, and in 1372 the town had been called upon to pay £5 16s. to support the army.

Not only did war claim its victims here, but a terrible plague, or "black death," scourged the county in 1347, on its passage from Somerset to the Midlands, and probably carried off one-third of the population of this town.

In 1395 Thos. Hycockes, of Campedene, was granted pardon for the death of one Wm. Cokkes, of Seynusbury (Saintbury), killed there eight years previously (28).

A pardon was granted 2nd May, 1410, to Wm. Hulle, clerk, for not appearing before the justices to answer Thomas Eode, of Campden, and Thos. Causeford, touching a debt of £10 (29).

By the end of the fourteenth century the wool trade here reached its maximum prosperity, and this was great, for not only was the town the trading centre for the Cotswold wool, but by this time it had become the emporium for almost the whole of the wool produced in Wales.

One of the richest and most influential of the wool merchants of Gloucestershire, and perhaps of England, was one William Greuel, Greville, or Grevel, of this town. His family was of Norman or Flemish extraction, and his ancestors probably came over in Norman times, for they had been resident here for many years before his time. Simon and Thomas "Grivel" were burgagers in 1276, and Peter "Gryvel" was accused of assault in 1314. William was the son of one Richard Grevile (30), and was seated at Campden as early as 1367, for in that year he purchased a messuage with appurtenances here of Wm. Wylicote and Isolda, his wife, for 10 marks (31). In 1397 he lent King Richard II. 300 marks on a promise of repayment at the following Easter (32). He also purchased in the same year the manor of Millcote of Sir Walt. Beauchamp, and obtained a release of the same from Wm. de Peto 5th Nov., 1398. In 1400-1 he entailed the estate on the heirs of Joan, his second and then wife, the sister and heiress of Sir Phil. Thornbury, and in default to John and Lodowick, his sons by his first wife. Wm. Grevel died 1st October, 1401, his first wife, Marion, having died 10th September, 1386; and his will, which is dated 2nd April, 1401, was

20. Patent Rolls, Edwd. III.
21. Pat. Rolls, 17 Edwd. III., A 2 tergo.
22. Pat. Rolls, Edwd. III.
23. Pat. Rolls, Edwd. III.
24. Pat. Rolls. 1 Ri. II., m. 36; 3 Ri. II., m. 5; 4 Ri. II., m. 31 and 37.
25. Pat. Rolls, Edwd. III.
26. Pat. Rolls, Edwd. III.
27. Charter Roll, 34-35 Edwd. III.
28. Patent Rolls, 19 Rich. II.
29. Patent Rolls, Hen. IV.
30. Roll of Guild Holy Trinity, Coventry.
32. Feet of Fines, Glouc., 41 Edwd. III., 461.
32. Pat. Rolls.

proved at Lambeth 8th October, 1401 (33). He desired to be buried in the Church of the Blessed Mary, of Campedene, and bequeathed 100 marks "to the new work to be carried on there." Four chaplains were to celebrate daily in the church for ten years, and be paid £200. Thos. Harewell, Richard his priest, Thos. Grene, Jno. Lawe, Jno. Thurk, Wm. Welde, Hen. Foliot, And. Boteller, and Wm. Cooke were legatees. The residue of goods were to go to his executors, viz. his wife, Joan, Jno. Grevel his son, and Rich. Boxhell (apparently Rich. Bushell, of Broad Marston), who were to dispose *pro anima mea*. Sir Geo. Hatton, abbot of Evesham, and Sir Wm. Bradley were overseers (34). At Wm. Grevel's death he was seized of 14 messuages and 2 virgates of land in Campden, the manor of Mylcote, and 8 messuages and one virgate of land in Mickletion, and 2 virgates and 13s. 4d. rent in Pebworth. In the Escheat the name is "Gryvell," or "Grynell." Male issue by his second wife, Joan, failing, he was succeeded in the greater part of his estate by his son and heir Lewis, whose son John afterwards succeeded to it. Lewis was on payment of 6 marks pardoned 4th Oct., 1402, for entering on his father's estate without livery having been granted (35). The present representative of the family is the Earl of Warwick, who bears Grevel's arms, which were "Sa. on a cross engrailed, or 5 pellets within a bordure engrailed of the second, a mullet of the second in the dexter quarter for difference" (36).

In a tax roll, which is probably of the year 1377, Wm. Grevel, wool merchant, and Marie, his wife, are taxed xiijs. iijd. for both, his servants Thos., Will, John, Robert, and Agnes being taxed iiijd. each (37).

Joan, his relict, married Sir Edward Berstead, who were pardoned for marrying without license 1st December, 1405 (38).

Richard, the son of Wm. Grevel, was licensed 5th Dec., 1406, to be enfeoffed of the manor of Morne with entail, and remainders to Edward, Thomas, John Lewis, and Wm. Grevel, presumably his brothers, and Edwd. Lodelowe and Alice, his wife, before mentioned. John Grevel was a trustee under the will of the said Ludlow, as previously stated, and thus it appears that there were somewhat friendly relations between the merchant Grevels and manorial Ludlows (39).

A John Grevel, temp. of Richard II., seems also to have been of some note at Campden. Perhaps he was brother of the great William, for they are both described as wool merchants, and together received pardons in 1395 for all unjust and excessive weighings and purchases of wool contrary to Statute (40). In the following year, too, one Richard Talbot died seized of a moiety of Edworthe, co. Beds., held of Jno. Gryvell, of Campeden.

The Grevels parted with the last of their Campden property 17th March, 1541 (*vide post*), the grantors being John and Edward, his son.

The last reference to the family in Campden records is in the parish register, where it is recorded that Osten (Austin) Grivell married Margery Hemmings 9th July, 1621.

Another wool merchant here in the fifteenth century was John Eryngton, ats. Hervyngton, "wollemonger," whose family seems to have held Combe Manor at one time. He was pardoned 28th Jan., 1437, for not appearing before the justices to answer a plea of debt (41).

A wool merchant family of Campden, second only in importance to the Grevels, was that of Weoley, which seems to have attained its highest position some years after the death of Wm. Grevel, and probably succeeded him in his position here and trade. The family name is spelt in divers ways, as, for instance, Weoley, Welley, Weely, Welye, Weoleye, Weeley, and even Wele, Weale, Willey, and Whelay (Stow-on-the-Wold). It was doubtless a Flemish (42) or Norman name; but, like that of Grevel, the family evidently settled in England in Norman times. Wm. de Weleye was a juror at Somery's inquisition, 1273, and at Straunge's inquisition, 1276, and John de Weleye was a juror at Gilbert le Clare's inquisition, 1296. John Weolye, of Westington, was taxed 2s. 3½d. in 1327, and charged with assault in 1337. Henry Weoleye held messuages and lands in Broad Campden 7th Edward II., and John, son of John Weoleye, of Chepyng Campeden, was granted pardon 17th Feb., 1351, for a robbery, etc., at the request of Henry Earl of Lancaster, and for good service in the Gascony wars (43). It is evident from these records that the Weoley family had been of some standing in Campden for many years prior to the fifteenth century, and, unlike the Grevels, there were many of them resident here as late as the Cromwell period. Probably the most prominent of the family is that Wm. Weoley who died 1450, and is commemorated by a brass still existing. He married Alice, daughter of Wm. Bovy or Bouy, gent., of Campden. About 1440 he obtained letters of marque and reprisals from

33. Lambeth, Reg., Arundel, 183a.
34. An obsolete office. They were a check upon the executors.
35. Patent Rolls.
36. This "differing" indicates that Wm. was a cadet of the family.
37. Tax Roll, 113-31.
38. Patent Rolls, Hen. IV.
39. Ibid.
40. Patent Rolls, 19 Rich. II., m. 15.
41. Patent Rolls, Hen. VI.
42. In St. Catherine Coleman, Lond., there was formerly a monument to Jonas a Weely, d. 1630, born at Amsterdam.
43. Pat. Rolls, Edwd. III.

the King against the Florentines. This was in consequence of his inability to recover a debt of £1,180 for wool bought of him by the Albertine Company of Florence through their factor in England, Alex. Florentine. These letters are referred to several times, and were evidently considered valuable, and when the amount of the debt is considered—equal in amount to, say about £15,000 at the present time—a good idea of the extent of the transactions of the worthy Campden wool merchant of the 15th century is obtained. In 1444 this same William Weoley obtained an exemption for life from serving on assizes, juries, etc., another proof of his influence and position (44). A few days before his death William Weoley enfeoffed certain persons of his lands here to the use of his wife for life, and then to his son Thomas, from which it appears that his wife Alice outlived him. This and the resulting lawsuit has before been noticed.

The earliest Weoley will recorded is that of Thomas "Weley," dated 24 Jan., 1544, and proved same year at Gloucester. He desired to be buried in Lumbarde's chapel in Campden Church, and left the following legacies, etc.:—

To the church bells 20s.

To Thos. his base son land in Little Compton, etc.

To his brother Christopher lands, etc., in Compton.

To Sysly his wife his mansion house in which he then dwelt, taken by lease for 21 years at £8 per annum.

He mentions his sister Alice and Thomas son Weley, and appoints Thos. Bonner, of Campden, and Thos. Freeman, of Blockley, residuary legatees and executors.

As before stated, one Thos. Weolye held a messuage and 2 virgates of land in Campden in 1544, but it seems unlikely that this is the Thomas whose will has just been referred to.

While dealing with this family, it may be well to relate all that can be found, although chronologically most of it should appear later in this work.

Christopher Weley, "of Chipping Campden, gent.," who died about 1580, left a will dated 19th Jan., 1578, in which he, too, requested to be buried in Lumbarde's Chapel. His lands, etc., in Campden and Weston he leaves to his eldest son Thomas.

To his son Robert he leaves a legacy, a life annuity, and for life a tenement garden and orchard occupied by Thomas Collins, and a tenement garden, orchard, and close, with pool, in Sheep-street-lane, also occupied by said Collins, subject to 20s. per annum to son Thomas.

His wife Alice to have for jointure all his lands, etc., in Little Compton and Compton Flowers, subject to an annuity to son Robert.

To Thomason, his daughter, a legacy in addition to that left her by his brother Thomas.

To Thomas, his son, he also leaves a legacy and 6 loads of hay due to him from Ant. Horseman, of Barton on the Heath, in order that Thomas should procure an assurance from Horseman of the dower of his wife Elizabeth, testator's daughter.

To Mary, daughter of said Horseman, a legacy.

Jno. Savage, of Saintbury, his cousin, to have oversight of his son Robert.

His wife Alice and son Thomas to be residuary legatees and executors. Proved at Gloucester.

Robert Weoley, son of the foregoing, and described in the same way, left a will dated 20th July, 1586, and proved at Gloucester April, 1589, in which he left to his mother Alice his messuage in Sheep-street and his goods for life; remainder to Weoley Horseman and Marie Horseman, the children of his late sister Elizabeth. His mother to be executrix and his cousin Jno. Savage, of "Seinburie," and Ambrose Jenckes, of Campden, to be overseers.

Thomas Weoley, of Chipping Campden, gent., evidently the elder brother of the last, left a will dated 1st Dec., 1593, proved 6th May, 1594, in which he curiously described himself as "the unprofitable servant of God," and desired to be buried in "Lumbart's" Chapel, in the church. To Campden poor he leaves 40s.; to Thomas, his son, £100, when 21, and the same to Joan, his daughter, when 16; to Anthony Weoleye his rapier, dagger, strongbow, etc.; Anne, his wife, to be residuary legatee and executrix, and Ant. Bonner, his cousin, of Campden, to be one of the overseers (45).

This Thomas had a confirmation of arms 25th April, 1580, apparently after his father's death. The arms are stated to be, "Or, a bend between 2 mullets of 6 points sa.," and to have been borne by the Weoley family for a very long time. The said Thomas was at the same time granted a crest, viz. "On a chapeau, a cockatrice arg., beaked, combed, and wattled and legged, or, mantled gu., dubbled arg." In this grant the earlier generations of the family are recited.

A Roger Weeley, a tanner, of Campden, was living at Campden 1608, and is probably the same Roger who died in 1640, leaving a will dated 25th June that year. In it he describes himself as a yeoman, however. To his son Wm. Weolie, of London, daughter Mary Cole, and granddaughter Mary Cole he leaves legacies, and appoints his wife Ann executrix.

44. Pat. Rolls.

45. Canterbury Will, 38 Dixey.

Christopher Baxter, by will dated prior to 1570, left legacies to Thos., Elizabeth, and Thomazin Weley and "Mrs. Weley."

A pedigree of the family was put on record in the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623 by the Heralds. The following pedigree embodies this, but it is mainly compiled from the information before given and the grant of arms referred to:—

There are some early Weoley entries in "Campden Parish Register" not appearing in this pedigree, as under:—

BAPTISMS.

Usly, dau. of Jno. Weale, 6 Nov., 1625.
Thomas, son of Jno. Weale, 12 Oct., 1628.
Thomas, son of Jno. Weale, 7 March, 1629/30.
Frances, dau. of Jno. Weale, 21 Nov., 1631.
Elizabeth, dau. of Jno. Weale, 20 May, 1637.

BURIALS.

Thos., son of Jno. Weale, 23 April, 1628.
John Weale, 6 May, 1638.
Thomas, son of Jno. Weale, 10 Mar., 1629/30.

John Bradway, of Campden, husbondman, or bocher, was pardoned for not answering to pleas of debt by two London citizens, 1433 (Pat. Rolls).

Wm. at Low, of Harburbury, gave a general release to Richard Norris, of Campden, and Jno. Noris, his son, 2 Feb., 1442 (46).

Sir Ralph Boteler and others were appointed 20 Dec., 1446, to deliver to Gloucester Gaol Wm. Bovy, wever; Adam Dyer, dyer; and Rich. Coydon, husbandman, all of Campden, with others. Bovy was probably a brother to that Alice Bovy who married Wm. Weoley; and from this it appears that the Bovy family were weavers, a trade allied to that of the Weoleys (47).

The Wars of the Roses, singularly enough, do not seem to have affected Campden, although it must have been a place of considerable importance, for not a single reference can be found to such a result. Perhaps the chief inhabitants were far too mercantile to interfere seriously with politics. Nevertheless, soon after the wool trade declined seriously, and by the time Thomas Smith was lord of the manor the trade had been practically extinguished by Statutes forbidding the export of wool.

About this time the Bradweys were wool merchants here. Wm. Bradwey died 1488, leaving many ecclesiastical legacies. Later, soon after 1500, a John Bradwey, son and executor of William, possibly he who died in 1488, executor of Rich. Leynerd, of Campden, brought a Chancery suit against Jno. Leynerd and Thos. Cradley, administrators of Rich. Nonyley, all merchants of the Staple of Calais, respecting a debt of said Nonyley to Rich. Leynerd and Wm. Bradwey for wool (48). The same John Bradwey about the same time brought a suit against the sheriffs of London respecting action by Rob. Throgmorten, Knt., executor of Thos. Rowe, on a bond concerning a lease of pasture called Norton, from which Bradwey had been ejected (49).

In 1534 forty-eight freeholders acknowledged the Royal supremacy in the deanery of Campden and Blockley.

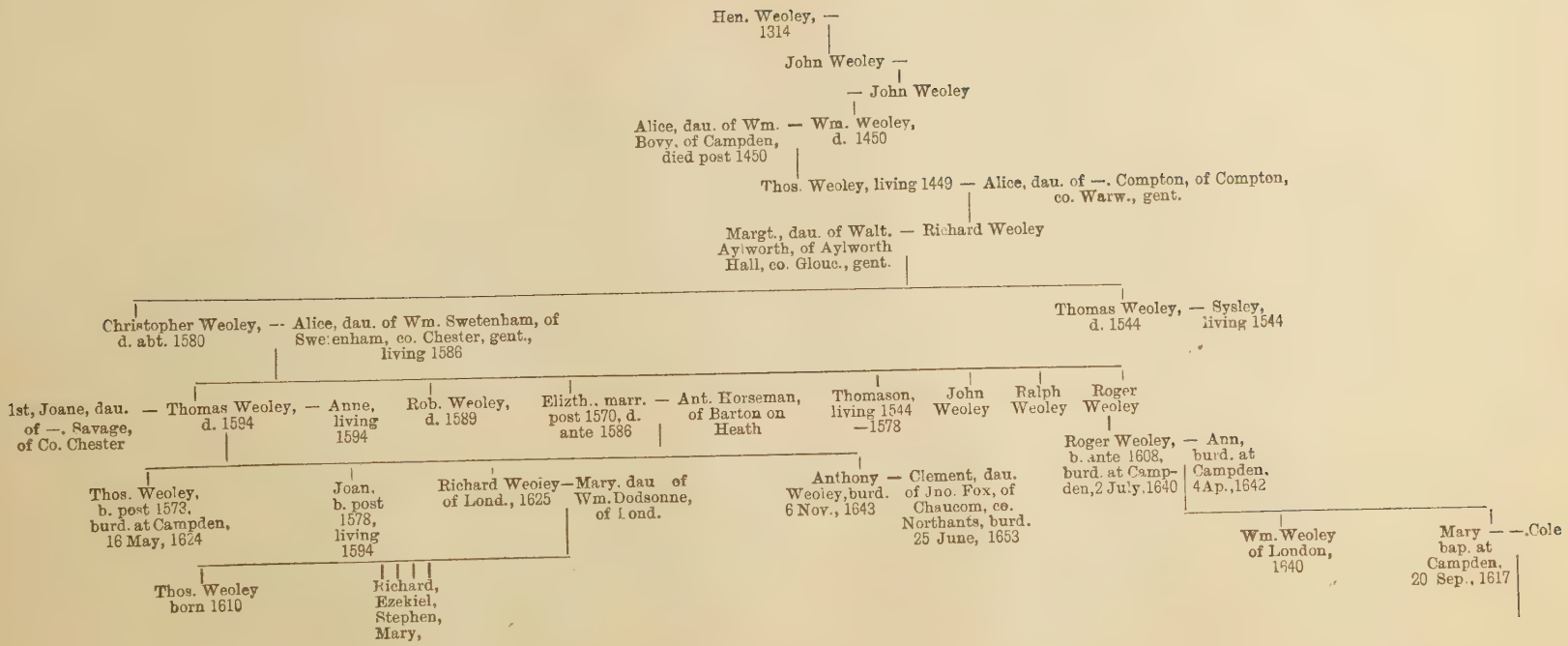
In the confession of one Wm. Breyar, before Sir Edmund Walsingham and others, 22 Oct., 1536 (having been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Northern rebellion), he says that while travelling through "Camden" on his way from London to Horley (Harley) "he got 8s. for surgery craft" (50)—a rather large sum in those days for quackery practised for a few days.

In the musters in the spring of 1539, 51 able men were supplied by this town, and in the musters at Cheltenham in September, 1542, Campden gave 52 men, Broad Campden 9, and Westington 8. These numbers were the largest from any parish in the county except Winchcombe and the very large boroughs.

It is stated in the certificate, dated 1548, of the Chantry Commissioners of Edward VI. that in the parish of Campden "are 600 houselyng people."

Although apparently not a Campden landowning family, that of the Porters must have been of considerable consequence in the parish in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The first of the family mentioned in Campden records is Richard Porter, who was executor to the will of Wm. Bradway, 1488, and as of "Chepyng Campden," gent., purchased property at Broadway 26th May, 1501, and at Worcester 11th Feb., 1496 (51). Another of the family, William Porter, was evidently a soldier, and perhaps son of Richard. His will, which is dated 31 March, 1513, is an interesting document: "If I fortune to die in these wars, my body to have Christian burial; if I returne, then to be buried in the Church of Campden." He leaves a legacy of £6 13s. 4d. to the poor of Campden, and a priest is to pray for him for one year after the decease of his father and uncle Latymer. All the residue he leaves to his wife Anne for life, if she remains single and resides in Campden. If she re-marry, she is to be content with her apparel and jointure and what he gives her "before going forth." Remainder to his children, Edmund to have the farm at Byryton (Berrington) when 20, with remainder to testator's grandson. He mentions a farm at Mickleton that his father will leave, and Edmund is to have it. The witnesses to the

46. Record Off. Deeds, Series A, 9109.
47. Pat. Rolls, 20 Hen. VI.
48. Bund. 287, 4.
49. Bund. 285, 2.
50. Dom. Papers Hen. VIII., 841.
51. Record Office Deeds, Series B 666, C 877.


Hen. Weoley, — 1314
John Weoley —
— John Weoley
Alice, dau. of Wm. Bovy, of Campden, died post 1450
— Wm. Weoley, d. 1450
Thos. Weoley, living 1449
— Alice, dau. of —. Compton, of Compton, co. Warw., gent.
Margt., dau. of Walt. Aylworth, of Aylworth Hall, co. Glouc., gent.
— Richard Weoley
Christopher Weoley, d. abt. 1580
— Alice, dau. of Wm. Swetenham, of Swetenham, co. Chester, gent., living 1586
Thomas Weoley, d. 1544
— Sysley, living 1544
1st, Joane, dau. of —. Savage, of Co. Chester
— Thomas Weoley, d. 1594
— Anne, living 1594
Rob. Weoley, d. 1589
Elizth., marr. post 1570, d. ante 1586
— Ant. Horseman, of Barton on Heath
Thomason, living 1544 —1578
John Weoley
Ralph Weoley
Roger Weoley
Thos. Weoley, b. post 1573, burd. at Campden, 16 May, 1624
Joan, b. post 1578, living 1594
Richard Weoley of Lond., 1625
— Mary, dau of Wm. Dodsonne, of Lond.
Anthony Weoley, burd. 6 Nov., 1643
— Clement, dau. of Jno. Fox, of Chaucom, co. Northants, burd. 25 June, 1653
Roger Weoley, b. ante 1608, burd. at Campden, 2 July, 1640
— Ann, burd. at Campden, 4 Ap., 1642
Thos. Weoley born 1610
Richard, Ezekiel, Stephen, Mary,
Wm. Weoley of London, 1640
Mary — —.Cole bap. at Campden, 20 Sep., 1617

PEDIGREE REFERRED TO ON PAGE 23.

will are Gifford, his father, and his mother; Wm. Latymer, his uncle; Edmund Gifford, his brother; Wm. Jno. Porter, his uncle, "and many others present at his going forth"; and his father and uncle Latymer are to be executors. The "going forth" was evidently in obedience to a call on the League of Mechlin, which had been signed but a few days previously. The will was proved 18th Jan., 1516 (52); so it appears poor William's testamentary dispositions were not very premature. The French campaign had ended some time then, and it may be hoped that if Porter succumbed to the effects of the campaign he succeeded in returning to his native town to die. One can picture the solemn preparations made for his "going forth" from this peaceful Cotswold town. Although the father referred to in the will was probably his wife's father, yet it exhibits the rare feature at that time of four living generations.

Anthony Porter was witness to a will of 1540, and figures largely in the muster returns of Sept. 1542. Soon after the family evidently left Campden, for the name is no longer to be found in Campden records. Perhaps they removed to Aston Subedge, for they were seated there later, and Endymion Porter, of that village, was a prominent person in the institution of the "Cotswold games."

There are a few interesting wills of pre-Reformation people of Campden, the following being abstracts:—

William Bradway, dated 6th June, and proved 1st July, 1488 (53):

To be buried in the Parish Church.
To the high altar there 6s. 8d.
To the Bylding of the nave and body of the church 100 marks.
To the said church a cheseble of white damask, with all the apparell thereto belonging for a priest to sing masse.
To the chapel of Brode Campden and 20 parish churches in the diocese, the same.
To the priest of Campden Church, to remember his soul, 6s. 8d.
To an honest priest £8 per annum, with brede and wyne, for 15 years, to sing masses for testator's soul and his sons' souls, etc
To Margaret, his wife, William, his son by his first wife; Agnes and Denise, daughters; to his son's wife; Richard Yorke, his son, legacies; and 15s. per annum to his mother Agnes.
His goods, cattle, etc., with house and land (54) at Campden, to his wife and sons John and William, and they residuary legatees. John, with four others, were to be executors, and the sons of the latter four were to be overseers.

Bradway was evidently a pious and comparatively wealthy man. The reference to an "honest priest" is naive. Presumably some who benefited under testamentary dispositions shirked their duties.

Sir John Banyfaunt, of Camden, clerk, dated 1st April, and proved October, 1520(55), "takyng my journey to divers places, many beyond the sea":

To William, his brother, his purchased lands after the death of his father and mother, William and Elizabeth.

As the will was proved so quickly after date, it is evident that Bonyfaunt did not get very far on his journeys. It must not be imagined from his prefix that he was a knight, for it was customary at this time to give a parson, chaplain, etc., the title of "sir."

Jerrarde Taylour, of Campden, dated 28th May, and proved 1st July, 1544 (56):

To be buried in Campden Church "nygh unto the Chancell Doore."
To the high altar there 1s. 4d.
To the repair of the body of the church, 20s.
To the building of the church house in Campden, 20s.
To the repair and maintenance of the chapel of Mary Magdalene, in Brode Campden, 6s. 8d.
Legacies to other churches for prayers for his soul and those of his father, John, and Joan, his mother, and his wife's father and mother, Wm. and Margery Haywarde.
To his eldest sister, "which hath taken pains with the bringing up of my children, 40s.
To his youngest sister, 20s.
To Gerrard, his son and heir, £100.
To Thomas, his son, 40 marks.
To Agnes, daughter, the same.
To Joan, his wife, land in Camborne for life, with remainders to his sons Gerrard, Thomas, and John.
To John Taylor, his son, land in ——, subject to a distribution to Campden parish poor every Good Friday of 40s. to pray for his soul.
To Joan, his wife, £10.
To his four sons-in-law, £6 13s. 4d. each.
To Rob. Joye, priest in Campden, for his goodwill towards "me and mine," and for his pains taken, 20s.
To every god-child of his in Campden parish, 3s. 4d.
To John Croker, overseer of the will, £10.

52. Canterbury Will, 26 Holder.
53. Canterbury Will, 15 Milles.
54. This must have been leasehold, for at this time freehold could not be devised in this way.
55. Canterbury Will, F 29 Ayloffe.
56. Canterbury Will, 12 Pynnyng.

Joy was one of the witnesses, and no doubt the writer of the will. He was the chantry priest of Barnard's chantry of Our Lady in the church, as appears later.

The really munificent charity left to Campden poor—probably equal to £12 per annum now—was no doubt confiscated at the Reformation or declared illegal as being coupled with a superstitious use, viz. prayers for the soul.

Richard Bochar, junr., of Campden, dated and proved in 1545 at Gloucester:

To the high altar, 4d.; and to the bells, 4d.
To Sir Rich. Banystur, his ghostly father, 12d.
To his daughter Joan and his sons Roger and Gerrett, a calf each.
To his mother, 6s. 8d.
Wife Anne to be executrix.
His uncle, John Bochar, of Broad Campden, yeoman, overseer.

Appended is a list of debts owing to testator, as follows:—

Blunden of Woodstock, for a white mare, 25s.; for 3 kolltys (colts), 4 nobullys (nobles).
Jno. Pursar, of Campden, 18s.
Roger Crosse, for sheep, 4 nobullys.
Jno. Dekyne, 2s.
Richd. Wyddow, of Longe Come, 2s.
Elinor Bollter, 15s.
Wyllym Howse, of Westynton, for 8 hoggs, 10s. 8d.

A noble was about 6s. 8d. Colts at about 9s. each and hogs at 1s. 4d. each well illustrate the diminished purchasing power of money since the date of this will. The spelling of William was phonetic, and to this date the lower classes pronounce this name very much as it spelt here. The testator was an early member of a Campden family that became better known some 60 years later.

Hufrey Eyrys, of Campden, dated and proved at Gloucester, 1546:

To be buried in the churchyard.
To the high altar 4d.
To the bells 4d.
To John Eyrys and Joan, his son and daughter, his loombys (looms) and his shop gerys (gear) that "belongeth to his occupation."
To the church house a tabutte borde, the best that lyeth in his chamber over his shop, and 4d. for a piece of tymbr that he had to make him a cloth bemme (the roller in a loom taking up the cloth as it is woven).
His wife to have his mill at Blockley and sole executrix. Witnesses: Rog. Crosse, Rich. Nobulle, Wm. Hylle, Sir Richd. Banys'ur, his ghostly father.

The testator was evidently a weaver. "He had to make him,," etc., is still current grammar with the lower classes locally.

John Warnar, of Campden, proved at Gloucester about 1546:

To be buried in the churchyard, and to the high altar 4d.
To Richd. Banysur, his ghostly father, 4d.
To his wife half his household stuff.
To his son Thos. the other half and his shop and all tools.
To his brother, Thomas Warnar, his doublet.
To Thos. Warenne, his servant, his black coat.
To Thomas, testator's son, all his other raiment and his house; and to the said son and testator's wife all other goods, and to be executors. John Bas'one and his father to be overseers.
Wits.: Rycharde Banysur, vicar; John Basonne, Rychard Warnar, etc.

Other wills of Campden residents at this time were:

Canterbury, 1417.—Wm. Mikilton, 39 Marche.
Canterbury, 1418.—Hen. Chalner, 43 Marche.
Gloucester, 1545.—Jno. Bawson.
Gloucester, 1546.—Jno. Hamlyns.
Gloucester, 1546.—Rich. Plume.

It may be remarked here that a will was usually proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not in the Diocesan Court, when the testator left property in more than one diocese.

THE MANOR AND MANORIAL ESTATE AND ITS LORDS CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Thomas Smith, the lord of the manor, came of an old family resident in Campden for several centuries, and was the son of a Thomas Smith. That the first-named Thomas Smith was a man of some rank and consequence in this county may be inferred as well from his matrimonial alliances as from the inscription on his funeral monument, in which he is described "a puerita sua aulicus," which, together with other circumstances, identifies him with that Thomas Smith who first figures in the Household Book (Privy Purse Expenses) of Henry VIII., 21st Oct., 1531, and was, as appears from the books of quarterly payments, from the 29th to the 33rd of Henry VIII. in the Library of the Royal Society, a page of the Chamber receiving a salary of £10 per annum. It is manifest from both these record that, like Smeaton and the two Williams, he was a peculiar favourite of the King, as all his apparel appears to have been paid for out of

the Privy Purse. He accompanied his Sovereign to Calais in 1532, and was also at the taking of Boulogne, 8th Sept., 1544, shortly before which he had a grant of arms and crest, which were "Sa, a fess between 3 saltires or." Crest: "2 amphibanies in a knot indorsant and langued gu. wreath of or and sa. mantled gu. lined arg. buttoned or." Thomas Smith married first in or about the year 1536 Elizabeth Fitzherbert, the widow of one Edward Smith, and, as will have been remarked, this marriage brought him a fair estate. By this marriage Smith had four children, viz. Henry, died 1569; Thomas, died without issue; Grisogen, who married And. Jenour, of Alfreston Hall, co. Essex, born 1547/8, and died 1621, leaving many descendants; and Cassandra, died ante 1593. Shortly after the death of his first wife, but in what year is not known for certain, he married Katherine, daughter of George Throkmorten, Esq. This marriage must have taken place before 1553, because, as before stated, Coombe Manor was in that year granted to Thomas Smith and Katherine, his wife. It seems likely that after the death of his old master, King Henry, Smith retired from Court, and was some years subsequently twice Sheriff of this county, viz. in 1571 and 1583. He died at Ocle, in Herefordshire, 31st Oct., 1593, leaving thirteen children, his second wife having predeceased him at Oxford 25th July, 1574, and was buried in the chancel of Campden Church, from which circumstance it may be presumed Smith was a resident lord here, and took great interest in Campden. His eldest son, Henry, predeceased him under sad circumstances, his strange fate no doubt casting a gloom on the family for many years. While studying at Oxford, Henry Smith first rejected the "Popish supestitions" with all the fervency characteristic of his time; but, going abroad with fellow students, he suddenly developed into a half-mad and zealous Jesuit, and finally hanged himself in the Temple, 1569, being then but about 21 years of age. Of Thomas's children by his second wife, Anthony died 1611; Richard, Lucius, Paul, and Daniel died without issue. Elizabeth married Hugh Walshe, of Lyer's Ocle, co. Hereford. Anne married first Humph. Aston, and secondly John Ashfield; and Catherine married Sam. Tracy. It was no doubt while on a visit to his son-in-law Walshe at Ocle that Thomas Smith's death took place. Anthony Smith had issue Thomas, Henry, Grisogen, Mary, and Elizabeth; and Richard Smith left Sylvanus and Mary.

In 1577 Thomas Smith suffered a recovery (57) of a fourth part of the manor of Campden (58), presumably that half of the moiety brought to him by his first wife, which had been entailed on her issue by Edward Smith, and evidently in order to break the entail of 1539. It appears that this fourth part was given by Thomas Smith to his daughter and her husband Jenour, subject to a condition that they should sell it to Anthony Smith if he so required. At Thomas's death the other fourth part brought to him by Elizabeth, his wife, and entailed in 1539 on his issue by her, passed to Mrs. Jenour, as she was the only surviving issue of that marriage. In 1600 the Jenours had license to alienate their moiety, and they sold it to Anthony Smith for £500. A fine thereof was levied to the latter as a moiety of the manor of Campden and of 30 messuages, etc., £10—rent view of frankpledge and free warren in Campden, "Buryngton, and Westington," and of a moiety of the fairs and market of Campden.

Just before Thomas Smith's death a fine was levied by which 60 messuages and 100 shillings rent in Campden were assured to Humph. Webbe and Cordell Brewster by Jno. Throckmorten and Juliana, his wife, and Jno. Wye, for £841. This property was so considerable that it must later have formed part of Anthony Smith's estate, and the suspicion is that it was part of Thomas Smith's estate at the time, and was a transaction between trustees by his direction.

Thomas Smith's eldest surviving son, Anthony, succeeded him in the remainder of the Campden estate, being at that time about 30 years of age.

Although it is not found that Thomas Smith made any benefactions to this town, his first cousin once removed, viz. Henry Smith, of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, made his memory notorious by his immense gifts—to the nation one might almost say—for no less than 81 parishes in 21 counties of England benefited under his will.

For some years after Thomas Smith's death various considerable freehold estates in the parish were in the hands of others, and, as previously stated, the sub-manor of Broad Campden was in 1599 in the hands of Thomas Russell. This property was, however, conveyed to Anthony Smith by deed of 20th March, 1602/3, as the manor of Broad Campden and 12 messuages, etc., common of pasture for 600 sheep, 100s., 1lb. of pepper, and 1lb. of cummin, rents in Broad Campden. The consideration was £320 (59).

This Thomas Russell, who was born 9th April, 1577, was the son of Sir Jno. Russell, who died 18th Sept., 1593. At the inquisition in 1594 on the latter he was returned as having owned the manor, consisting of 12 messuages, 12 cottages, 12 gardens, 6 orchards,

57. A fictitious and collusive action at law whereby entails could be destroyed. Now superseded by a disentailing deed.

58. Originalia Ro. 145.

59. Fine 44 Elizabeth, Easter.

40 acs. land, 100 acs. meadow, 300 acs. pasture, 40 acs. furze and heath, and 30s. 2½d. rent. The manor had been entailed by Sir Thomas, father of Sir John, in 1572, and the former died in 1574, and was the son of Sir John Russell (60). The value was returned as £7 per annum, and stated to be held of Anthony Smith by fealty and suit of court.

Lands in Westington and Campden were also conveyed to Anthony Smith by Anthony and George Bonner and Anne, his wife, by deed of 22nd Oct., 1602, and a fine thereof was levied in Trinity term, 1604.

Thomas Smith seems to have had considerable trouble with his Campden property, and not to have lived in peace with his neighbours, the Bonners in particular. About 1546 he took Star Chamber proceedings against Thomas Bonner and others, to the end that he might have proper use of a close of pasture in Campden called the New Leasow, of which he in right of his wife Elizabeth was seized as tenant in common (61) with said Bonner. Smith alleged that Bonner sent Thomas Bradshawe, Jno. Handes, and four others who assembled at the gate of the enclosure, and with swords, staves, daggers, etc., resisted Smith's servant, Thos. Lydgate, who had been sent to put out cattle to graze in the close. Bradshawe, etc., alleged orders from Bonner to prevent cattle being put there to graze. The servants of Smith called on the bailiffs to witness the unlawful behaviour of Bradshawe, etc., and the dispute was settled for the time being, but at 11 at night, 23rd April, 1545, Bradshawe, etc., attempted to turn out Smith's cattle. On the 20th June the cattle were again removed and placed in pound, and Bonner is charged with forging a writ of replevin to the bailiffs to deliver the cattle to Bonner, which was done. In this suit Smith is described as a page in the King's Chamber and Bonner as a "great ryche" man (62).

Again, in 1587, Smith took Chancery proceedings (63) against Bridgett, widow of Anthony Bonner, in respect of a right of way to a malt mill owned by Smith across a close called "Ote Close," owned by Bridgett. Smith alleged that by reason of gates to the close his profits were less than formerly, and claimed a right for anyone in Campden to pass and grind at the mill. Bonner admitted that all tenants of Smith's manor of Campden had such a right of way, and pleaded that Ote Close, with other lands, was in the hands of the Crown by reason of the minority of her son Anthony. She asserted that the enclosure had existed beyond memory of man, and that she herself had known it enclosed for 35 years against any common way. She also stated that the mill had been built about 40 years before, and some existed who helped to build it, and that some remembered when no mill existed there. The author has not been able to identify "Ote Close"; therefore it is not possible to identify this mill.

In the period 1579-87 Smith was defendant in Chancery proceedings instituted by Thos. Procter and others respecting land at Broad Campden (64).

In the time of Edward VI. Smith also took Star Chamber proceedings against Wm. Sheldon, Fes. Savage, Anthony Bonner, Jno. Bowkarr, Harry Langston, and others in respect of felling trees and bushes at Combe Grange, frivolous suits, etc. (65).

Early in James I.'s reign Anthony Smith sold the manorial estate to Sir Baptist Hycks, or Hicks, then one of the most wealthy and influential mercers of London. He was the third and youngest son of Mr. Rob. Hyckes, by his wife Julian, daughter of Mr. William Arthur, of Clapham, and a Gloucestershire man of some repute as a London mercer, but whose money-making talents were far eclipsed by those of his son Baptist. Succeeding to his father's business at the White Bear, in Cheapside, at the corner of Soper-lane (now Queen-street), he got, says Stow, "a great estate by supplying the Court with silks and rich mercery wares." The same historian attributes the prosperity of Baptist Hicks to his ability to give credit "after the coming in of King James, with his 'bare Scotch nobility' for the stuffs and cloths of tissue and gold, silks, satins, and velvets with which he supplied the Court." It is said that the courtiers got very much involved with the rich mercer's bills and bonds, and only paid by reason of threats of strong measures being taken by his elder brother, Sir Michael Hicks, who was at Court as secretary to the Lord Treasurer Burghley. Baptist was dubbed a knight at Whitehall 23rd July, 1603, shortly before King James's coronation, and in 1607 had to maintain his right to keep a shop in London after receiving that honour. Soon after this it appears that Sir Baptist claimed precedence of the other aldermen by reason of his knighthood, and the claim was adjudicated by the Lords Commissioners; but it is not clear whether it was successful or not. The following figurative letter from Sir Baptist's son-in-law to Sir Robert Cotton on the claim is interesting. In like circumstances the letter would be considered most improper nowadays:—

"My noble good cosin,—Understanding that the question for precedency betwixt my father-in-lawe and the aldermen, after longe

60. Inq. p.m. ser., 2 vol., 241, No. 126.
61. Owners of undivided parts.
62. Star Chr. Pro. Hen. VIII., Bund. XIX., No. 207.
63. B. and A. 13-41.
64. Bund 215, No. 50.
65. Bund 1 Edwd. VI., 103.

Lords Commissioners, is nowe by them in dependinge in Court Marshall before the some nature referred to your selfe. I am verie glade that a kinsman so judicious and honourable in discent is soe much much intrrested therin, wherby I am assured that you will, as you canne, defende the dignity of knightehood in prioritie to an Alderman, beinge one of your owne titells of lustre. You enter into the Listes as a generall champion for all knighte Batchelers, wherein, if you be victorious, your applause wilbe glorious. But for that my father is the first in presidence, whoe is incountred with this Hydra of many heads, both he and I repose our trust in you as his Hercules, by whose power and vertue, if he shalbe redeemed from soe daungerouse a serpent, neyther he nor I will fayle you in any gratefull office to give you demonstration of our best love. And thus wishinge you your desyred happines I rest, your assured lovinge kinsman to use, ED. NOELL " (66).

Sir Michael Hicks, holding Court appointments and having a good deal of interest in high places, put a great deal of business into the hands of his brother. In fact, one might almost say that Sir Michael made Sir Baptist's fortune, for not only did the former introduce profit-bearing trading transactions to his brother, but also ventures and persons at a loss for money, wherein and with whom the profits so made might be invested. Thus Sir Baptist's large fortune was mainly due to his money-lending transactions, which from many of his original letters in the Lansdowne MSS. appear to have been numerous, far-reaching, and large, even the King availing himself of Sir Baptist's offices to the extent of several thousands of pounds, much of which was never repaid. Perhaps it was partly in discharge of this indebtedness that the King created him a baronet 1st July, 1620, for it is said that he was the first person engaged in trade who was so honoured, in consequence of which uninvolved courtiers were somewhat unpleasant. Then, as now, persons were more apt at borrowing than repaying, and it is interesting to note Sir Baptist's experience of this as related in a letter to his brother. Says he: " I fynde Scottyshe men are fayre speakers and slow performers. Being rydd of them, I will cross them out of my bookes." To say that Sir Baptist included the King in this cutting sarcasm is perhaps too much to presume, but it is not impossible, in which case it is to be feared that the King's egoism sadly clashed with the Londoner's love of good business.

The property Sir Baptist purchased of Anthony Smith seems to have been acquired in two parts, for two fines were levied in favour of persons who were probably trustees for Sir Baptist—one in 1606 and the other in 1609. The first fine assured to Sir William Withens and Sir William Bonde the manor of Campden, ats. Chipping Campden, with appurtenances, and 24 messuages, etc., £10, rent and common of pasture for all kinds of cattle in Campden, ats. Chipping Campden, Buryngton, and Westington, and also of fairs, markets, tolls, stallage, picage, franchises, and liberties whatsoever in Campden. The consideration was £800, and the assurers were Anthony Smyth and Rob. Coxe and Mary, his wife, the latter probably being prior vendors to Smith of a small part of the property in the fine. The second fine assured to Sir Wm. Withens and William and Edward Baber the manors of Campden, ats. Chipping Campden, Broad Campden, and Berrington, 40 messuages, etc., £8—rent and rent of 1lb. of pepper and 1lb. of cummin and common of pasture for all cattle in Campden, ats. Chipping Campden, Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington, and fairs, etc. The consideration was £700, and the assurers were Anthony Smythe and Joan, his wife, Ant. Bonner and Anne, his wife, and Thomas Russell and Anne, his wife. This property evidently included that purchased by Smith from Bonner and Russell.

About this time Anthony Smith died at Cirencester, and Joan, his widow, with others, instituted Chancery proceedings against Sir Thomas Denton and others, probably as trustees for Sir Baptist respecting this manor. Probably this suit (67) had relation to the lady's right of dower.

Shortly after Sir Baptist acquired the interests of the Smith family in Campden he acquired other smaller freehold estates here.

By deed of 18th Feb., 1617, he acquired for £870 from Lionel Cranfield, of London, a decayed merchant, who by favouritism subsequently became Earl of Middlesex, a messuage in the borough of Campden, in which the Price, or Ap Rice family formerly dwelt, a messuage and close in Berrington, occupied by Jno. Mealinge; a messuage in the borough, occupied by Jno. Page, the Great Close in Campden, and two yardlands (68) in Berrington. Mealing's close was upon the north side of the church prior to the enclosure of 1799, and was known by that name for many years. These premises had been sold to Cranfield for £800 by Jno. Price, of Campden, who inherited them from his father, Thomas, in 1580, which Thomas had them from his father, John, in 1556. The last named, with his wife, Thomasyn, purchased them 17th March, 1541, from Jno. Grevel, of Milcott, and Edward, his son and heir, by which transaction it appears that the Grevel family parted with the last of their property

66. Cotton M.S., Jnl. C. III.

67. Bund 290, No. 18, 1596-1616.

68. A yardland was equal to a virgate, and in this manor may be taken as 32 acs.

here. No doubt the messuage occupied by Price was that now known as Grevel House, dating from the fourteenth century, and traditionally handed down as the residence of William Grevel, and built by him. It is impossible to identify the "Great Close." The two largest closes in Campden, strictly—that is, in the borough—are Peartree Close and Workkhoe Close; but it seems unlikely that either of these was the Great Close.

In 1619 Sir Baptist purchased from Timothy Ryley, of Broad Campden, a capital messuage and 5¾ yardlands in Broad Campden, which in the previous year had been leased to Jno. Morris, a tanner, for 21 years, at £100 per annum rent.

In the year 1612 Sir Baptist, in the height of his prosperity, erected a large mansion at Kensington, naming it after his lately acquired estates, Campden House, wherein he lived with all the splendour of a nobleman for some years, after which it was tenanted by the Earl of Somerset, the King's minion. After Sir Baptist's death it seems to have been used by the Noels as a town house, and in the great dining-room the Merry Monarch is said to have frequently caroused with his loyal subject Baptist, the third Viscount Campden. Later on the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, tenanted the house, and resided there for five years, and after being the residence of the Dowager Countess of Burlington and Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, her son, it was sold by the Noels to Nich. Lechmere afterwards Lord Lechmere. The house contained thirty rooms and a private theatre, and in the garden the wild olive and caper tree are said to have flourished. After undergoing many vicissitudes, the old mansion was finally completely destroyed by fire in 1862. It gives the name of "Campden" to several thoroughfares on its site.

Upon ground given by the King, Sir Baptist built Clerkenwell a new sessions house at a cost of £800. At the feast on the opening day (12th Jan., 1612), the twenty-six justices then present unanimously christened it "Hicks Hall," in honour of its generous donor. Although rather a mean brick building, the "Hall" witnessed some famous trials, those of the 29 regicides (the fanatics who took part in the murder of King Charles) and some of the conspirators in the Popish plot to wit. The building was finally demolished in 1782.

About 1613 Sir Baptist built a large mansion at Campden, close to the church, for his manorial residence, although it is rather improbable that he resided here for long at a time, for Dame Elizabeth, his wife, did not care to ruralise so much as did Sir Baptist, as may be noted on reading some of his before-mentioned letters.

Sir Baptist bore for his arms "Gu a fess wavy between 3 fleur de lis az." Crest: "A buck's head couped at the neck or gorged with a wreath of laurel ppr." He married 6th Sept., 1584, at All Hallows, Bread-street, London (69), Elizabeth, daughter of Rich. May (70), Merchant Taylor, of London, by whom he had two daughters, Juliana and Mary. The former married 12th Dec., 1605, at Leyton, Edward, son of Sir Andrew Noel, of Brook, co. Rutland. He was created a baronet in 1611, and Baron of Ridlington 23rd March, 1616. Mary married Sir Charles Morison, of Cashiobury, Herts, and after his death Sir Jno. Cowper, of Winburn, Dorset.

Sir Baptist was raised to the peerage as Baron Hicks, of Ilmington and Viscount Campden of Campden, 5th May, 1628 (71), and was M.P. for Tavistock 1621-2, and for Tewkesbury 1624-8. He died at his house in the Old Jewry, London, 28th Oct., 1629, aged 78, and was buried in Campden Church (72), where his funeral sermon was preached 8th Nov., 1629, by the Rev. J. Gaule, on the text "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" (I. Cor. xv., 55). This is an interesting specimen of florid and laudative discourse common in that pedantic age. The introduction to it runs:

"To the truely honourable and religious Ladies Julian Viscountesse Camden and Mary Lady Cowper, daughters to the late Right Honourable Baptist Lord Hicks, Viscount Camden, the blessings of both this and the life to come, Most Noble and Vertuous Ladies."

It was printed in 1630, together with an epitaph and a list of his benefactions, etc., which list was copied in the 1633 edition of "Stowe's Survey of London."

The epitaph is worth reproducing, and runs:

"Reader know, who ere thou be,
Here lyes Faith, Hope, and Charity—
Faith true, Hope firme, Charity free;
Baptist Lord Camden's were these three:
Faith in God, Charity to brother,
Hope for himselfe; what ought he other?
Faith is no more, Charity's crown'd;
'Tis only Hope is under ground.
If to be crown'd with honour of the Peeres,
If to be honour'd with a crowne of yeares,
If to have wealth and know the use of it,
To have a solid and ingenious wit;
If goodly houses, with good store of land;
If an unspotted, and an open hand;

69. This parish has now no separate church.
70. Whose son Sir Humph. May was Mast. of the Rolls 1629, Vice-Chamberlain, and an ancestor of the late cashier of the Bank of England.
71. Taking his seat as a peer on the 8th same month.
72. "Baptist Viscount Campden buried the 7 of Nov., 1629." Par. Regr.

If strengthe of mind, and vigor of sence,
A candid breast, and a cleare conscience;
A noble issue, and a noble race,
Endow'd with inward, and with outward grace;
If love of friends, and friendship without strife,
Observant children, and a faithfull wife;
If a religious and a loyall heart
May perfect blisse to any man impart,
Then to Lord *Campden*, who in all this rowle
Had every gift, in body and in soule—
His soule in heaven is a welcome guest—
Then let his bones in quiet silence rest."

Whatever may be said as to the composition of the foregoing, the feeling in it is admirable, and the more appreciable because, as rarely happens, it is not exaggerated, or if so, but little. So far as the present-day knowledge of Lord Campden goes, he was a most admirable and true Englishman, not a crank who sought to do good in some individualistic way not recognised by others as being of any use, which is unfortunately often the case, but a man after the heart of most Englishmen—a good business man without fads, and a man who knew how to dispense and use his wealth. He benefited and comforted many in his time and since, at his own expense, without striving to do so at the expense of a class and upheaving the economic condition by which he had raised himself above those with less intellect—a course followed by many since and open to many in the future. While owner of the Campden estate he was constantly benefiting the town, as will be gathered from the remainder of this work. Almshousen, market hall, and springs owe their existence to him, but above all the patronage of his acumen and business ability freely given to the affairs of the town were of extreme benefit. For these reasons the author has given a somewhat lengthy relation of this great man, because his memory should ever be kept green in Campden hearts. His bones have "in quiet silence" rested since his death in the peaceful vault beneath the Parish Church, and although according to modern theories the thought is somewhat pagan, the author hopes, and he feels sure all Campdeners will hope with him, that Sir Baptist's bones may long rest without disturbance amidst the scenes and life he loved so well.

Sir Baptist is said to have settled £100,000 on each of his daughters on their marriages, and at his death left a great sum, some of which was by his direction devoted to the relief of the poor in Kensington and Campden and the endowment of almshouses which he had built at the latter place during his life. The Mercers' Company and other dispensers of charity also benefited under his will to the extent of several thousands of pounds, which legacies were in some cases supplemented by large sums bequeathed by his widow, some of the latter, however, being declared illegal.

The list referred to of his charities so far as this town is concerned runs quaintly as follows:—

"A just and necessary Catalogue of such Noble and Charitable Deeds as have been done by the late Right Honourable Baptist Lord Hickes, Viscount Campden, as well in his life as at his death, recorded to the Glory of God, his own Honour, and others' good example.

"Good deeds done to the Towne of Campden, in the County of Gloucester:

"He built an Almshouse or Hospitall for 6 poore men and 6 poore women —cost	1,000l.
"Since the yeare of the foundation of the said Almshouse, 1612, Hee hath allowed the said poore people weekly maintenance to the value of	1,300l.
"And now, at his death, hee hath settled 140l. per annum for ever upon the said Almeshouse, allowing each of the said poore pensioners 3s. 4d. weekely, and yearely a Gowne, a Hat, and a Tunne of Coales per annum	140l.
"He built a commodious Market-house in the said towne—cost	90l.
"By his last will hee gave to the said Towne for the setting of the poore to worke a stocke of	500l.
"To the Church of Compden:	
"He gave a Bell—cost	66l.
"Made a pulpit, gave a cloath and cushion—cost	22l.
"Built a gallery—cost	80l.
"Made a window—cost	13l.
"Gave a brasse Falcon—cost	26l.
"Gave two Comunion cups—cost	21l.
"Built the roofe of the Chauncell and new leaded it—cost	200l.
"He repaired the Chappell by the said Chauncell, cupplyed and new cast the Leades—cost	20l.
"He walled the churchyard round—cost	150l.

Elizabeth Viscountess Campden died in July, 1643, and was buried at Campden. By her will, dated 14th Feb., 1642, she bequeathed large sums to the Mercers' Company and the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, for charitable purposes, and to Baptist, her grandson, afterwards the third Viscount, £2,000; to Henry, his brother, "halfe her white plate"; to Lady Capel half her gilt plate and £1,000; to Lord Capel £500; and to Sir Edward Alford £1,200. All these personal legacies, being to ardent Royalists, were ordered to be confiscated by Parliament, but the order was compounded for by payment of £5,000.

Sir Baptist's honours, except the baronetage, were limited to descend to Sir Edward Noel, Baron Noel of Ridlington, his elder daughter's husband, and their heirs, and on the death of Sir Baptist his Campden estate apparently devolved on his son-in-law. He was an ardent supporter of the Royal cause. In a letter dated 20th Feb., 1638/9, William Montagu writes to Lord Montagu that Lord Campden sends 10 horse to the King; and in a further letter of 21st Feb. the writer states that war was feared, and Lord Campden had compounded for 1,000 marks (73). In 1640 John Amye, in writing to Thos. Loate at Belvoir Castle, states that it seemed Lord Campden and five others had undertaken to supply the King with £200,000 to maintain the army (74). In a letter endorsed "The Speaker's lre. to the Lo. Grey touchinge the Ld. Visc. Campden, 18 Feb., 1642," the writer says:

> "The House having bin lately informed of yor Lopps. demand of Three thousand pounds of the Lord Campden, with intimation of yor Lopps. intention to Assess and levy the same in Cace of his Refusall, They have therefore appointed mee to write unto yor Lopp. to forbeare any assessment upon his Lopp., for that they have directed me to write allso unto Him to doe in this particular as others of his Ranke and Quality have formerly done, which lres. accordingly are sent his Lordshipp" (75).

This was just previous to fresh overtures for peace being made by Parliament to the King, and no doubt the House thought it more politic at that time to ask than demand. Apparently there was not the remotest chance of obtaining the subsidy willingly, for Viscount Campden was spending the winter of 1642-3 with his King at Oxford, and presumably still attached to him. Continued support to the cause in money and personal service by the Viscount was cut short by his death while at Oxford on the 8th March, 1642/3. He was buried at Campden. Shortly after, Henry, his second son, who had accompanied him, also met his fate, dying while a prisoner at Oxford. His body was obtained, however, and brought to Campden for burial, the entry in the parish register running: "The noble Henerie Noel, second sonne to Edward Lord Viscount Camden, was buried togeather with his onelie sonne, dying before baptissme, the 27th of July, 1643." Upon the death of Edward, second Viscount, the Campden estate seems to have passed to his widow, the Lady Juliana, either as part of her dower or under a jointure. She lived at Campden a great deal, and outlived her husband many years. She died at Brook, co. Rutland, 25th Nov., 1680, at the great age of 95, and was buried at Campden. Like her husband, she gave moral and monetary support to the Royal cause, and consequently had to compound for her estate by paying large sums to Parliament, notwithstanding that she petitioned for exemption on account of the heavy losses she had already sustained in consequence of the war. These losses she stated to be 400 sheep, 28 horses, her house in London, and £15,000 worth of chattels in the burning of her mansion at Campden (of which more later).

Upon the death of Lady Juliana the estate passed to her son Baptist, who had succeeded to his father's honours in 1643, and was the third Viscount Campden. This gentleman, embittered probably by the deaths of his father and brother and the adoption by Parliament of the very courses it condemned in the King, and encouraged by his mother's moral support, was a most active Royalist partisan. He appears to have raised a troop of fearless and somewhat lawless men from Rutlandshire, and to have adopted privateering courses. Carlyle describes them as a horde of plunderers, which the old newspapers call Campdeners, followers of a certain Noel Viscount Campden from Rutlandshire, who seized Stamford and drove cattle at a great rate. These Campdeners gave Cromwell a good deal of trouble. In a letter dated 10th April, 1643, he refers to them as "those plunderers" (76).

Baptist, third viscount, had, however, to pay dearly for his part in the war. He was ordered to pay £20,000 as composition for his estate; but he escaped by paying £9,000 in November, 1647, and settling £150 per annum on ministers at Langham, Rutlandshire, and Hampstead, Middlesex, out of his real estates situated at those places. The third viscount married four times—first Anne, second daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, who bore him three sons, who died infants, and died 24th March, 1636/7, and was buried at Campden (77), where there is a monument to her memory; secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lovet, and widow of Edward Earl of Bath, who bore her husband one stillborn child, and died 1638; thirdly, Hester, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Wotton, by whom the viscount had a son, who succeeded him; and fourthly, Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of Montague, second Earl of Lindsey, by whom the viscount had issue, from whom the later Viscounts were descended. Baptist, third viscount, died at Exton 29th Oct., 1682, aged 71, and was buried there. On the immense

73. Duke of Buccleuch's MSS.
74. Duke of Rutland's MSS.
75. Add. MSS. 34253 Bris. Mus.

76. Letts. of Cromwell I., p. 123.
77. "The Lady Anne Noell, wife to the honorble. Baptist Noell, was buryed the 18th day of Aprill, 1637." Par. Regr.

monument erected in the church there to his memory it is stated that "his Hospitality and Liberality to all that desired or deserved it (notwithstanding inestimable losses in his estate, frequent imprisonments of his person, spoil and havoc of several of his houses, besides the burning of that Noble Pile of Campden) have justly rendered him the admiration of his contemporaries." It seems that this nobleman, notwithstanding his forceful actions in the Civil War and the opinions of his enemies, was a true gentleman, open-hearted, enthusiastic, and unselfish, as indeed he could hardly otherwise be with such forbears as he had. It would perhaps have been better for himself and family if he had had somewhat more of the business acumen and cautiousness of his mother's father and rather less of the Noel enthusiasm for a cause and lack of sordid considerations, but no Englishman, be his opinions whatsoever, can help respecting a man who is whole-hearted and straightforward. It must be borne in mind he was embittered, that his family had taken no part in, and in fact probably did not agree with all the Stuart illegal actions, and that he was fighting for what he believed to be the English Constitution and the preservation at least of his King's person. It must not be assumed that every Royalist agreed with Charles's tenets entirely, and many who were for Reformation originally, finally supported the King against the extreme measures taken by the militant Parliamentarians. They no doubt saw that those measures would give no benefit in the end, and only tend at the best to replace one hereditary arbitrary authority for another arbitrary authority, as indeed proved to be the case. However, much as we may be in sympathy at the present time with the Reformers, it must be acknowledged that King Charles was merely replaced by King Cromwell. There was nothing to choose between the despotism as such of the two, and the superior results attained by the latter were due rather to his greater ability for governing than to the supposed new order of things introduced by him. This was quickly proved at his death.

The third Viscount was succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, Edward, born of the former's third marriage. In his father's lifetime he had been created, 3rd Feb., 1680/1, Lord Noel of Titchfield, and a few weeks after his father's death, viz. 1st December, 1682, was created Earl of Gainsborough, as a recognition of his father's loyal services. He was twice married, viz. first (1661) to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Hon. J. Herbert, and widow of Sir Rob. Worsley. The Earl did not live long to enjoy his new honour, but died in 1689, aged about 48, being succeeded by his eldest son by his first marriage, Wriothesley Baptist. This gentleman, the second earl, had married Catherine, daughter of Fulk Grevile, fifth Lord Brooke, and died 21st September, 1690, without male issue, leaving two daughters only. As the estates were entailed in tail male, they went with the honours to the second earl's half-cousin, Baptist, the eldest son of Baptist Noel and Susannah, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Fanshawe, which latter Baptist was the son of Baptist, the third viscount, by the fourth wife, Hester. Baptist, the third earl, was born 1684, and married Dorothy, daughter of Jno., first Duke of Rutland, but died young, 17th April, 1714, whereupon his honours passed to Baptist, his eldest son, born 1708, who succeeded as fourth earth. The Campden estate, however, appears to have been in the possession of his mother until her death, 1739. This gentleman married Miss Elizabeth Chapman in 1739, and died 21st March, 1751, leaving two sons, Baptist and Henry, who successively held the honours and estates as fifth and sixth earls respectively, and several daughters, the issue of the eldest of whom, Jane, eventually succeeded to the estates. The fourth earl was buried at Exton, where his funeral sermon was preached 18th April, 1751, by the Rev. Jno. Skynner, M.A., the chaplain to the countess, on the text Psalm xxxix., v. 8. Baptist, the fifth earl, was born 8th June, 1740, and died 27th May, 1759, at Geneva, unmarried. Henry, the sixth earl, was born 1743, and died unmarried 8th April, 1798, whereupon, there being no male descendant of Edward, the second Viscount Campden, and Edward, the first earl, and of the latter's father (78), living, all the family honours became extinct. The estates, however, passed to his nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, the eldest son of Jane, the eldest sister of the late earl, who had married Gerard Anne Edwards, Esq., of Welham, Essex. Upon succeeding to the estates, Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq., took the name of Noel by royal license. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Lord Barham, he succeeded to the latter's baronetcy, and his wife to the barony. His memory is still green amongst Campdeners, even to the present time. He did 25th February, 1838, having been married three times—first, 20th Dec., 1780, Diana, daughter of Charles Lord Barham, who died 12th April, 1823, after having borne Sir Gerard 15 children; secondly, Harriett, daughter of Rev. J. Gill, who died 1836, without issue; and, thirdly, Mrs. Isabella Evans Raymond, who died in 1867. Sir Gerard died 25th Feb., 1838, and was succeeded in his estates and baronetcy by his

78. The earldom was limited to younger sons of Baptist 3rd Visct. in default of issue of the first earl.

eldest son, Charles, born 2nd Oct., 1781, who upon his mother's death had succeeded to her barony of Barham. On 16th August, 1841, this gentleman was created Baron Noel Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough. He married first, in July, 1809, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thos. Welman, Esq., but by that lady, who died 1st Dec., 1811, had no issue. He married, secondly, 13th May, 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Sir George Gray, Bart., by whom he had one son. This lady died 20th Sept., 1818. His lordship married, thirdly, 29th June, 1820, Arabella, daughter of Sir James Hamlyn-Williams, Bart., who died 4th October, 1829; and fourthly 25th July, 1833, Frances, daughter of the Earl of Roden. His lordship died 10th June, 1866, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Charles, the second earl, who was born 5th Sept., 1818, and married, 1st November, 1841, Ida, daughter of William Earl of Errol, which lady died 22nd Oct., 1867. The second earl died 13th Aug., 1881, and was succeeded by Charles William Francis Noel, his eldest son, the third and present Earl of Gainsborough.

The Noel arms are "Or fretty gu., a canton erm." Supporters: "On either side a bull arg., armed and unguled, ppr., gorged with a naval crown ag., therefrom a chain reflexed over the back, or, pendent from the crown an escutcheon, also az. charged with an anchor erect, encircled by a wreath of laurel or." Crest: "A buck at gaze arg., attired or." And motto: "Tout bien en rien"—"All well or nothing."

From the time of Sir Baptist Hicks little is heard of the manor of Campden, but when touched on two manors are referred to, viz. one of Chipping Campden and one of Berrington. It is clear from the account before given that these names were not given before the seventeenth century; and, in fact, it is not certain that there was more than one manor in the parish. It is probable, however, that as the manor was held in moieties for so many years, these moities were considered separate manors, and each had its courts and jurisdiction. Probably that moiety of which Berrington principally formed part was termed in course of time the manor of Berrington, and the remainder the manor of Campden; and although temp. Elizageth they both came into the same hands, the independent courts and records were continued.

In a tithe suit early in the eighteenth century, of which more later, one Thomas Newsham states that from 1693 to 1705 he was "steward of the manors of Berrington and Chipping Campden, and kept several district Courts for the manors. At Berrington there was a court baron, to which the inhabitants of the several villages and tithings of Westington, Broad Campden, and Berrington owe and pay suit and service, and at Chipping Campden there was a court leet and court baron, to which the inhabitants of Chipping Campden owe suit and service"; and in the same suit one John Mitchener, who had been agent for the estate, said that he considered Combe to be in the tithing of Westington, and in his time it paid suit and service to the Court of Berrington. Now only freeholders or customary tenants or owners, such as copyholders, owe suit and service to a manor; therefore the above evidence is either incorrect or the courts were not purely manorial courts. It is not known when these courts were discontinued, but probably it was some time in the early part of the nineteenth century, for they were revived and held in December, 1865, and 1866, and presumably they would not have been revived if the older meets were beyond the memory of man at that time. The revived courts were held at the Court or Dower-house for Berrington Manor, and at the Town-hall for Campden Manor. It is reported that officers were appointed and amerciaments made, but probably no real manorial business was done, and the meetings were but an excuse for annual gatherings. Not many courts were held before the practice was again discontinued, and has not been revived since. There are no customary tenants in Campden now; and, in fact, for several centuries the usual manorial incidents and features seem to have been absent from Campden in practice, if not in theory. There is considerale obscurity around the evolution which has resulted in the present state of affairs. In mediæval times it is clear there were many customary tenants holding their tenements by service and rents of assize and customary rents, in addition to the freeholders holding under free and burgage rents. Even as late as Sir Baptist's time part of the seigniory consisted of comparatively small rents, which, being conveyed to him as such, were evidently old feudal or customary rents, and by no means represented the full annual value of the lands or messuages in respect of which they were payable. In most parts of the country manorial customary tenants were copyholders—that is, they held by custom at the will of the lord, and their only title deeds were copies of the entries on the court roll of the respective admittances of the tenants. In course of time the services copyholders were forced to render to their lord were commuted for fixed rents, termed quit rents, as being in quittance of services, and being fixed some centuries ago; and the purchasing power of money having since consistently decreased, these rents, where existent, are now little more than nominal. Of court rolls, copyholders, and quit rents nothing can be found in Campden. What was, then, the tenure of the Campden customary tenants? When were their ser-

vices commuted? And how and when were they eliminated? The author conjectures that copyhold tenure never existed in this manor, and that the custom was to grant leases for a life or lives at a rent fixed by custom, and premiums computed on the annual value of the land. It is clear that most of the Campden land was let by its lords in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on leases for 99 years, or three lives, at a premium and nominal rent, and the author conjectures that this was a survival of the old customary leasehold system. That such a custom existed in some manors is clear. In a lease of 1670 (79) by the lord of the manor of Bagworth, co. Leicester, is a recital that the leased lands were by custom held by demise (lease) of the lord; and from a case at Hereford Assizes some 120 years ago it seems the custom was so in some West of England manors. The custom relative to copyholds was fixed in early mediæval times, and one incident of such custom was that although nominally the lord could amerce in any sum he liked, the successor in interest to any copyholder tenant, he must not actually impose more than the sum fixed by custom, or where arbitrary—that is, where no fixed sums had been customary—he must not impose more than two years of the improved annual value of the tenement. This is the law of copyhold to this day, and our courts will not allow a lord of a manor where the "fine" is arbitrary on admission of a new tenant to the tenement to impose more than two years' annual value of the latter as a fine. Thus, where the fine is arbitrary by custom, the lord still partakes to some extent in the present day or actual value of his tenement, although the very custom that secures him this also vests the great bulk of the value in his tenant, who has an estate second only in value to freehold. The customs of copyholds are almost national, and well known; but the incidents of customary demise were not so well known. In the case referred to it was held that the lord of a manor in which customary leaseholds existed could not increase the premiums on such demises beyond the amount or computation fixed by custom any more than a lord could demand fines greater than the customary fines in respect of copyholds. That this was not generally and well fixed and known, however, is proved by the fact of litigation having taken place on the point so recently as the eighteenth century. Possibly in Campden Manor the premiums on the lord's leases were never really fixed by custom, and were increased from time to time, although perhaps such leases were to some extent beneficial to the tenants beyond the security of tenure. Towards the end of the eighteenth century these leases seemed to fall out of favour, and the holders, who presumably were the successors of old customary tenants, do not appear to have appreciated that they had any beneficial interest in the right to demand such leases or any customary estate of value in their lands. It may be that the lessee's interests were merged in the freehold by purchase of the lords, or possibly the premiums were raised to such an extent that the tenants saw little inducement to lock up money in the leases,, and preferred to be yearly tenants or rack-rented lessees, as under an ordinary freeholder. The fact, however, remains that all customary tenure was eliminated from this manor, and the lords obtained again the full possession of all land which in mediæval times had been to a large extent withheld from them by custom. The Enclosure of 1799, of which more later, evidently had nothing to do with the elimination of the customary tenant from Campden Manor, for only one leaseholder for lives, of land at any rate, existed on the estate at the time. In 1865 a cottage at Littleworth, occupied by Mr. George James, was burned down, and it was then reported to be "keyhold," nominally owned by the lord of the manor, but beneficially or actually owned by Mr. James. This seems to be a small instance of a kind of customary tenure here, but its features are not known with any certainty, and probably all such cottage property as has been so held has been tacitly considered to be freehold now for many years. The author's conjectures as to the nature of the customary tenure of this manor seem to be supported by the lease before referred to by Russell to Fletcher, 1599, of lands at Broad Campden, to hold for 99 years, or three lives, at £2 5s. 6d. per annrm and £195 premium, for in that lease the lessee was bound to perform feudal duties, viz. carry hay and do suit and be sworn of the homage of the lessor's manorial court of Broad Campden, "as theretofore, the copyhold tenants used to carry hay" for the father of the lessor. This implies that the lessee was considered a copyhold tenant, but as he clearly was not, the presumption is that no others were or had been, and that the lessee, like many others before, was a customary tenant by demise. By comparing the consideration for this lease with that granted by Ryley to Morris about the same time, as an ordinary husbandry lease, and before referred to, it is evident that the lessee in the first case had a considerable vested interest in his holding, and that he was not paying the full value for its occupation. Thus—

	Per ann.
Morris had 184acs. and 1 house for	£100 0 0
Fletcher had 112 acs. and 2 houses for	£2 5 6
+ 5 per cent., say, on £195	£9 15 0

79. In author's possession.

+ charge to replace £195 on a 5 per cent. basis at the end of, say, 60 years, being a fair average length of lease for three lives	£1	0	0
	£12	0	6

Whereas on the basis of Morris's lease it should be about £61 per annum.

An additional proof of the existence of customary leasehold here is that in a lease of 1699 the rent is mentioned as being that "ancient and accustomed."

Although freeholders are necessary legally for the existence of a manor for two reasons, viz. (a) they are the only tenants who, strictly speaking, hold feudally, the copyholders holding merely by custom the "occupation" of the land, and (b) they are necessary for the lord's court, yet copyholders, or customary tenants, are really the life of manors at the present time, because it is from their holdings alone that the lord derives any material benefit. Therefore manors without customary tenants as a rule die natural deaths, and this has happened with Campden Manor.

It may be useful to mention that leases for lives simply are rarely found since mediæval times for the reason that such leases are a freehold interest in the land demised, and therefore real estate, and lessors have not cared to part with the feudal seizen, as the freehold is called. Therefore it was customary to grant leases for 99 years, if A, B, or C, the three lives, should live so long. As life is indefinite, but the limitation to years definite, and a lease for a fixed term is a mere chattel, interest, or personal estate, these leases are but personal estate, and do not transfer the freehold, although in other respects they are as beneficial as if for the three lives simply, for it is not to be expected that any lives in being at any particular time will continue for 99 years further.

The following are particulars of leases granted by the lords of Campden Manor, which leases may possibly have been granted by custom of the manor to the customary tenants. Every lease had a limit of 99 years, if the lives lived so long. The particulars are mainly gathered from a lease book or rental of the manorial estate dating from the early part of the eighteenth century. The letters "C.," "W.," "B.C.," and "B." signify "Campden," "Westington," etc., respectively. The particulars are thought worthy of introduction here because possibly they form a record of the last of the customary tenants of the manor:—

1 Sept., 1666, to Nich. Izod, rent £2, for lives of lessee and wife Mary and son Nathan, 2 messuages and 2 yardlands in W.

27 Dec., 1670, to Elizth. Moseley, of B. C., rent £1 16s. 8d., for lives of lessee and Anthony her son, ½ yardland in B, a close in Sheep-street, and Cross Close in B. C., and a tenement.

20 Nov., 1683, to Thos. Miles, of W., husbandman, fine £172 5s., rent £1, for lives of lessee's children, Thos. and Elizth., 1 yardland in B.

10 May, 1699, to Jno. Izod, of W., fine £50, rent £2, for lives of lessee, Nathan his son, and Nathan his grandson, 2 messuages and 2 yardlands in W.

10 May, 1699, to Wm. Smith, senr., of C., butcher, fine £68, rent £1, for lives of Wm. and Mary, lessee's children, and Thos. Hyron, of C. C., 1 yardland in B.

10 May, 1699, to Wm. Scott, senr., of C., mercer, fine £34, rent 10s., for lives of Wm. and Sush., lessee's children, and Thos. Hyron of C. C., ½ yardland in B.

10 May, 1699, to Thos. Hyron, of C., yeoman, fine £34, rent 10s., for lives of Martha and Mary, lessee's children, ½ yardland in B.

10 May, 1699, to William Boulter, of Kingham, co. Glouc., fine £77, rent £2 17s., for lives of Thos. Boulter. son of Thos., of Kingham, and Jno., bro. of said Thos., 2 messuages in B. C., 2 closes and 2½ yardlands in C. C.

10 Aug., 1699, to Geo. Combes, of C. C., nailer, fine £1 2s., rent 12s., for lives of Rob. and Anthy., sons of Rob. Smith, cottage in C. C.

12 Feb., 1699-1700, to Austin Goodwin, of C. C., clerk, fine £75, rent £2, for lives of Austin and Joyce, lessee's children, 5 houses, 1 close, and 1 yardland in B.

12 Feb., 1699, to Austin Goodwin, of C. C., clerk, fine £95, rent £2, for lives of Joyce, lessee's wife, and Austin's son, 1 mess. and 1¼ yardland in B.

28 Aug., 1700, to Wm. White, of B. C., yeoman, fine £16, rent £2 1s. 3d., for lives of John, lessee's son, Wm. White, senr., and John, his son, 1 mess. and ½ ydld. in B. C.

28 Aug., 1700, to Thos. White, junr., of C. C., yeoman, fine £20 12s., rent £1 8s., for lives of lessee's parents, Thos. and Elizth., and Richd., former's bro., 2 ydlds. in B. C.

28 Aug., 1700, to Eliz. Fort, of C. C., widow, fine £34, rent 10s., for lives of lessee and her children, Thos. and Sarah, ¾ ydld. in C. C.

28 Aug., 1700, to Jas. Hyron, of B. C., yeoman, fine £10 10s., rent £2 6s. 8d., for lives of lessee and Thos., son of Thos. Hyron, of Blockley, and Jno. Hall, of C. C., 1 cott. and 1 close in B.

28 July, 1700, to Hen. Hicks, of C. C., clerk, fine £14, rent 1s., Poor's Meadow, in B.

28 Aug., 1700, to Thos. Tomes, of C. C., Collarmaker, fine £16, rent £1 8s. 9d., for lives of lessee's sons, Thos. and Jno., and Jno. White, ½ ydld. in B. C.

18 June, 1701, to Gerah Hands, of B., carpenter, fine £1 1s. 6d., rent 9s., for lives of

lessee, Mary wife, and Gerah son, 1 cott. near Vicarage and pt. of Church Green, in B.

18 June, 1702, to Mary Freeman, of C. C., fine £2 3s., rent 16s., for lives of lessee's children, John and Mary, and Mary Lane, tenement in C. C.

6 Feb., 1702-3, to Thos. Atkins, of C. C., labourer, fine £1 5s., rent 10s., for lives of lessee and Thos and Mary, his children, cott. in Leasebourne.

12 Oct., 1703, to Thos. Perrin, of C. C., shoemaker, fine £2 3s., rent £1 6s. 8d., for lives of lessee's children, Wm., Jane, and Mary, 1 mess. in C. C.

20 April, 1704, to Rd. Charles, of Stanway, yeoman, fine £30, rent £11, for lives of lessee's wife Mary, and sons Richd. and Sam., 2 messuages and 2 ydlds. in W.

30 Oct., 1704, to Sam. Atkins, of B., fine £1 1s. 6d., rent 1s., for lives of lessee and Sus. his sister, and Thos. son of Wm. A., of C. C., 1 cott. in B., called Littleworth.

10 May, 1706, to Jno. Allen, of C. C., rent £2 7s., for lives of Mary, wife of Jno. Smart, of Clifford, and Eutrecia, wife of Wm. Smith, daughters of Hen. Hicks, ½ ydld. and Battlebridge Meadows.

14 May, 1706, to Gerah Hands, of B., carpenter, fine £1 1s. 6d., rent 10s., for lives of lessee's children, Jonathan, Rob., and Rachael, 1 cott. in Leasebourne.

24 Mar., 1706-7, to Jno. Wilson, of C. C., fine £180, rent £1, for lives of lessee's son Thos., Richard son of Wm. Rayer, of Cutsdean, and Richard, son of Richd. Charles, of Stanway, 1 mess. in C. C. and the closes called Ashers, containing 100acs.

24 March, 1706-7, to Thos. Procter, of B. C., fine £48 10s., rent 18s., for lives of lessee's sons, Jno., Rob., and Richd., 1 mess., 1 small close, and ¾ ydld. in B. C.

25 Nov., 1707, to Wm. Mealing, of B., labourer, fine £2 10s., rent 5s., for lives of lessee's children, Jno., Thos., and Mary, 1 cott. against Gerah Hands.

25 Nov., 1707, to Wm. Holtom, of C. C., shoemaker, fine £4 10s., rent 1s., for lives of lessee and wife Elizh., and Martha Robinson, widow, of St. James, Westminster, 1 cott. in Leasebourne.

10 Sept., 1708, to Jno. Playdon, of B. C., labourer, fine £1 1s. 6d., rent 2s., for lives of lessee and wife Elizabeth and daughter Mary, 1 cott. in B. C.

10 Sept., 1708, to Nich. Izod, of B. C., yeoman, fine £5, rent £1 3s. 4d. and to carry 1 ton of pit coal per ann., for lives of lessee and Jno. and Jas., his sons, 1 mess. in B. C.., 1 ydld. and common of pasture for 15 sheep in B. C., and for great cattle tying grass in the Sharrows, and a little meadow of 3rds.

10 Oct., 1708, to Joan Hobday, of C. C., Spinster, fine £1 10s., rent 2s., for lives of lessee and Mary, wife of Fcs. Wood, of Broadway, and Jno. Truby, of C., 1 cott., lower side of street, near Highway.

10 Oct., 1708, to Jno. Yeates, of C. C., labourer, fine £6 12s. 6d., rent 10s. for lives of lessee, wife Mary, and son Wm., 1 cott. in Mill-lane.

10 Oct., 1708, to Jno. Keyte, of B. C., wheelwright, fine £4 10s., rent 2s., for lives of lessee's son Richard, Jno. son of last, and Richd. son of Ant. Moseley, of B. C., pt. of Cross Close, in B. C.

8 June, 1709, to Mary Holtom, of W., widow, fine £13, rent 10s. and to carry ½ ton pit coal per ann., for lives of lessee's son Anthony, and Richard son of Richard Perrin, of W., 1 mess. and ½ ydld. in W.

8 June, 1709, to Elizth. Langston, of C. C., widow, fine 10s. 9d., rent 1s., for lives of lessee, her son Thos., and his wife Mary, 1 cott., called Littleworth.

8 June, 1709, to Jno. White, junr., of C. C., fine £6, rent £1, for lives of lessee, wife Kath., and son Wm., 1 mess. in C. C.

10 Feb., 1710-11, to Hazellwood Wells, of C. C., chandler, fine £3, rent 15s., for lives of lessee's daughters Mary, Milicent, and Elizth., little mess. in C. C., as demised to Jno. Smith, 1683.

10 Feb., 1710-11, to Susannah Rowland, of C. C., fine £8 10s., rent 9s., for lives of lessee's children Richard and Mary, and Richd. son of Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, a mess, in the middle row of buildings against the Red Lion, as thentofore granted by Edward Earl of Gainsborough to Eleanor Harrison.

10 April, 1711, to Thos. Minors, of C. C., fine £8 10s., rent 9s., for lives of lessee's wife Mary, and children Edward and Elizth., little mess. S. end of middle row of buildings against the Red Lion, as before granted by Edward Earl of Gainsborough to Eleanor Harrison.

25 March, 1712, to Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, fine £40, rent 4s., for lives of lessee's sons Sam. and Rich., and Jas. son of Gerah Hands, of C. C., carpenter, a mess. in B.

20 June, 1712, to Wm. Smith, of C. C., fine £40, rent £4 2s. 6d., for lives of Jno. and Mary, lessee's children by Utretia, his wife, 1 mess. in B. C. and 2 ydlds. and a little close.

8 Dec., 1715, to Jas. Harrison, of Westcoat, co. Glos., fine £12, rent £1, for lives of lessee and Eleanor Harrison and Elizth. Hale, daughters of Mary Harrison, of C. C., widow, a mess. in C. C.

26 March, 1716, to Jno. Brawn, rector of St. ——bury, and Jno. Wilson, rector of Batsford, co. Glouc., rent £6, for lives of Jno. and Hen., sons of Hen. Hicks, clerk, decd., the Longhouse, in B. C., and close of 1½acs. adjoining, and 2 ydlds. dispersed in B. C., and a little close called Wharton's Land.

5 Sept., 1716, to Ant. Rogers, of B. C., labourer, fine 10s., rent 2s 6d., for lives of lessee, Eliz. wife, and Mary daughter, a cott. in B. C.

5 Sept., 1716, to Jno. Mealing, of C. C., labourer, fine 10s., rent 4s., for lives of Mary, wife of Jno. Mealing, and Jno. and Hannah, their children, a cott. in Leasebourne.

15 Oct., 1716, to Thos. Tombs, of Wanboro', co. Wilts, yeoman, fine £56, rent 20s., for lives of Elizabeth daughter of Jno. Farmer, and Richd. Pearce, junr., and Thos. Pearce, sons of Richd. Pearce, of Shernam, co. Bucks., 1 mess. and 1 ydld.

16 Oct., 1716, to Thos. Mander, of Toddenham, co. Glos., fine £15 10s., rent 10s., for life of lessee's wife Ann, ½ ydld. in B., to commence on determination of lives of Chas. Taylor, of London, silversmith (bro. of Jno. Taylor, then in possession), and Elizth., wife of said Mander and daughter of said Taylor.

16 Oct., 1716, to Thos. Fort, of Evesham, tanner, fine £30, rent 20s., for lives of lessee and Thos., son of Jno. Wareham, of Stratford-on-Avon, malster, and Daniel, son of Edward, 1 mess. in C. C.

16 Oct., 1716, to Wm. Smith, of C. C., fine £43, rent 1s., for lives of lessee, wife Eutretia, and daughter Eutretia, 1 ydld. dispersed in B.

6 May, 1717, to Wm. Lane, of C. C., glazier, fine £4, rent 9s., for lives of lessee, wife Elizth, and Wm. son, 1 cott. in Sheepstreet.

6 May, 1717, to Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, fine £110, rent 16s., for lives of lessee's sons Jno. Horn, of Birmingham, sadler, Sam. Horn, of C. C., sadler, and Richd. Horn, 1 ydld. in B., with com. of pasture, late occupied by Jno. Allen, gent.

16 May, 1717, to Rob. Smith, senr., of C. C., cordwainer (bootmaker), fine £24, rent 13s. 4d., for lives of lessee's children Rob., Wm., and Sarah, 1 close of 2 roods and ½ yardland in B.

6 June, 1717, to Price Read, of C. C., baker, rent 25s., for lives of lessee, wife Ann, and son Edward, ½ac., pt. of Jarret's Close, in B.

18 Nov., 1717, to Thos. Hull, of Hanging Aston, co. Worc., weaver, fine £20, rent £3 6s. 8d., for lives of lessee's children Thos. and Sarah Hull, and Jno. Perrin, 1 ydld. dispersed in B. C.

30 June, 1718, to T. Fletcher, of C. C., gent., fine £6, rent £2, for lives of lessee's childn. Jno. and Carolina Fletcher, and Wm. Eden, late servt. to Earl of Coventry, close of 2acs. of past. in C. C.

30 June, 1718, to Ant. Juggins, of B. C., fine £21, rent £3 7s., for lives of lessee and daughter Ann Walker, and Ant. son of Richd. Juggins, ¼ of a capital mess. or mansion house in B. C. and 1 ydld., pt. of ¼ of 5 ydlds. and ¾ in C.

8 July, 1718, to Edwd. Curtis, of W., husbandman, fine £107 10s., rent £1 16s., for lives of lessee, his son Jno., and his neph. Peter Haines, of W., husbandman, 1 mess. in W., barn and close called Maud's, and 2 ydlds. dispersed in W., with com. of past.

8 July, 1718, to Richd. Cooper, fine £61, rent 16s. 8d., for lives of Thos. lessee's son, and Jno. son of Jno. Price, coachmaker, ¾ ydld. in B. field, immediately after death of Widow Keyte.

19 July, 1718, to Richd. Cooper, fine £72, rent £1, for lives of Jno. Price, Cit. and coachmaker, of London, and Jane, daughter of lessee, 1 ydld. in B, after death of Mary, wife of Thos. Savage.

16 July, 1718, to Step. Hancox, of B., chapman, fine £60, rent 16s. 8d., for lives of lessee and son Jno., and Step. son of John Hancox, of B. C., ½ ydld. dispersed in B. and com. of past.

25 Sept., 1718, to Step. Hancox, grazier, fine £15, rent 8s. 4d., for lives of Ralph Dutton, of Norton psh. of Weston, Mary his wife, and Jno. their son, Derrod's Close of ½ac. and 1 cott. thereon, between Bumpus (80) lands, W., and Berr. fields, and 1 land of arable 3rds, adjoining said fields, and shooting against the church.

25 Sept., 1718, to Jno. Holmes, als. Taylor, of W., fine £7 10s., rent 7s. 8d., for lives of lessee and sons Richard and John, a cott., barn, orch., and little close of 2 roods in W.

25 Sept., 1718, to Jno. Holmes, als. Taylor, of W., fine £13 10s., rent 10s., for lives of lessee and sons Richd. and John, ½ ydld. dispersed in W., with com. of past.

25 Sept., 1718, to Step. Hancox, of B., grazier, fine £10, rent 10s. 4d., 1 cott. in the lord's waste in B., adjoining the common pound, and ¼ ydld., with com. of past.

19 June, 1719, to Jno. Pain, of Paxford, fine 10s. 6d., rent 1s., for lives of Timothy, Jane, and Alice, children of Thos. Miles, 1 cott. on B. C. Common, occupied by Thos. Miles.

10 July, 1719, to Throgmorten Watts, of C. C., flaxman, fine £15 5s., rent 20s., for lives of lessee, wife Ann, and daughter Mary, 1 mess. in C. C.

5 Sept., 1719, to Thos. Woodward, of C. C., mason, fine £10, rent £3, for lives of lessee, wife Mary, and son Rob., Westington Quarries.

10 Dec., 1719, to Wm. Keyte, of C. C., maltster, fine £12, rent £1 16s. 8d., for lives of lessee, wife Margery, and son Wm., World's End House and the little close thereto adjoining of 2acs.

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80. Will of Wm. Bumpas proved 1629.

6 Aug., 1720, to Jno. Dutton, of C. C., yeoman, fine £5, rent 6s., for lives of lessee, wife Elizth., and Thos. Eden his grandson, 1 mess. in Leasebourne.

21 Dec., 1720, to Wm. White, of Evesham, carrier, and Richard White, of C. C., roper, fine £580, rent £4, for lives of Wm. and Thos., sons of Wm. White, and Richd. White, lessee, 1 mess. in C. C. and 2 ydlds. dispersed in B., late in possession of their bro. Sam., with com. of past.

2 Jan., 1720-1, to Jno. Braven, of Saintbury, fine £240, rent £2, for lives of Thos. White, senr., of B. C., and Jno. and Martha Archer, children of Jos. Archer, late of Wood Bevington, co. Warw., 1 mess. in B. C. and 2 ydlds. dispersed there, late in possession of Ann Mills, decd.

7 Jan., 1720-1, to Steph. Davis, of B. C., taylor, fine £12 12s., rent 12s. 6d., for lives of Rich. Fletcher, senr., of B. C., and Rich. son of Jno. Fletcher, and Rebecca wife of lessee, all the swaps of grass upon the lay ground and other plots of ground part of the com. fields of B. C., and com. of past. for 27 sheep, commonly called ½ yardland, hay and common; Fletcher Close, 4acs., pt. of Lammas ground, in B. C. (except 1 ridge in N. quarter of said close and the ridge lying on the hill adjoining to Northwick grounds, and the 8 ridges adjoining to Westington.

10 Jan., 1720-1, to Thos. Phipps, of C. C., ironmonger, fine £15, rent 10s., for lives of Matt., son of lessee, and Sarah Wilson and Hannah Gibbs, ½ yardland and close of 2 acs. in W.

24 May, 1721, to Eliz. Juggins, of B. C., widow, fine £2, rent 2s. 6d., for lives of lessee and sons Thomas and Edward, 1 cott. adjoining cott. in possession of Ant. Juggins, her father, to commence after deaths of Jno. White, of B. C., baker, and Jno. and Richd., sons of Wm. White, of C. C.

10 June, 1721, to Ant. Juggins, of B. C., yeoman, fine £1 1s., rent 2s. 6d., for lives of Sus., wife of lessee, and Richd. and Ant., 2 sons of Richd., son of lessee, 1 cott., called the Hall, to commence as the last.

10 June, 1721, to Thos. Freeman, taylor, and Wm. Freeman, mason, fine £48, rent 10s., for lives of lessees and Jno., son of Edwd. Minors, of C. C., barber, ½ ydld. in B., then in possession of Thos. Hiron, of C., to commence on determination of his estate.

4 Jan., 1724, to Giles Goddard, of W., husbandman, fine £30, rent 20s., for lives of lessee, his son John, and Richd. Goddard, of Cropthorn, co. Worc., 1 mess. in W. and 1 ydld. there dispersed, with com. of past.

19 Jan., 1724, to Richd. Juggins, senr., of B. C., husbandman, fine £35, rent £3, for lives of lessee and sons Richd. and Ant., ¾ ydld. in B. C.

17 June, 1727, to Jno. Neal, of B. C., fine £3, rent 2s. 6d., for lives of lessee, Mary Tasker, and widow Tasker Neal, 1 cott. in B. C.

20 May, 1728, to Wm. Oldacre, of Barton-street, near Gloucester, yeoman, fine £30, rent 20s., for lives of Richd. and Mary Smith, and Wm., aged 15, son of Jas. and Martha Oldacre, Westington als, Upper Mill, and 4 small plots, called the Mill Green's als; Mill Closes, and the wash-pool for sheep, including customs belonging thereto, and liberty to pound, shut, or stop the water in the new pool in order to repair demised mill only.

20 May, 1728, to Wm. Harwood, of B. C., weaver, fine £30, rent 10s., for lives of lessee and sons Wm. and Ant., ½ ydld. dispersed in W.

20 May, 1728, to Susannah Proctor, of Willersley, widow, fine £15, rent 5s., for lives of Jno., Geo., and Wm., sons of Wm. Proctor, of Willersley, ½ ydld. dispersed in B. C.

20 May, 1728, to Margt. and Jane Harris, of C. C., spinsters, fine £36, rent £2 6s. 8d., for lives of lessees and Jane Perrin, 1 mess. in B. C., formerly ½ the cap. mess. forming the inheritance of Timy. Riley, and 1½ydld., part of 2½ ydlds. formerly granted to Susan Harris by a former lease.

20 May, 1728, to Jno. Smith, of B. C., labourer, fine £25, rent £1 10s., for lives of lessee, Elizth. wife, and Mary daughter, ½ ydld. in B. C., with com. of past.

20 May, 1728, to Wm. Lane, of C. C., glazier, fine £8, rent £3, for lives of lessee and Ann Lane, and Ann wife of Jos. Hyatt, of Broadway, baker, 1 mess. and ½ ydld. dispersed in W.

17 Aug., 1728, to Rob. Williams, of C. C., currier, fine £30, rent £1 6s. 8d., for lives of lessee, Sarah wife, and Wm. son, 1 mess. in C. C.

20 Dec., 1728, to Edmd. Pembrage, of C. C., gent., and Jno. Hambage, of Ebrington, husbandman, fine £60, rent £1, for lives of Ant. son of Richd. Juggins, Mary widow of Richd. Perrin, and Elizabeth daughter of Mary and Richd. Perrin, all of W., 1 mess. and orchard adjoining in W., and 1 dispersed ydld. there, with com. of past.

20 Dec., 1728, to Edmund Pembrage, of C. C., gent., and Jno. Hambage, of Ebrington, husbandman, fine £30, rent 10s. and to carry ½ ton pit coal from pits to the manor or mansion house in C. C., for lives of Ant. son of Daniel Holtham, of W., decd., Mary widow of Rd. Perrin, of W., and Mary daughter of latter, ½ ydld. in W., with com. of past. as enjoyed by Rd. Perrin, separate from other moiety assigned to him by Daniel Holtham, of W.

20 Dec., 1728, to Jno. Hambage, of Ebrington, and Wm. Banbury, of Dascott, co. Worc., yeoman, fine £120, rent £1 16s., for

lives of Rd. Juggins, son of Rd. Juggins, of B. C., and Ann and Mary daughters of Rd. Perrin, 1 mess. and 2 closes of past., containing 1ac. and 2 ydlds., all in W., with com. of past.

7 April, 1730, to Jonathan Hull, of B. C., yeoman, fine £15, rent 10s., for lives of lessee, wife Ann, and son Thos., swapps of grass pt. of com. fields of B. C., and com. of past. for 55 sheep in said fields, called 1 ydld. of hay and com.

7 April, 1730, to Jonathan Hull, of B. C., yeoman, fine £35, rent £1 3s. 4d., for lives of lessee, Ann wife, and son Thos., 1 mess. wherein Jonathan Hands dwelt in B. C., and the close of past. of 1 rood and 1 ydld. dispersed in B. C.

7 April, 1730, to Nathan and Wm. Izod, of W., fine £60, rent 20s., for lives of Wm. Izod lessee, Ann Rayer widow, and Jno. son of Wm. Rayer, of Cutsdean, ½ of 1 mess. thentofore in possession of Alice Gun and Jno. Warner, and 1 ydld. in W., with com. of past.

7 April, 1730, to Nathan Izod, of W., fine £120, rent £2, for lives of lessee and Ann and Mary, daughters, 2 mess. in W. and 2 ydlds. there, with com. of past.

7 April, 1730, to Wm. Izod, of W., fine £135, rent £2, for lives of lessee, Mary wife, and Ann daughter, ½ mess. and 2 ydlds. dispersed in W., with com. of past.

7 April, 1730, to Thos. Wells, of C. C., yeoman, fine £100, rent £30, for lives of Wm. and Rich. sons, and Jarrett son of Jno. Playden, of C. C., "Jarsey Comber," 2 closes of ground in Campden Wood, pt. of ground called the Court Piece, containing 30 acs., and 3 closes containing 30acs., being other part of said Court Piece.

20 Mar., 1733-4, to Ralph Dutton, of Mickleton, grazier, fine £40, rent 12s., for lives of Jno. son, Rich. Fletcher, and Thos. son of Thos. Rymell, of Weston Subedge, ½ ydld. dispersed in B.

20 March, 1733-4, to Rob. Green, of Treddington, co. Worc., cordwainer, and Geo. Stokes, of city of Worc., glover, fine £80, rent £1 6s. 3d., for lives of Symonds son of Rob. Green, Geo. son of Geo. Stokes, and Sam. Beanfield, of Evesham, ½ ydld. dispersed in B. C., late in possession of Dorothy Symonds.

20 Mar., 1733-4, to Jno. Moseley, of B. C., yeoman, fine £42, rent 13s. 4d., for lives of Richd. Fletcher and Steph. and Ann children of Ann Dyer, ½ ydld. in B., in possession of Ann Dyer.

20 March, 1733-4, to Thos. Smith, of Cheltenham, fine £30, rent £1, 1 mess. in C. C. and a little orchard adjoining.

10 June, 1734, to Thos. Dyer, of Weston Park, woodward, fine 2gs., rent £1 10s., for lives of lessee's sons Richd. and Jas., and Jno. Hancock, 1 mess. in B.C., formerly in possession of Ant. Moseley, pt. of Cross Close, and a little close in Sheep-street, usually let with aforesaid mess.

5 July, 1734, to Wm. Hill, of Old Bond-street, co. Midd., gent., fine £427, rent £6 10s., for lives of Ann Hill and Benedict Stout, packer, of Lond., and Elizth. his wife, 1 mess. in B. C. and the close adjoining ¾ac. 3 ydlds. in B. C., with com. of past.

29 Sept., 1734, to Jno. Hambage, of Ebrington, husbandman, and Wm. Banbury, husbandman, in trust for will of Rd. Perrin, of W., deceased, fine £30, rent 10s., for lives of lessee's sisters Ann, Mary, and Elizth. Perrin, 1 mess. and orchard and close, ½ac. in W., and ½ ydld. dispersed in W., formerly granted to Rich. Perrin.

1 Nov., 1734, to Edwd. Astley, of Welford, co. Glouc., clerk, fine £40, rent £2, for lives of lessee's sons Jno and Edwd., and Thos. son of Thos. Ellis, of Mickleton, 1¼ ydld. in B., with com. of past.

11 Nov., 1734, to Edwd. Walker, of C. C., husbandman, fine £10, for lives of lessee, son Edward and Richd. White, 1 mess. in B.C., also 1 close parcel of ½ ydld. lying between Juggins's and Brown's close in B. C.

11 Nov., 1734, to Rob. Goodall, of C. C., fine £30, rent 10s., for lives of Sus. lessee's daughter, Wm. Scot, and Wm. son of Rowland Smith, of C. C., ½ ydld. in B., pt. of 2 ydlds. in possession of Jno. Scot., of C. C., mercer.

11 Nov., 1734, to Edwd. Walker, of C. C., wheelwright, fine £30, rent £1 13s. for lives of lessee, Jane wife, and Jno. son, pt. of ¼ of 5¾ ydlds. in B. C., with com. of past.

19 Feb., 1734-5, to Thos. Moseley, of Upton, Old co. Worc., and Wm. Moseley, of Willersley, yeomen, fine £30, rent 6s. 3d., for lives of Wm.'s sons Wm. and Geo., and Elizth. Moseley, then Elizth. ——, ½ ydld., being ½ of 1 ydld. thentofore demised to Richd. Moseley, in B. C., late in possession of Jno. Moseley, the son.

19 Feb., 1734-5, to Thos. Moseley, of Upton, Old. co. Worc., and Wm. Moseley, of Willersley, yeomen, fine £60, rent £1 16s. 8d., for lives of lessees and Mary daughter of Thos. and Rob. Ryley, of B. C., 1 tenement in B. C., called the Cross House, and 1 ydld. in B. C., with com. of past. for 70 sheep, and the portion of tying grass in the Sharrows, lying in a way there called Oxford Way, in B. C., in possession of Jno. Moseley.

18 Dec., 1735, to Wm. Izod, of W., grazier, fine £30, rent 10s., ½ ydld. dispersed in B., and com. of past.

24 June, 1736, to Wm. Smith, senr., of C. C., fine £40, rent £2, for lives of lessee's sons Rob., Wm., and Thos., 1 tenement in C. C.

30 Oct., 1736, to Frances Harrison, of B.' widow, fine £1 1s., rent 8s., for lives of lessee and Wm. and Elizt. Holtham children of Wm. Holtham, of B., sexton, 1 cott. in Calves-lane.

20 Jan., 1736-7, to Jno. Cleyden, of C. C., maltster, fine £10, rent £4, for lives of lessee, Sarah wife, and Jno. son., 1 tenemt. and malthouse in C. C., and a little close adjoining, containing 1½acs.

20 Jan., 1736-7, to Jno. Cleyden, of C. C., maltster, fine £35, rent £1 3s. 6d., for lives of lessee's wife Sarah, and Hazlewood Wells Clayden their son, and Rowland Smith, 1 tenement and barn in C., 2 closes of past. enclosed to said tenement, containing 5acs., 1 called Dovehouse Close.

1 June, 1738, to Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, fine £42, rent £1 for lives of Thos. Horne lessee's nephew and Elizabeth and Wm. Horne, 1 ydld. dispersed in B., with com. of past.

1 June, 1738, to Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, fine £17 10s., rent £1 10s., for lives of lessee's nephew David Horne and bro. Rich. H. and Jno. Horne, 2 cotts. in B. and a little close of arable adjoining, called Mealing's House and Close.

1 June, 1738, to Wm. Horne, of C. C., sadler, fine £21, rent £1, for three lives, 1 mess. in C. C.

27 June, 1738, to Elizth. Archer, of Rivington, co. Warw., fine £220, rent £2 5s. 6d., for lives of lessee and Elizth. Knottesford and Mary Archer the lessee's sister, 2 messuages in B. C., 3½ ydlds. arable dispersed in B. C., and com. of past.

"Dispersed" means that the land mentioned was in a number of pieces or parcels in different places in the open field.

"Common of pasture" is the right of depasturing cattle upon a pasture common to the tenants of the manor and its lord, or some of them.

"Lammas land" was land that for six months of the year was common to a plurality of persons.

It is interesting to note that the Eutretia Smith, daughter of Wm. Smith, mentioned in some of these leases, was that Miss Smith who was the friend of Shenstone, the poet, and Richard Graves, the author, by whom the friendship was greatly valued—so much so, in fact, that the former entitled his fourth elegy to "Ophelia's Urn." This was in reference to a sculptured urn in Mickleton Church erected to the memory of Miss Smith by Graves at her early death in 1744, aged 30.

Most of the leases referred to provided for the payment of a "heriot" to the lord in a sum of money. A "heriot" strictly was a chattel payable to a lord by a tenant on death or alienation. Also, most of the leases reserved power to the lords to enclose the land where it formed part of the common fields of the manor. From 1715 to 1738 the lessor was Dorothy Dowager Countess of Gainsborough, and as she held the estate only for life, perhaps as jointure, and yet granted these leases, it is evidence that it had been customary for very many years to grant leases for lives on premiums, otherwise she would have been unable to grant leases of this nature. The heriot provisions and the coal-carrying services provided for in a few of the leases, and the fact that the original lessees in some cases did not occupy their holdings, and in fact lived so far away as London, all point to the customary nature of the demises and vested customary interests of the lessees as distinguished from ordinary husbandry leases, which usually only give the benefit of security of tenure. It has been possible, too, to roughly calculate the area of land in Berrington and Westington under demise of presumed customary nature in 1741, and, curiously enough, it closely approximates to the area—1,000acs.—held by custom in the 13th century.

The messuage referred to in the Harris lease of 1728 was of course that which was purchased of Timothy Riley by Sir Baptist Hicks in 1619.

The system of customary demise on the Campden estate seems to have extended in course of time to premises which could never have been customarily held. Thus, 25 March, 1738, a lease was granted to Mary Fletcher, of Covent Garden, London, widow of Nich. Fletcher, late of Berrington, gent., for the lives of Joyce her daughter and Eleanor and Margaret Fletcher, at £19 per annum rent., premium £31 10s., of the remains of Sir Baptist's great house by the church—that is, the two lodges, a banqueting-house, the brewhouse, the pigeon-house garden, the hay yard, the back yard, part of the great stable, a malthouse, malting office, the court garden, the rose garden, the bleaching garden, etc.

Records exist of a few other old Noel leases, which, although apparently not granted in compliance with custom, are yet interesting:

10 Oct., 1711, to Nathan Izod, of Westington, of a meadow there, called Mythy, for 11 years, at £4 10s. per annum.

8 May, 1711, to Jno. Wilson, of Chipping Campden, roper, of the Back Leasows, 16acs., in Berrington, for the life of Sarah his wife, and their daughters Elizabeth and Ann, at £2 per annum rent, premium £190.

16 Nov., 1719, to Sam. and Rich. Horsman, of Berrington, of a banqueting-house there, adjoining the Coney Gree; also an orchard lying between it and the other banqueting-house, a walk called the Terrace Walk, and a great pool called the Boat Pool, at £7 10s. per annum, and £15 premium, to hold for lives of lessees and Wm. White, son of Jno. Taylor, of Campden.

27 Dec., 1721, to Nathan and Wm. Izod, of Westington, of 2 closes called the New Leasows, containing 30acs., for the lives of the lessees and Jno. Perry, of Campden, at £2 per annum, premium £40.

1 Nov., 1734, to Wm. Smith, of Westington, husbandman, of the close called Back Leasow, 17acs., and meadow adjoining, 6acs., with a new barn thereon, in Chipping Campden, for his own life and lives of his sons Richard and John, at £21 3s. 4d. per annum rent, premium £10.

1 May, 1735, to Jno. Pleaden, of Chipping Campden, of a barn called the Parsonage Barn, and stable adjoining, in Berrington, and piece of ground lying between said barn and the street going to the church, in Chipping Campden, and the ground on each side of said barn, and the tithes of grain, grass, and hay in the fields of Berrington, containing 22 yardlands (704acs.), for 21 years, at £62 per annum rent.

10 June, 1735, to Richd. Rayer and Jas. Izod, both of Broad Campden, husbandmen, of the tithes of grain, grass, and hay in Broad Campden, containing 40 yardlands (1,280acs.), for 8 years, at £80 per annum.

29 Sept., 1735, to Wm. Eden, junr., of Chipping Campden, butcher, of a close called Littleworth Leasows, containing 18acs., in Berrington, divided in two parts, late in the tenure of Wm., father of lessee, for 21 years, at £18 per annum, premium £25.

1 June, 1736, to Wm. Dutton, of Chipping Campden, of the Lord's Meadow, in Chipping Campden, for 21 years, at £5 10s. per annum.

30 Nov., 1736, to Thos. Dyer, late of Weston Park, and then of Campden, of a tenement and water mill called Middle Mill, two orchards, and Flag Close, to said premises belonging or adjoining, usually held therewith, then in lessee's possession, for 21 years, at £10 per annum.

1 July, 1737, to Jno. Dutton, of Old Comb, husbandman, of a capital messuage in Chipping Campden, several enclosed grounds lying round said messuage called Comb Farm, the herbage of several lots of ground called Six Days Math in Westington Meadow, in Chipping Campden, all late in the possession of Jno. Lumbard, for 21 years, at £230 per annum.—This was of course Combe Grange, now the demesne lands around Campden House, or Combe Manor, as it is now called. These lands were probably always self-contained, and had no customary tenants. As will have been seen, Combe was granted away from the manor of Campden at a very early period, probably in frankalmoigne, as the grantees were a religious house—that is, free of all earthly service, and the Abbey no doubt always let to one tenant.

1 March, 1806, to Wm. Izod, of Westington, of the closes called the Leasowes, in Berrington, containing 15acs. 24p., and Perrin's Farm, in Westington, containing 46acs., and 96acs. 2r. 22p. of heathland on Westington Hill, with the barn, for 12 years, at £200 per annum.

In the eighteenth century the Noel estate extended to the whole of the open agricultural land of the parish, except some 550acs. in the hands of Lord Northwick, Edward Cotterell, Henry Roberts, Wm. Izod, and Wm. Postlethwaite as freeholders. Most of the ancient enclosures of the town and its hamlets were also of the demesne of the manor. At the enclosure of 1799 of the common fields and wastes, 2,453 acres were allotted to Sir Gerard Noel in lieu of his open lands, manorial rights, great tithe and glebe; but more relative to the enclosure will be stated later.

About 1804 it seems that Sir Gerard Noel sold to the Earl of Coventry about 250acs. of the Campden estate lying between the Snowshill and London-roads now forming part of the Spring Hill estate, the property of Major Knox.

In 1807 Sir Gerard Noel and his eldest son suffered a recovery of 2 messuages, 3 gardens, 200acs. of land, 50acs. meadow, and 200acs. of pasture and 100acs. of furze and heath and common of pasture in Broad Campden and Westington, in order to dock an entail.

On the 14th Oct., 1869, the late Earl put up for auction about 1,068acs. of the parish in twelve lots, as under:—

1. A farm of 148acs. 2r. 38p. (with Hills Orchard), at Broad Campden, between Sedgcumb, Broad Campden, and the Vicar's Hill lands. Not sold, and now the property of the present Earl.

2. Greystone Farm, of 173acs. 4p. Sold to Mr. Rich. Reynolds, of Paxford, for £8,900.

3. Briar Hill Farm, of 264acs. 1r. 37p. Not sold at auction, but later the property of Mr. Buchanan.

4. A farm at Broad Campden, occupied by the Kebles, 68acs. 2r. 37p. Sold to Mr. Herbert New, of Evesham, for £5,950.

5. Land between the two Blockley roads at Broad Campden and below Sedgcumb, 27acs. 2d. 17p., and premises opposite. Not sold, and still owned by the Earl.

6. An enclosure at Broad Campden, opposite the church there (Bakehouse Close), 1ac. 1r. 28p. Not sold.

7. A cottage, next the Angel Inn, Broad Campden.

8. A cottage next the last.

9. Wolds End Farm, of 140acs. 3r. 2p. Sold to Mr. J. Rimell for £12,050.

10. The Town Farm, of 217acs. 28p., including the house in Leasebourne and close in rear, now occupied by Mr. U. Stanley,

and the whole of the land on the N. side of the Station-road to the Station, up to the glebe land, and Wold's End Farm. Sold to Mr. J. W. Wilson for £17,000.

11. Two meadows N.-E. of the Paxford-road, 15acs. 1d. 22p. Sold to Mr. D. Lane for £1,150.

12. Two meadows S. of the Paxford-road, 9acs. 6p. Sold to Miss Righton for £725.

Thus at this time the second Earl of Gainsborough parted with some 890acs. of this parish at a price of about £67 an acre all round—a very good price indeed, and about the highest that could have been obtained at any time probably, and far above any that could be obtained for the same land at the present time in any quantity, although small portions of special value have since been sold at much higher figures. It will be noticed that the little farm at Broad Campden secured the highest price per acre—£87—the Wolds End Farm running it close at £86. The Town Farm brought £78, the lower figure being probably in consequence of the greater size of the lot.

Some years ago the Earl's ancient glebe as lay rector, viz. the old tithe yard and barn adjoining the Vicarage, was sold to Mr. H. Wixey, and a homestead at the rear of Grevel's house, and 26½acs. of grazing ground in four enclosures, reaching from the Back Ends thoroughfare, N.-W. to Kingcomb-lane, across the "Hoo," were sold to the late Mr. Jas. Horne. A few town messuages have also been sold at various times within the last thirty years.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Of the pre-Jacobean Corporation of Campden there appears to be no knowledge other than the little contained in the previous pages. The nature of its constitution and the names of its officers are lost in obscurity, except that occasionally a name is found in records dealing with other matters. For instance, Jno. Lethenard, "Constable," and Jno Baker and Thos. Hogges, "Bailiffs," witness a deed of 25 Hen. VI.; Thos. Smyth and Jno. Adams, bailiffs, witness a deed of 26 May, 1501; and Jno. Broddrey, constable, Christr. Gerotte and Jno. Colyns, bailiffs, are witnesses 24 June, 1509.

The old charter, which had been granted by Hen. III., had been destroyed or lost, and on the 13th June, 1605, a new charter was granted by King James I. By its provisions fourteen capital or chief burgesses (of which two were to be bailiffs) and twelve inferior burgesses had the right to make and enforce laws and penalties in the borough, and to try actions involving amounts not exceeding £6 13s. 4d. The burgesses were to elect the two bailiffs from the capital burgesses every year upon the Wednesday before Michaelmas, and the several burgesses themselves were elected for life by their fellow burgesses, the vacancies caused by death being filled from the townsmen. Two serjeants at mace were to be elected by the bailiffs to attend upon them when necessary as officers, and a steward, who was to be learned in the law, was to be elected and paid by the burgesses, and was to act as adviser to them in matters of law, in much the same manner as clerks to justices of the peace now act. The following persons were to be first burgesses and officers under the new charter, viz.:—

Capital Burgesses:
John Price, gent., Bailiff.
Wh. Dampart, yeoman, Bailiff.
Thos. Basson, als. Butcher.
Anthony Garret.
John Jenk.
William Jenk.
Thos. Eddon.
Thos. Clerkson.
Hen. Overbury.
Roger Harrison.
Thos. Read.
Jno. Freeman.
Thos. Clerk.
Rich. Coleman.

Inferior Burgesses:
Jno. Higgins.
Thos. Joyce.
Laurence Cross.
Tristram Warne.
Rich. Garret.
Wm. White.
Jno. Tissol.
Jno. Turner.
Jno. Trevis.
Jno. Wilson.
Geo. Freeman.

Steward:
Nicholas Overbury.

Two fairs for the benefit of the Corporation were provided for by the charter—one on St. Andrew's Day and one on Ash Wednesday. Two other fairs were also to be held for the benefit of the lord of the manor—one on St. George's Day and one on St. James's Day. In practice, the bailiffs and steward used to hold a court of record every fourth Friday for pleas of trespass, debt, contract, fraud on the case, and all personal actions arising within the borough. Of the early history of this Corporation little is known, for there are no early Corporation records. The later records are still in existence, and particulars from them will be given later. The borough never sent representatives to Parliament.

In May, 1617, a petition from the bailiffs and burgesses of the town that Campden

might be made a staple town by Letters Patent, "as the late proclamation of the sale of wools," except in such towns, was very injurious to its welfare, received Sir Baptist's hearty support and care (81).

There is no doubt that about the time Sir Baptist Hicks took Campden in hand things had got into a parlous state in the borough, and it was very much decayed. Its wool trade had almost, if not quite, gone, there were few monied residents, practically no merchants, and but a few yeomen (82). Hemp growing, apart from agriculture and the small wool trade, was almost the only industry.

The wills of some of the residents here temp. Elizabeth are rather interesting. The following are abstracts:—

Thomas Nores, Melner (miller), of Campden, dated 6 Dec., 1558, and proved at Gloucester shortly after:
- To the Church of Campden 8d.
- To Thos. Nores, his quessen (cousin), the tacke (lease) of his mele (mill) (83).
- To his . . Elizth Dyde, a koe (cow), besides her moneth mone.
- To Richd. Nores, his quessen, all the residue, and to be executor.
- To the will is a schedule of debts amounting to £10 7s. 1d. owing to testator from 15 persons, one of whom is Wm. James, of "Brode Campden."

Thomas Norris, of Pye Mill, dated 18 Jan., and proved 13 May, 1601, at Canterbury (84):
- To the poor of the town of Campden 40s.
- To the repair of the church 3s. 4d.
- Mention is made of two leases of Barnes Mill, and a charge of 20s. per annum upon them. These leases he gives to Thomas, son of Thomas Norris, his nephew, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to Richard, brother of Thos. the younger.
- To Thos. Norris, his lands in Ashton Feildes, parish of Blockley, known as and called Sir Wm. Hammes.
- To Frannse, his wife, his furniture for life and while she remains in the mill, and after her death Thomas Norris to have it.
- To Ralphe Norris, of Shipston, £5 13s. 4d. and one younge cowe.

Richard Pryse (85), of the towne of Campden, dated 21 April, 1557, and proved at Gloucester 22 Feb., 1557-8.
- To be buried in the Church of Campden, near to his father's grave.
- To the "hye altar of Campden" xxd.
- To the belles of same churche xiid.
- To brother Thomas a pryse his best gowne, sword, and buckler.
- To brother Roger Noble his damask jacket.
- To Wm. Colins his russet gowne.
- To Jno. Jenckes his chamlet jacket.
- To Jno. Calder his gerken of puke (brownish-purple).
- To Geo. Higins his scarlet hose.
- To Christr. Bacon and the Vicar of Campden to each a load of wood in "block parke" (Blockley Park ?).
- Wife Elizabeth residuary legatee and annuity of £6 13s. 4d., secured to her for life by writing; also ½ yardland in Broad Campden, and to be sole executrix. Overseers, his mother Thamesin a price and his brother Thomas.

John Gybbes, of the town of Chipping Campden, Bocher (butcher), dated 6 Jan., 1569/70, proved at Gloucester 17 March following:
- To the poor of Campden 12d.
- To Alice, his wife, his house that he dwells in for life, remainder to his heirs.
- The house that Hen. Tucker dwelleth in to use of his children.
- All implements to his heirs.
- To Edith, his daughter, certain furniture.
- To Anne, his daughter . . .
- To said daughters 30s. apiece when 18.
- To Hen. Tucker lease of house for 17 years to come. If he die before the lease ends, his wife to have the remainder of years.
- Wife Alice residuary legatee and executrix.

Roger Holloway, dated 27 Dec., 1562, and proved at Gloucester 17 June, 1569:
- To the poor of parish 12d.
- Residue of goods to Margerye, his wife, she to give parts of it unto her children as she thinks best, and to be sole executrix.

John Pratte, of Chipping Campden, Yeoman, dated 2 Jan., 1570/1, proved at Canterbury same year (86):
- To the Mother Church of Gloucester 3s. 4d.
- To Campden Church 15s.
- To the poor of Shipston-on-Stour 20s.
- To the maintenance of Campden Market 15s.
- To the poor of Blockleley 10s.
- To son Richard a small legacy.
- Wife Elizabeth chief legatee and executrix.

John Riley, gent., of Brod Campden, dated 28 July, 1570, and proved at Canterbury same year (87):
- To be buried in Campden Church.

81. Dom. Corres. State papers, May, 1617, 28.
82. Yeomen—husbandmen who owned sufficient land to support their house and family.
83. This was Pye Mill.
84. 27 Woodhall.
85. A son of that Price who purchased Grevel House, etc.
86. 35 Lyon.
87. 32 Lyon.

To son and heir Thomas lands in Chipping Campden and lands at Willabington, als. Willingford.
Another son John and daughter Magdalen mentioned.
His brother Thos. Riley executor.
Thos. Smythe is a witness.

It will be remembered that Timothy Riley sold his inheritance at Broad Campden to Sir Baptist Hicks 1619.

A Chancery suit was instituted by one Edmund Rilye against John Rilye, 1591-6, respecting land in Campden, Brailes, and Willington (88).

Christopher Baxter (89), of Chipping Campden, proved 11 July, 1570, at Gloucester; date unknown:
To be buried in the N. side of the church.
To repair of causeways 5s.
To the town poor 3s.
To the ringers 2s.
To the poor of Stowe 5s.
To the ringers of Stowe 2s.
To Mrs. Boner, to buy her a "kerchaffe," 3s. 4d.
To Mrs. Weley 3s. 4d.
To Eliz. Weley, 3s. 4d.
To Thomasin Weley 12d.
To Thos. Weley, his godson, 5s.
To Edeythe Damporte, to buy her a kerchaffe, 3s. 4d.
To said Edeythe's 5 children 12d. a piece.
To Dorothye Baylye, her servant, 12d.
To Elizth Dyde 3s. 4d.
To Hen. Brigman 3s. 4d.
To Wm. Higgyns 5s.
To Rob. Jaye (90), clerk, his best velvet cap and 2s.
To Jno. Pylkynton, of Worcester, his kinsman, his bed.
To Parsone Hygons (91) the purse that he gave testator.
To Agnes Higgens 3s. 4d.
To Chris. Weley and Laurence Damporte all his goods and 10s. each, and to be executors.
Alex. Dugdale, the "parsone" of Stowe, to be one of the overseers, and was a witness.

Roger Crosse, of Chipping Campden, dated 8 Sept., 1575, and proved at Canterbury same year (92):
To be buried in the church.
3s. 4d. to its reparation.
To his son Richard his house and lands called "Cantis," after the decease of his mother.
To his son Peter the mansion he then inhabited and his two houses in the Shep-street-lane.

William Frewen, of Campden, Yeoman, dated 10 Nov., 1590, and proved at Canterbury 13 April, 1591:
To his burying in the church 10s.
To the poor of Campden 10s.
To Wm., his eldest son, £30.
To Richard, his middlemost son, £26.
To Geo., his youngest son, £26.
To his father, Robert Frewen, his best gown.
To his brother George's children Ann (the eldest) 10s., and Margaret (the youngest) 10s.
To his son Richard the lease in Brudgewaie, within the fields of Brodway; remainder to George, and then to William.
To Wm. the lease of the house in which testator resides in Campden when 18, or when his mother dies or marries again.
Wife sole executrix and residuary legatee.

Lawrence Damparde, of Campden, Fishmonger, proved 3 May, 1589, at Canterbury (93):
To be buried in the church.
To the maintenance of the church 1s.
To the maintenance of the bells 1s. 8d.
To the poor 41s., to be distributed by his brother Peter and others.
To the poor of Shipston, Stratford, Stowe, and Evesham 10s. each.
To William, his son and heir, tenements and land, etc., in Charingworthe, reserving to his wife half of the houses for life.
To his son John, when 24, a house, etc., then in the occupation of Ant. Tanner, in Sheepstreete-lane.
To his son Robert a house, etc., in Campden, near Sheepstreete-lane, between the tenements occupied by Jno. Phillipps and Joan Webbe.
To said Robert land in "Brod" Campden also.
To his son William all his other lands in Campden and Burington.
His wife and son William executors.

One Jno. Smith, of North Nibley, an industrious antiquary, compiled a list in 1608 of all men of this county who could bear arms, and the armour that could be supplied by big men and parishes. The MSS. of this list is in the possession of Lord Sherborne, and as it constitutes such a detailed list of the inhabitants of Gloucestershire at the period, the part relating to this parish is given below:—

Chippinge Campden and Barrington, whereof Anthony Smith, Esq., is lord:
Aged about 20:
Tallest stature, fit for pikemen:
None.

88. Bund. 248, No. 26.
89. Priest of St. Katherine's 2nd Chantry.
90. Priest of Our Lady's Chantry.
91. Vicar of Campden, 1569-71.
92. 45 Pyckering.
93. 53 Leicester.

Middle stature, fit for musketteers:
Thos. Butcher, als. Basone, son of Thos. B.
Thos. Bompas, son of Rob.
Jno. Hobday, servt. to Jno. Higgins.
Wm. Dayes, servt. to Thos. Staple.
Augustine Jarret, malster.

Lower stature, fit to serve with calyver:
Thos. Johnsons, servt. to Ant. Jarret.
Hen. Bompas, son of Rob. Bompas.
Francis Freeman, servt. to Ant. Freeman.
Humfrey Tainton, haberdasher.
Xopher Staple, son of Thos. S.
Wm. Lee, servt. to Rob. Smith, butcher
Jno. Shawe, Chapman.
Thos. Grenut, servt. to Thos. Daniell, Malster.
Wm., son of Jno. Padicke.
Thos., son of Rob. Fowler.
Jno. Knedon, collermaker.
Geo. Niblet, Smith.
Rich. Stephens, Taylor.
Wm. Brodway, shoomaker.
Geo. Bromffyd, baker.
Lawrence Crosse, mercer.
Richd., son of Jno. Smith.
Jno. Seller, taylor.

Meanest stature, fit for pioneer:
None.

Aged about 40:

Pikemen:
Nich. Blound, fuller.
Jno. Higgins, butcher.
Thos. Daniell, malster.
Jno. Taylor, mason.
John Padicke, slatter.
Francis Ward.*
Xopher Blackly, tanner.
Jno. Coventone.
Peter Compton, laborer.
Thos. Walker, husbandman.

Musketeers:
Jno. Smith, yeoman.
Hen. Slaughter, servt. to Ant. Jarret.
Ant. Jarret, dyer.†
Jno. Jenks, innkeeper.
Wm. Jenks, yeoman.
Jno. Freeman, baker.
Geo. Bompas, butcher.
Rob. Nutlinge, malster.
Geo. Freeman, fuller.
Abraham Whakeley, couper.
Jno. Tyson, victualer.
Trustrame Warne, wever.
Jno. Page, taylor.
Jno. Trevis.*
Rob. Fowler, tewgarer.
Avery Harrys, wever.
Roger Rawlins, laborer.
Rich. Jarret, dyer.
Phil. Winnall, shoomaker.
Jno. Mealinge, husbandman.
Rich. Addams, laborer.

Calyvermen:
Wm. Damport, gent., hath a calyver fur' sub.†
Arthur Gice, servt. to Jno. Price, gent.
Rob. Caris, servt. to Jno. Jenkes.
Jno. Roberts, servt. to Wm. Jenkes.
Ant. Freeman, butcher.
Thos. Staple, milner.
Thos, Allame, taylor.
Thos. Bravell, husbandman.
Jno. Eyres, laborer.
Edwd. Ruell, mason.
Ant. Bloxsome, husbandman.
Rich. Poynter, laborer.
Wm. Addams, husbandman.
Jno. Harrys, taylor.
Jno. Wilson, roper.
Jacob Rooke, servt. to Jno. Wilson.
Jno. Ward, servt. to Jno. Wilson.
Wm. Haynes, pargeter.
Peter Walker, laborer.
Rob. Stanfford, laborer.
Rich. Kight, wever.
Wm. Boulton, servt. to Wm. Brodway.
Wm. Jones, slatter.
Jno. Smith, baker.
Thos. Bridgeman, cutler.
Jno. Pretty, gardner.
Wm. Sanders, taylor.
Wm. Harrison, wever.
Edwd. Whitfield, smith.
Wm. Mayo, laborer.
Geo. Assone, slatter.
Rich. Longshore, laborer.
And. Clarke, taylor.
Jno. Bravell, husbandman.
Jno. Lea, glover.
Phil. Shurley, carpenter.
Rich. Russel, taylor.
Jno. Leaper, slatter.
Jno. Turbate.
Jno. Huthman, laborer.

Pioneers:
Francis Hasseler, sheppeard.
Hen. Wyttone, laborer.
Rob. Phillips, butcher.
Jno. Wells, laborer.

Aged about 50—60:

Pikeman:
Thos. Butcher, als. Basone.

Musketeers:
Jno. Price, gent.†
Rob. Bompas, husbandman.
Wm. Bompas, victualer.
Rob. Taylor, mason.

Calyvermen:
Thos. Reade, yeoman.
Thos. Hancoxe, smith.
Mich. Bloxsonne, husbandman.
Jno. Boulter, sheppeard.
Thos. Bate, husbandman.
Dan. Perkins, laborer.
Thos. Warter, carpenter.

A CURIOUS OLD HOUSE FRONT IN HIGH STREET, CAMPDEN.

[*Photo by J. Taylor, Campden.*

Unclassified:
Jno. Gone, servt. to Thos. Butcher.
Rich. Nutlinge, taylor.
Rich. Smith, couper.
Rob. Smith, butcher.
Francis Heynes, laborer.
Jno. Wiggen, laborer.
Rob. Hitchman, laborer.
Wm. Blackley, caryer.
Jno. Smith, curryer.
Roger Weely, tanner.
Thos. Joyce, malster.
Thos. Whitfield.
Jno. Jacksons.

Anthony Smith, aforesaid, Esq., hath six Corslets fur'.

Also the said Townshippe standeth charged with the findinge of two Corslets with the fur'.

Broad Campden, whereof Ant. Smith, Esq., is lord:

Aged about 20:
Musketeers:
Rich. Mosley, servt. to Thos. Mosley, husbandman.
Rich. Harrys, sonne of Jno. Harrys, yeoman.
Calyvermen:
Thos. Mosely the yonger, husbandman.†
Thos. Rose, husbandman, sonne of Robert.

Aged about 40:
Pikemen:
Jno. Taylor, husbandman.
Musketeers:
Hen. Westencote.*
Thos. Davys, servt. to Wm. Baker, husbandman.
Thos. Fletcher, yeoman.†
Wm. Rose, husbandman.*
Thos. Harrys, husbandman.*
Calyvermen:
Jno. Mosely the elder, husbandman.*
Rich. Butten, servt. to Thos. Fletcher.
Thos., son of Rich. Bonner, yeoman.
Thos. Byrd, husbandman.
Jno. Moseley, husbandman.
Geo. Pygeon, servt. to Proctor, widowe.
Jno. Hobbes, laborer.
Thos. Kyte, smith.
Wm. Barker, husbandman.*
Unclassified:
Jno. Symons, servt. to Jno. White, husbandman.

The said Tythinge is charged with the findinge of one Corslet with the fur'.

Westington and Combe, whereof Smith. gent., is lord:

Westington:
Wm. Lane, glasier, aged about 20, calyverman.

Aged about 40:
Pikemen:
Rob. Hyron, husbandman.*†
Rich. Duffield, milner.
Musketeers:
Wm. Palmer, husbandman.
Calyvermen:
Jno. Hyron, husbandman.*
Edwd. Warner, husbandman.
Wm. Hyron, junr., husbandman.
Ant. Wheeler, husbandman.
Rich. Hyron, husbandman.
Edwd. Curtis, husbandman.
Thos. Trentam, husbandman.
Unclassified:
Jeffrey Warner.

Combe:

Aged about 40:
Musketeers:
Rob. Haseler, yeoman.
Rich. Hiron, husbandman.
Calyvermen:
Jno. Haseler, yeoman.†
Wm. James, sheppeard.
Unclassified:
Thos. Hyron.

The said Tithinge standeth charged with the findinge of one Corslet fur'.

* Signifies a trained soldier.
† Signifies a subsidy man.

It is interesting to analyse this list. There were in all 160 able men returned, made up thus:

Locality.	No.
Campden and Berrington	123
Broad Campden	20
Westington	12
Combe	5
Total	160

Trades:
19 servants.
29 husbandmen.
17 laborers.
9 tailors
8 yeomen.
5 butchers.
4 each of malsters, slaters, smiths, and weavers.
4 each of bakers, masons, and shepherds.
2 each of dyers, fullers, millers, coopers, victuallers, shoemakers, tanners, and carpenters.
1 each of chapmen, curriers, innkeepers, glovers, glaziers, ropers, haberdashers, mercers, carriers, cutlers, gardeners, pargeters, tewgarers, and collarmakers.
2 gentlemen.
16 not described.

A pargeter was a kind of plasterer; a tewgarer was probably a person who gathers or treats hemp; and a fuller is a bleacher or cleanser of cloth.

The celebrated Cotswold games were instituted in 1610 at a place which, although just outside this parish and in the parish of Weston Subedge, was so close to this town that there was none nearer, rendering these games of more concern to Campden than any other place. Consequently they can hardly be passed over in silence in a history of Campden. The originator was one Rob. Dover, an attorney, of Barton-on-the-heath, and the meeting took place on the Thursday of Whitsun week annually on a plateau on the last spur of the Cotswolds, between Campden E. and Weston Subedge W. The exact site was between Kingcomb-lane, on the border of this parish, and the brink of the hill; but most of this ground has been enclosed and cultivated for the last 50 or 60 years. In honour of the founder of the games, the whole hill was dubbed Dover's Hill, and the cognomen remains to this day. Dover preside . as master of ceremonies at each annual meeting, riding on a cob and wearing old hats, ruffs, and coats discarded by King James I., in order to lend greater solemnity and give some semblance of royal patronage to the proceedings. This discarded apparel was obtained and given to Dover by Mr. Endymion Porter, of Aston Subedge, a neighbouring village, which gentleman was a servant of the King. The meetings quickly became celebrated far and near, and were numerously attended. Old English competitive sports and games, together with dancing, were indulged in. They were immortalised in a small collection of poems, published in 1636, entitled "Annalia Dubrensia," written by Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, and about thirty other eminent persons of their time, mostly entitled to the patron of the games, by means of which

"Coteswold, that barren was, and rough before,
Is Tempe (94) now become—Coteswold no more.
Pan may go pipe in barren Malvern chase,
The fawns and satyrs seek some other place.
Coteswold is now th' epitome of mirth,
And joy, presaged erst, is come to birth.
Olympus's mount, that e'en to this day fills
The world with fame, shall to thy Cotes-wold Hills
Give place and honour. Hercules was first
Who those brave games begun; thou, better nurst,
Dost in our anniverse most nobly strive
To do in one year what he did in five" (95).

"On Coteswold Hills there meets
A greater troop of gallants than Rome's streets
E'er saw in Pompey's triumphs! beauties too,
More than Diana's beavie of nymphes could show
On their great hunting days."

During the Civil War the meetings were discontinued—men's minds were filled first with politics and later with the sadness of lost friendship and anguish of personal loss. Politics and war were in, and contentment was not. In the meantime Dover died, and although the meeting was revived after the Restoration, it did not regain its former notoriety. Apparently the meetings were continued until last century, in the early part of which the games seemed to recover some of their prestige, although Rudge says in 1803 they were thinly attended. The late Rev. Canon Bourne, the rector of Weston, had in his possession several announcements of the meeting, one of which reads—

Dover's
Antient Meeting,
1812.
On Thursday in Whit-week,
On that
Highly-renowned and universally-admired
spot called
Dover's Hill,
Near
Chipping Campden, Glos.
The sports will commence
with a grand match of Backswords
for a purse of guineas,
To be played by 9 or 7 men on a side.
Each side must appear in the ring by 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Or 15s. each pair will be given
for as many as will play.
Wrestling
for belts and others prizes.
Also
Jumping in bags and dancing.
And a Jingling Match for 10s. 6d.
As well as divers others of celebrated
Cotswold and Olympic games,
for which this annual meeting has been
famed for centuries.
T. Chamberlaine, Steward.
R. Andrews (96), Clerk.

Another more explanatory announcement runs:—

Dover's Meeting,
1821.
On Thursday in the Witsuntide Week,
Upon that highly-celebrated spot
called
Dover's Hill,
Near Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire,
The Sports of this antient and distinguished
meeting will commence with
A match of Backswords
by men for a purse of
Twelve Guineas,

94. A beautiful valley or place.

95. The Greek Olympian games took place every five years.

96. Landlord of the old Eight Bells.

To be played for as shall be agreed upon, and to begin play at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To be succeeded by
Wrestling for liberal prizes.
Also
Dancing,
Jingling, Bowling, and Running in Sacks,
With an endless variety of the renowned Olympic Games and Manly Diversions, which are too well known to require a description.

And on Friday the sports will commence with a Pony Race
for a Handsome Prize,
To be run for by Poneys not more than Twelve Hands High; the best of three Heats; not less than three to start; to start precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon. To be followed by
Backsword Playing,
Together with a multiplicity of
Athletic Exercises and the noted Cotswold Sports, which have been peculiar to this meeting for centuries.

No person will be permitted to erect a Booth on the Hill, to sell any sort of beverage, without previously paying fifteen shillings to the Conductors of the Sports. A main of Cocks will be fought each morning at Mr. Thos. Smith's, Hare and Hounds (97) Inn, in Campden, between the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, to begin at ten o'clock. Also, good Ordinaries, Plays, Balls, and Concerts each day, as usual. On Saturday a Wake will be held in Campden, with variety of amusements.

Chipping Campden, April 23rd, 1821.
William Chamberlain and Co.,
Conductors.

The meeting at this time occupied two or three days, and from the amount of toll for booths, it is evident that much money was spent.

In early times it is said that people travelled sixty miles to attend the sports, and as late as 1826 an authority states that the meeting was a great holiday for the lads and lassies for 10 to 15 miles round. The booths were erected against the shade of Weston Park, to the south.

In later years the subscriptions must have been numerous, for the meetings in the twenties sometimes included a £50 stake for horse racing and a silver cup for wrestling.

Backsword, or single stick, as it was called in some places, was practised by two men, who each endeavoured to break the other's head, and by skilful men the duel was sometimes prolonged for 90 minutes. At this meeting twelve couples would frequently play, the prize being a guinea a couple, 18s. going to the victor and 3s. to the vanquished.

Jingling was played by about eight men entering a ring all blindfolded but one, who had bells in his hands, which he kept ringing by running about the ring. If he were caught within a certain time by one of those blindfolded, the captor gained the prize, but if the jingler escaped the others until the time expired, he won the prize.

Morris dancers attended—spruce lads sprigged up in their Sunday clothes, with ribbons round their hats and arms, and bells on their legs. They were attended by a jester, caled the Tom Fool, who carried a large stick with a bladder tied to one end, with which he buffeted about and made room for the dancers. Then one of the finest looking fellows of the party carried a large plum cake with a long sword run through the middle of it, so that the cake rested on the hilt. On the point of the sword was a large bunch of ribbons, with streamers of divers colours flying; and when the cake-carrier saw a favourite lass or anyone that extended bounty to them, he treated the person to a slice of the cake.

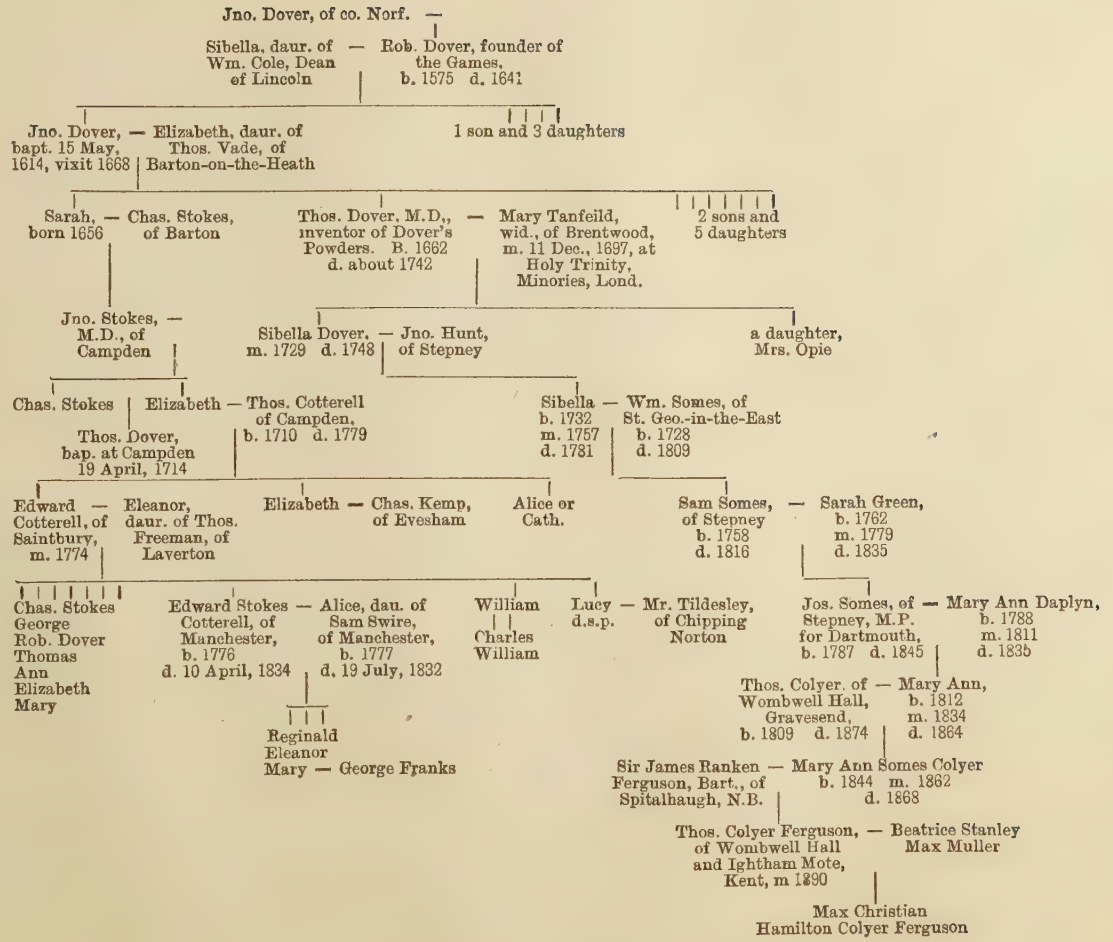
Much innocent fun and mirth were engendered at these games, and although some are considered brutal now, it is doubtful if anything has been gained by their abolition, for so long as war continues, it is idle, and in fact self-destructive, to discourage the combative spirit in any way.

One can hardly doubt that the immortal Shakespeare attended these meetings sometimes in their early days, and it is possible that some of the scenes in his comedies were taken from them, such as the wrestling scene in "As You Like It."

The last meeting took place about 1852, when the enclosure of the open fields of Weston was completed and the greater part of the plateau at the top of the hill was divided into enclosures awarded to the various owners of rights in the open fields.

Dover is a name to be remembered in Campden, and therefore sufficient warrant for insertion here of a record of some of his descendents:

97. Now the Lygon Arms.


Jno. Dover, of co. Norf.
Sibella, daur. of Wm. Cole, Dean of Lincoln
Rob. Dover, founder of the Games, b. 1575 d. 1641
1 son and 3 daughters
Jno. Dover, bapt. 15 May, 1614, vixit 1668
Elizabeth, daur. of Thos. Vade, of Barton-on-the-Heath
Sarah, born 1656
Chas. Stokes, of Barton
Thos. Dover, M.D., inventor of Dover's Powders. B. 1662 d. about 1742
Mary Tanfeild, wid., of Brentwood, m. 11 Dec., 1697, at Holy Trinity, Minories, Lond.
2 sons and 5 daughters
Jno. Stokes, M.D., of Campden
Sibella Dover, m. 1729 d. 1748
Jno. Hunt, of Stepney
a daughter, Mrs. Opie
Chas. Stokes
Elizabeth
Thos. Cotterell of Campden, b. 1710 d. 1779
Thos. Dover, bap. at Campden 19 April, 1714
Sibella b. 1732 m. 1757 d. 1781
Wm. Somes, of St. Geo.-in-the-East b. 1728 d. 1809
Edward Cotterell, of Saintbury, m. 1774
Eleanor, daur. of Thos. Freeman, of Laverton
Elizabeth
Chas. Kemp, of Evesham
Alice or Cath.
Sam Somes, of Stepney b. 1758 d. 1816
Sarah Green, b. 1762 m. 1779 d. 1835
Chas. Stokes
George
Rob. Dover
Thomas
Ann
Elizabeth
Mary
Edward Stokes Cotterell, of Manchester, b. 1776 d. 10 April, 1834
Alice, dau. of Sam Swire, of Manchester, b. 1777 d. 19 July, 1832
Reginald
Eleanor
Mary — George Franks
William
Charles
William
Lucy d.s.p.
Mr. Tildesley, of Chipping Norton
Jos. Somes, of Stepney, M.P. for Dartmouth, b. 1787 d. 1845
Mary Ann Daplyn, b. 1788 m. 1811 d. 1835
Thos. Colyer, of Wombwell Hall, Gravesend, b. 1809 d. 1874
Mary Ann, b. 1812 m. 1834 d. 1864
Sir James Ranken Ferguson, Bart., of Spitalhaugh, N.B.
Mary Ann Somes Colyer b. 1844 m. 1862 d. 1868
Thos. Colyer Ferguson, of Wombwell Hall and Ightham Mote, Kent, m 1890
Beatrice Stanley Max Muller
Max Christian Hamilton Colyer Ferguson

In the period 1621-5 a Chancery suit was brought by Wm. Damporte and other inhabitants of this town against Wm. Sheldon and Anne, his wife, and another respecting the charter of incorporation (98).

In 1630-2 "Jno. Golby, of Chipping Campden, gent.," and "Thos. Harris, of Broad Campden," were each made to pay £10 as composition for not taking the Order of Knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles I., as being persons having over £40 per annum in land (99). Presumably these gentlemen were of considerable standing, although, curiously enough, nothing is known of the former and very little of the latter.

The names of the persons forming the juries on various inquisitions post-mortem held at Campden about this period are interesting as forming a record of some of the principal inhabitants.

Thus on inquisitions held here in April, 1631, on Thos. Ashwyne, of Willersey, and Jno. Palmer, of Compton Scorphine, the following formed the jury:—

Thos. Fisher, gent., Wm. Broadway, Jno. Goold, Rich. Frewen, Thos. Bravell, Thos. Getley, Wm. Blakeley, Dionisius Cooke, Jno. Fletcher, Rich. Fletcher, Thos. Mosley, Rich. Harris, Jno. Roper, Jno. Hiorne, Rob. Madley, Hen. Earles, and Jno. Warner.

1632.—On Nich. Riland, held here:

Edmund Perkes, Jno. Fowler, Rob. White, Rich. Freeman, Wm. Freeman, Jno. Wiggett, Hen. Izodd, Rich. Fletcher, Thos. Moseley, senr., Thos. Moseley, junr., Wm. Cotterell, Rob. Warde, and Nich. Izodd.

1635.—On Thos. George, Thos. Roberts, of Bengrove, Ant. Morrells, als. Roper, of Willersey, and Thos. Yate, yeoman:

Thos. Fisher, Jervase Yate, Thos. Cowper, Rich. Collett, Jno. Bonner, Jno. Fowler, Rich. Coleman, Thos. Moseley, Rich. Fletcher, Wm. Bravill, Thos. Bravill, Wm. Willys, Jno. Derham, Geo. Clemens, als. Stake, Phil. Tasker, and Ralph Bloxam.

1639.—On Thos. Cockes, Jno. Keck, yeoman, of Marston Sicca, and Thos. Milles, of Welford:

Rich. Collett, gent., Wm. Bagg, Roger Knight, Thos. Redd, Geo. Leigh, Jno. Roper, Wm. Roper, Thos. Roper, Thos. Roberts, Rich. Frewen, Wm. Nutto, Thos. George, and Thos. Bates.

Of the ship money so tyrannically levied by Charles I., Campden was assessed in Nov., 1635, to pay £20; but in Sept., 1636, the tax was still unpaid, for the Sheriff of Gloucester then (11 Sept.) appeals to the Privy Council for a delay of such payment on the ground that the town had long been visited with a plague, in consequence of which the inhabitants were in great distress, and had long been relieved by the neighbouring districts. On writing from Adlestrop, 21st Sept., 1636, to Nicolas, Clerk to the Council, the Sheriff mentions that two persons "died of the plague last week" at Campden; and Henry Jay, writing from Rowell to Nicolas, 7th Oct., 1636, says "that the plague had broken out again at Campden by infection of a dead dog which was thrown among growing hemp, and infected those who gathered hemp a month later." In the following November the tax was still unpaid, for the Sheriff, writing from Adlestrop on the 7th of that month to Nicolas, says: "The plague still continues, and they have £30 per week from the neighbouring towns" (100). Poor Campden must have been in a parlous state, for these records cannot be questioned. It is not pleasant to think of the blow to its self-respect that the town must have suffered in accepting aid from neighbouring villages that it had at one time dominated. The position was truly such as would make the spirits of the old industrious, self-reliant, and wealthy wool merchants weep for the town they loved so well in their time.

Nevertheless, Campden was destined to suffer still more, not from an inscrutable direct visitation of God, but from the evil passions of Englishmen aroused on the one part by unconstitutional acts of affectionless oppression, and on the other by the pursuit of the chimera of a hypothetical and impossible liberty, coupled incongruously with a tyrannical desire to force the adoption of certain religious tenets. From internal national dissensions of former times Campden had escaped, possibly because the merchants who in fact dominated it saw the foolishness of losing their substance in pandering to political tastes, and possibly because its lords were absentee or not of sufficient substance to make their adherence to one side or the other a matter of consequence to the combatants. At the temp. Charles I., however, Campden was dominated and owned by lords imbued with the valour and military taste of their ancestors on the one side and the earthly riches of merchant ancestors on the other. It was not to be expected that high-spirited gentlemen such as the Noels were would refrain from taking a side, and it was hardly to be expected that they would take sides with those who, whatever their motives, were undoubtedly committing the great crime of treason. The second and third Viscounts, as previously stated, took sides with the King, and in the end this adherence undoubtedly brought about the unwelcome attention of the combatants to this town and district. The then Campden House, which

98. Bund. 342-87.
99. Book of Compns. Pell Off. Record.
100. Dom. Corres. Record Off., 1635-6.

had been erected by Sir Baptist Hicks near the church, being a mansion easy of fortification, dominating a town, and, further, of great importance by reason of its position between Warwick and Gloucester, was sought for by btoh parties. The Royalists first seem to have quartered here, probably through the instrumentality of its lord, for in a Parliamentary organ, "The Perfect Diurnall," for 16th Oct., 1643, it is stated: "The like exploit we also heare Major Bridges, Governour of Warwick, hath lately done upon an encounter with a Regement of Horse, under Command of the Lord Mollinex, at Camden, in Gloucestershire, and routed them all at the second charge, killed divers, tooke 100 horse, many prisoners (amongst the rest Captaine Seager), two Cornets, and three Collours, three Quarter Masters, and all with the loss of one man, and is lately returned to Warwick."

Again, in December, 1644, the Royalists garrisoned the mansion, for one William Duggan, writing under date 23 Dec., 1644, to Prince Rupert, mentions that he has taken possession (1); and Capt. Wm. Legge, who was at that time serving under the Prince, writes to him on Christmas Day, 1644, notifying him of his arrival at Campden House, and complains of the scarcity of provisions. He writes he fears rather "a famine than an enemy." Capt. Legge was destined to become later a foremost man in the war, and "honest Will Legge," as he was dubbed, became the ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth. Campden House was not, however, fortified to any extent until Sir Hen. Bard's arrival to take command in the next month (January, 1645). Upon his arrival here Bard writes Prince Rupert:

> "May it please your Highnesse Excellency, I thought good to signify to you that I am here at Campden House with my forces, which I conceive will be very advantageous towards the strengthening of this association for your Highnesse, as we are taking great pains with spades, shovels, and mattocks, planting the Gospel, and I am no longer happy than I may wait upon your 'Highnesse.'"

By "planting the Gospel" Bard meant erecting earthworks, and the phrase being undoubtedly written in sarcasm, is semi-blasphemous and typical of the writer. Unfortunately for the Royalists, this letter fell into the hands of Parliament, who accordingly published it in their organ, "Perfect Occurences," for 23 Jan., 1645. Immediately on receipt of the information, the Committee of both Kingdoms, then sitting at Derby House, 14 Jan., 1645, ordered Col. Massey, at Gloucester, be written to (2), and this was therefore done in the following terms:—

> "Jan. 15, 1645. The Committee of both Kingdoms to Col. Massey,—We are informed by some letters intercepted that the King's forces are about to fortify Campden (in co. Gloucester). If they should perfect that work it will be of very ill consequence in many respects, and especially (as it is designed) to cut off all intercourse between you and Warwick. We therefore think it necessary that the enemy be removed from thence by all means, and so recommend it to you to be done with all possible speed. To enable you to effect this service, besides the forces you can draw out from Gloucester, and your other garrisons, numbering, we suppose, 500 foot and 500 horse, we have written to the Committee of Worcestershire for 200 horse, to the Committee of Warwick for 300 horse and 300 foot, to the Committee of Northampton for 200 horse and 200 foot, to Col. Fox for 100 horse, or more if they can, but not to fail of these. They are to receive their orders from you, and to come to such rendezvous as you shall appoint. We therefore desire you to send out your orders and to execute this design with all expedition. You may send word by the messenger whether you can make use of the cipher that was sent from hence unto you. Sent by Cripps at 9 p.m." (3).

Sir Wm. Brereton, at Nantwich, under date 16th January, writes to the Committee:—

> "We hear the King's forces are garrisoning Evesham and Campden House, whence they may more opportunely and undiscovered fall upon these parts" (4).

And on the following day writes again:

> "That we hope a good account may be given of your affairs in these parts if course be taken that we be not oppressed, as often before has happened to us with forces from the King's army, which we hear are now drawing down towards us, and are fortifying Evesham and Campden House" (5).

However, all the Committee's elaborate preparations and designs were futile and impracticable, as may be noted from the following letter from Col. Massey at Gloucester, dated 22nd Jan., to the Committee:—

> "It is my great misfortune that my oft-repeated advertisements concerning our condition and (the danger to) this place will not be understood, (otherwise) I had ere this assuredly performed your command with less noise, and soon beaten off the enemy from Campden. Notwithstanding our best diligence with our whole strength,

1. Warburton's Life of Prince Rupert, vol. 1, p. 516.

2. State Papers Interr. 8E, Book of Orders, pp. 73, 74.
3. State Papers Interr. 19E,, p. 188.
4. State Papers Interr. 17E, pp. 177-8.
5. State Papers Interr. 17E, pp. 180-1.

we cannot sufficiently guard this county, no one quarter being free from their power, and ourselves sufficiently annoyed. I humbly offer the same to your more serious consideration, and desire to know your pleasures. If upon less preparation and noise the enemy should be beaten out of Campden House, what is to be done with it, as I have no men to garrison it. I shall therefor suspend that order (to take Campden House) until I receive further instructions from you " (6).

This letter exhibits the very usual trouble; Committees and War Offices at home propose and men in the field have to dispose of projects, although one would have thought that the objection of want of a garrison had no weight, for destruction of the mansion would have been far better than Royalist occupation of it. As usual with Committees, they appear to have thought that they knew better than Massey, so, immediately on receipt of the above letter on the 23rd it was ordered merely that a duplicate of their previous letter should be sent to Massey, but there is nothing to show that this was done (7). On the 24th the Committee wrote Sir Wm. Brereton in reference to his information " concerning Campden House. We have ordered that Col. Massey, with 1,300 horse and 1,000 foot to be assembled from various parts, should endeavour to remove the (Royalist) forces there. We have again written to him about it " (8).

From the fact that the Committee deemed 1,000 foot and 1,300 horse necessary, and a greater number preferable, for dislodging the Royalists from Campden House, it must have been thought that the place was heavily garrisoned and strongly fortified, as was indeed probable. In consequence of Massey's inability to proceed against the mansion, Sir Hen. Bard kept undisputed possession of it for several months, during which period the townspeople and husbandmen in the vicinity must have grown to hate him, and possibly his cause also, by reason of the unwarrantable and unnecessary devastation wrought by his orders or encouragement throughout the district. Bard was first and foremost an unscrupulous soldier, and perhaps a freebooter and plunderer, who delighted in wasting and burning and plundering the property not only of his enemies, but even of those whom he should have protected. His cause was evidently little to him. Born of very lowly and ignorant parents, he was of that class which seeks to secure position, not by character and intellect, but by oppressing those beneath them or in their power, falsely presuming that such action was an incident of class position. He was undoubtedly ambitious, and had ability, although it was coupled with the utmost licentiousness. It is easy to understand that his character would be tolerated better by the Royalists than the Revolutionaries, and his abilities more likely to be rewarded by the former than the latter; therefore to the Royalists he attached himself. His judgment was correct, for he quickly rose from the ranks to a knighthood, as he was scrupulous to obey the commands of his superiors when disobedience would not be tolerated.

One of his many exploits is briefly related in the Parliamentary organ " Perfect Passages " for Saturday, 5th April, 1645, in the following words:—" I fear the way is something dangerous from Warwick to Gloucester. Some of Cambden's garrison went lately to Winchcombe, where they plundered them so there that the plundered had not a Sunday shift of cloathes left them. All the cattle drove away." These exploits may be readily conceived to have damped the ignorant and romantic attachment of the townsmen to their King, for with the lower classes the personality of the representatives of a cause are a great factor in its success or failure. At last the garrison departed to meet the King in his victorious march from Oxford in May, 1645, to relieve Chester, which was then besieged by Sir Wm. Brereton, and Campdeners were doubtless glad to see the backs of soldiers who obeyed their commander only too willingly. On the 7th May, 1645, the King marched out of Oxford, reaching Stow on the 8th or 9th, where a Council of War was held. At this some pressed to go North and some West, and the King committed the blunder of doing both, he himself marching with a division to the North, calling out the Campden garrison on his way. Whether the latter action was taken in consequence of Bard's conduct here being considered harmful, or whether of necessity to increase his force, is not clear. The latter seemed likely, but on the other hand the King could not have foreseen that he would want all the help he could get to succeed at the battle of Naseby, which circumstances so rapidly forced upon him a few weeks later, and the occupation of Campden was undoubtedly a great factor making for success. True to his character, Bard before leaving indulged in an act of wantonness such as was but rarely seen even in this war by burning the noble mansion which he had lately inhabited. These events are recorded in " The Weekly Account " in the news of Monday, May 12th, 1645:—" On Saturday last his Majesty, in the evening, went down by Broadway to Evesham, and Prince Rupert marched in the reare guard over Broadway Hill by the light

6. State Papers Interr. 17E, pp. 193-5.
7. State Papers Interr. 8E, Book of Orders, pp. 84-6.
8. State Papers Interr. 19E, p. 197.

of Campden House, which they say was then on fire." Thus this wanton act must be set down to Saturday, May 10th, 1645. The ostensible excuse for the act was of course that if allowed to stand without a garrison it would have been seized by the Parliamentarians, who were thought to be not far from the rearguard of the King's army. The excuse, however, can hardly be accepted, because Clarendon, that extreme Royalist, does not put it forward, but candidly writes that the garrison "had brought no benefit to the public beyond enriching the licentious governor thereof, who exercised unbounded tyranny over the whole country, and finally took leave of it by wantonly burning the noble pile he had too long inhabited." This seems to support the theory that Bard was called out in consequence of the detestation he had created in the neighbourhood, for Clarendon would hardly write in such terms of a Royalist unless he were doing great harm to the cause. The account also goes to show that the burning was not ordered either by the King or by Viscount Campden, and in fact it was not necessary, as the Roundheads were not in a position in these parts to fortify it at the time. Knowing human nature, it is likely that Bard, being annoyed at being called from his comfortable and lucrative quarters, thought that he would out of spite destroy valuable property under the cover of an excuse of necessity. Possibly, being the man he was, and considering the likelihood of discord between him and Viscount Baptist, if they had previously met, the burning was an act of retaliation on Bard's part for some supposed slight put upon him by the Viscount. It is true that the Viscount's sister, in her contemporary diary, records having "just heard" that her brother had destroyed the mansion in the cause of loyalty and religion, but it is probable that the diarist recorded at once an unauthenticated rumour, which she did not afterwards correct when the truth was known, for the burning could hardly be referred to in the terms it is on this Viscount's monument at Exton if he himself ordered the act.

It may be noted that Richard Canning, one of the Cannings of Foxcote, Ilmington, and an ancestor of the great Geo. Canning, the statesman, was of the garrison here.

After Naseby, Sir Thos. Fairfax took Leicester for the Parliament, and left that place 20th June, 1645, for Marlborough, proceeding through Campden with his 11,500 men en route.

On the 1st September in the same year the King with his forces passed through Campden on their way from Oxford to raise the siege of Hereford.

In March, 1646, the last remaining forces of the King suffered a defeat in this neighbourhood. The King at Oxford had ordered Sir Jacob Astley, with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, to move from Worcestershire into Gloucestershire, the King intending to meet them the London side of Stow with 1,500 men. Sir Jacob's force, which consisted mainly of "reformadoes" and men of undoubted resolution, crossed the Avon at Bidford, and made the ascent to the hills between Dover's Hill and Broadway Hill, probably passing through Saintbury. Colonels Birch and Morgan, however, had been advised of the movement, and after making preparations at Campden they proceeded with about 2,700 men to check Astley's movement, although it is said against Col. Morgan's judgment. From the top of the hill the Parliamentarian force watched Astley's forces for six miles, and when the latter were moving up the hill by Saintbury, moved down to harass them. Presumably Morgan's judgment was acknowledged as sound to some extent, for although the forces were about equal, the Parliamentarians avoided a stand-up fight, or if they did, the Royalists kept them off. Astley's men proceeded on their way harassed on each side and in the rear by Birch's men. No doubt Sir Jacob's idea also was to preserve his men and meet the King, for he knew his cause was in exceeding bad case at the time. Although his force must have suffered severely in the ascent of the hill, yet he thought he could keep the enemy off with but little loss to himself until Stow was reached. Sir Jacob, however, evidently did not appreciate the danger to the defender of a running fight. No battle can ever be really won by defence, less still when it is not a question of statics, but movement, on the part of the defender. Many things may happen in a running fight of eight miles, and perhaps Sir Jacob thought when he secured a passage on the top of Broadway Hill that he had overcome his greatest trouble. Even if permitted to pass at that point, he probably thought the enemy must have been weak not to attack more definitely, and too weak to wreak much harm in the run to Stow. The passage from here to Stow, however, was eminently suited for a running fight, being open and sufficiently free to rapid movement, yet provided with cover in many places sufficient for use at times. From here to Donnington the Royalists' loss must have been consistently severe, for by the time that place was reached the selective movement of the Royalists had become a chase, which culminated in the streets of Stow in a complete victory for the Parliament men. Sir Jacob, Sir Charles Lucas, several other officers, and more than half their men were taken prisoners. The gallant leaders, some of the most upright officers on their side, felt the defeat acutely. "Now," said Astley to the officers who held him prisoner, "you have done your work, my masters, and

may go play, unless you choose to fall out among yourselves"—a rather prophetic remark. Col. Morgan, it seems, did not take part in the fight very far from Campden, for on the day following it, viz. 22 March, 1646, he addressed a letter to Speaker Lenthall from Campden. That the fight was especially severe up the hillside on the boundary of this parish is proved by the fact that some 160 years later quite a number of skeletons were found at a spot on Saintbury Hill—doubtless the remains of some who fell in the fight.

It will thus be seen that Campden was disturbed and harassed by both parties in the war. At this period the townspeople, and still more so the few outlying husbandmen, must have lived in apprehension, never knowing what a day would bring forth in evil for their homes and town, and probably also secretly grieving for the loss of friends and relations. English people at the present time cannot realise the devastating effect of war when carried on near their own firesides. The conditions of the lower classes of a people must indeed be bad to be benefited by a remedy entailing by plunder and havoc the destruction of the home and thrifty savings of its occupants.

In December, 1645, when the King's cause was almost lost, Capt. Steph. Tory petitions Parliament for reparation out of Lord Campden's estate as recompense for six months' imprisonment by that lord for opposing him in raising 300 horse at Exton in March, 1643, for the King's service, and as compensation for £1,000 worth of damage perpetrated by Lord Campden's soldiers on the petitioner's estate.

The following are abstracts of a few interesting wills of Campden men, proved late Elizabeth and early part of seventeenth century:—

Francis Smith, of Chipping Campden, husbandman, dated 23 August, 1595, and proved at Canterbury same year (9):
- He leaves small sums of money to Geo., Robert, and Wm. Gibbard, sons of Elizth. Gibbard, and to Elizth., daughter of same.
- His wife Elizabeth, formerly Gibbard, residuary legatee, and his brothers Geo. and Thos. Smith executors.
- Thos. Meerith, "Scriptor and Curate," was a witness.

Christopher Bucher, als. Basone, dated 27th Sept., 1575, and proved at Gloucester 19th July, 1576:
- To Margaret, his wife, certain specified furniture, etc.
- To said Margaret and Thomas, his son, the yardland in the "fyld" and the close in "Shipstret" Lane.
- To said Thomas the horse pasture, he to pay ½-year's rent due at Michaelmas, and from that time wife and son to pay the rent equally.
- Wife Margaret to continue in house while a widow.
- To his other three sons, Giles, Richard, and Christopher, 3 heifers and 3 pairs of sheets.
- Thomas, his son, residuary legatee and executor.

Christopher Bason, als. Butcher, of Chipping Campden, tanner, dated 3rd October, 1624, proved at Gloucester 1626:
- To daughter Joane £15.
- To Thomas, his son, and his heirs for ever the house testator dwelt in.
- To every child of Julyan Bonner 12d.
- Thomas, his son, executor, and Thomas Bason, his brother, to be an overseer.
- Creditors and debtors of testator: Thos. Rose, his son-in-law; Thos. Rose, his cousin; Thos. Butcher, his brother.

Thomas Bason, als. Butcher, senr., of Campden, yeoman, dated 10th August, 1625, and proved at Gloucester 1626:
- To be buried in Campden Church, and 10s. towards repair of same.
- To Thomas, his son, and his heirs for ever, the house in Campden in which testator then dwelt, and all edifices, buildings, etc.
- To said Thomas and his heirs one other house in Campden, occupied by Wm. Younge, and all his houses, etc., in conjunction with Ambrose Jencke, son of Wm. Jencke, in Campden, and also one close and garden ground adjoining to the house wherein Thos. Jencking then dwelt, sometime in the tenure of Roger Page, gives to Thos. Bonner, his grandchild, and his heirs for ever.
- To his wife Elinor £32 debts, 40s. debt., and £80, with certain furniture.
- To Edward White, his grandchild, £5.
- To Thos. White, his grandchild, £5.
- To Thos. Warner, testator's daughter Julian's son, 40s.; and to his sister Anne 20s.
- To Joan Hirone, as a poor token of love, 10s.
- To John and Elizabeth Bonner, his grandchildren, 40s. each.
- To Elizth., his daughter, £10 and certain chattels.
- To John White, his son-in-law, £20, in discharge of a debt of £15; and to Joane, his wife, 20s. for a ring.
- Thos., his son, residuary legatee and sole executor. Overseers: Wm. Davenport and Jno. White; and 6s. 8d. to each.

The houses which this testator refers to as held in conjunction with Ambrose Jenks are the houses out of which chief rents were payable, as explained later.

9. 71 Scott.

Among notable men of this period one was a native of this parish in Robert Harris, a famous preacher of the Puritan party, born at Broad Campden in 1581 of poor parents, and one of a large family. He was educated at the schools here and at Worcester; matriculated 10th June, 1597, at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. 5th June, 1600, B.D. 5th May, 1614; and preached his first sermon at Campden in 1604. Harris was originally intended for the law, and finally entered the Church. He made himself famous for his zeal as one of the Commissioners in Oxfordshire for ejecting scandalous ministers. He was also a great inveigher against pluralities and exchange of churches. He held the office of one of the visitors for the University of Oxford, and was rector of Cripplegate, London, Garsington, and Hanwell, co. Oxon. His death took place at Oxford in 1658, and he was buried in Trinity College there, of which he was president. His son, Dr. Malachi Harris, was chaplain to the Prince of Orange, father to King William III.

The yeoman family of Harris was of some little remark at Broad Campden, and its members seem to have been small landowners there in the 16th century. Thomas Harrys, of that place, husbandman, by will dated 7th March, and proved at Gloucester 22nd March, 1555/6, gave to his wife Agnes all his chattels, and to her and to his son John all the residue of his goods and his leasehold house, half to each, with remainder to John if Agnes re-married, or if John predeceased his mother, remainder of his half to Jane, testator's daughter; remainder to Joan, Dorthy, Anne, Alice, or Isabel, other daughters.

To said Isabel a cottage, occupied by Francklin, 4acs. of arable land, ½ac. meadow, a beast pasture (10) and orchard paying 6s. 8d. per annum.

To said Joan £7; Alice, Dorothy, Isabel, and Anne £5 each.

Then, in 1574, Margaret, wife of Walt. Harris, held for life a moiety of 100acs. in Campden and Berrington.

A Wm. Harryes was overseer to the will of Jno. Gybbes, of Campden, dated 6th Jan., 1569/70.

Thos. Harrys, husbandman, was living at Broad Campden in 1608, aged about 40, and Richard, son of John Harrys, yeoman, was living there at the same time, aged about 20, It appears probable that this John was the John mentioned in the above will, the father of the Rev. Robert Harris, and an overseer to a Moseley will of 1588.

The Thos. Harrys last mentioned had to compound for not taking knighthood at the coronation of King Charles I.

10. Probably the right to depasture one beast on the common pasture.

Then, in the borough in 1608 there were "Avery Harrys, wever," aged about 40, and John Harrys, tailor, same age. Richd. Harrys, mercer, and Elizth. his wife, and Elizth. his daughter, had a lease of premises on the upper side of High-street in 1622.

Averie and Thos. Harrys sign the parish register in 1629 as chief inhabitants.

John Harris in 1625 occupied a house in Broad Campden belonging to Thos. Bonner; and the same John took a lease of lands at Hanging Aston in 1647 from Alice Bonner, widow, and Thos. Bonner, her son, of Broad Campden, for the lives of Thos., John, and Joan Harris, presumably the lessee's children; and the same premises were released to Thos. Harris and another 1703 by Thos. Bonner's grandson, Bonner Soley.

Wm. Bonner, of Broad Campden, in his will, proved 1640, mentions his father-in-law, Thos. Harris, and his uncles, Giles and Rich. Harris, and the latter was a witness to the will of 1635 of Jno. Moseley, of Broad Campden.

One of the last references to the Harrises in connection with the land is in the list of Noel leases before given, from which it will be seen that Margaret and Jane Harris were lessees of Ryley's house and 40acs. in Broad Campden 1728, formerly granted by a prior lease to Susan Harris.

Most of these Harris items appear elsewhere in this work in other connections, but it is convenient that they be gathered together here.

A tradition has been handed down to the effect that King Charles II., when wandering about after the Battle of Worcester, passed through the town disguised as a manservant of Miss Jane Lane, and had the misfortune to quarrel with a sturdy Cotswold farmer attending the market then being held. Consequently he was hauled before the justices, who were then sitting, and only escaped incarceration in the town's "goose-house" and possible recognition, by apologising most humbly for his hasty temper. If the story be true, one can imagine that King Charles often referred to the incident in those carouses he revelled in later when head of the nation. There is really nothing making the story improbable, but modern scepticism doubts. Where other things are equal, however, tradition should not be thrown on one side. The Prince would certainly pass through, or very close to, the town on his journey to Stowe, which latter place he is said to have always remembered as "Stow-on-the-Wold out in the cold."

According to the "Survey of Church Livings," at this time there were 300 families in the parish.

It is convenient at this point to refer in detail to the Bonner family of Campden. It seems to have settled here in the reign of Henry VIII., and from that time until about 1700 it must have been of considerable consequence in the parish, owning considerable land. The first Bonner known in connection with Campden is "Thos. Boner, of Chyepyng Campden, gent," whose will, dated 10th Jan., was proved at Canterbury (11) 25 Feb., 1540. He desired to be buried in the Lady Chapel in Campden Church, and bequeathed to the high altar 10s., and for maintenance of the bells there 6s. 8d. To his two sons, Wm. and Thos. Bonner, he gives the Leysowes pastures, taking equally, and they to be executors. To his son Thos. Bonner's children £20 each, and to those of his son Wm. £13 6s. 8d. each. To Thos Love, his son-in-law, of "Evyssam," £100, and to his children £13 6s. 8d. each. To Mary Bonner, the younger, £6 13s. 4d., and to Thos. Bonner £6 13s. 4d. Thos. Bonner, the son, must have been a wealthy man, for it seems that in 1544 he bought of Christopher Savage a considerable portion of that gentleman's moiety of the manor. In the following month Thomas alienated this property to Anthony, his son, who in 1546 sold it, or the greater portion of it, to Thomas Smyth. These transactions have been stated in detail previously, likewise the quarrels between Thomas Bonner and Thos. Smyth, the former being referred to by the latter as a great rich man; so evidently Bonner was by no means a mean antagonist even to a man of Smyth's wealth and position. This Thomas's will is dated 10th June, 1557, and was proved at Canterbury (12) 21st August, 1558. He desired to be buried in Campden Church, and leaves 40s. per annum for seven years for an obit for his soul, that of Joan his wife, Thomas his father, Joan his mother, and Rob. and Elizth. Skynner his parents-in-law. To Thomas, his eldest son, lands in Alcester, etc.; and to the said Thos. and to Anthony, his youngest son, his leases of Norton and Compton pastures, and all stock there. To his said son Anthony he left his lands and tenements in the town and fields of Campden, Berrington, Westington, Ullyngton, Pebworth, and Norton; also the lease of the house in which testator dwelt and its contents. To each priest that should be present at mass on the day of the burial 12d., and to every poor bodie present at same 7d., and to every lame and sick bodie dwelling in Campden but not able to come 7d. There are no less than eight witnesses to the will, of which one was a John Bonner. An obit was an office for the repose of souls, performed on the anniversary of a funeral, and it is evident from this and the legacies to priests that Thomas Bonner adhered to his ancestors' religion, and of course at the date of the will there was no reason to hide his religious belief, as Queen Mary was still upon the Throne, and had re-instituted the old religion. It is likely that the Bonners were zealous Romanists, for there were at least two Bonners who were priests about this time and bore Christian names of the Campden family. It seems highly probable that the great Bishop Bonner—"Bloody Bonner," as he was called—was a relation of the Campden Bonners. All old evidence goes to show that this person was a bastard son of one George Savage, a priest, by Elizth. Frodsham, who, when she had conceived, was sent to one Thos. Savage, of Elmesley, in Worcestershire, and there married to one Bonner, a carpenter or sawyer, of Potter's Handley, by the Malvern Hills, who thus became the nominal father of the future bishop. Now, George Savage was himself a bastard son of Sir Jno. Savage, Knight, whose brother Christopher, the seventh son of his father, became possessed of Stafford's Manor, in Campden, by right of his wife, Anne Stanley, and died ante 1514, as before stated. Thus it seems Christopher Savage, the son who sold the property here in 1544 to Thomas Bonner, was first cousin once removed of the half blood on the distaff side to the bishop! Bearing in mind these facts, the appearance of Bonners in Campden for the first time in this period, their access to wealth, and their Roman tendencies, one is almost forced to the conclusion that the Thos. Bonner who died 1541 was a brother of the half-blood to the Bishop, and that the carpenter's family, or some members of it, settled down in this town, the lordship of a Savage relation.

The will of Wm. Bonner, brother of Thos. the younger, in which he describes himself as of Campden, yeoman, is dated 9th Aug., and was proved at Canterbury 12th Nov., 1558 (13). He desires to be buried in Campden Church, and leaves to the high altar 6s., and to the maintenance of church and bells 14s. To every poor bodie present at his burial 7d. To his youngest son John his moiety of the lease of Norton for the years to come and his lease in Compton, co. Warwick, and his tenements, etc., in the borough or town of Campden. To Thomas, of Mickleton, son and heir of Thomas, his son, lately deceased, all lands, tenements, etc., in the townes and fields of Ullyngton, Pebworth, Norton, and Campden. To Bernard Powes and Mary, his wife, daughter of testator, £20 and 100 ewes and 100 lambs. To Wm. Huggens and Agnes, his wife, testator's daughter, the same. To Edward Whitell, of "Childeswicam," six sheep. John, his son, residuary legatee and executor. Thomas, his

11. F 24 Alenger.
12. F 5 Welles.

13. 72 Noodes.

brother (14), and Anthony Bonner, his cousin, were to be overseers.

Thomas, the testator's son, died earlier in the year. His will, which is at Gloucester, is dated 13th April, 1557, and was proved 5th March, 1557/8. He describes himself as of "Mykylton," and desires to be buried in the church there. To Thomas, his son, all the lands that testator's father gave to testator. To Jone, his daughter, £26 13s. 4d., and to John Bonner, his brother, his best gowne and jackett. Subject to other legacies, the residue to Jone, his wife, who was executrix.

Thos. Horne, of Aston Subedge, by will dated 24th April, 1573, proved February, 1574, at Canterbury, devised to his sons his lease of the house of Anthonie Boner, gent, of Norton parish of Weston Subedge; and one of the overseers to the will is the said Anthony, described as testator's brother-in-law. This Anthony was before described as the son of Thomas, who died 1558, and was evidently a person of considerable property and standing here. His will is dated 16th Nov., 1579, and was proved at Canterbury the following year (15). He describes himself as of "Camden, gent," and desires to be buried in the church there, for reparation of which he leaves 20s. To every poor body in the Almshouse of Campden 1s.; but to Elizth. Littleforde, in the same house, 3s. 4d. To Ann and Elizabeth, his eldest and youngest daughters, £200 each; and to Johan, another daughter, £500. To Anthony, his eldest son, all his lands, tenements, etc., in the town and fields of Camden, "Burington," and "Westenton," in the parish of Camden, and Norton, in the parish of Westonsubedge. To George, his youngest son, lands, etc., in Ullington and Pebworth. Bridget, his wife, residuary legatee. Ant. Bonner, Rich. Bonner, Thos. Duffield, "the writer," and Roger Bracegirdle, "Batchelor of Phisik," are among the witnesses. Of Anthony, the son, little is known, except what is bad in connection with the Grammar School, as appears later; but his son Thomas died 8th Nov., 1625, leaving a will dated 15th Aug. previous, and proved at Gloucester 3rd Nov., 1626. He describes himself "of Broad Campden, yeoman," and, like his ancestors, desires to be buried in Campden Church. To the poor of the parish he leaves 20s., and to the church for his burial 10s. To his daughter Elizabeth £160 when 24 or married; and to his daughter Anne Bonner £140, to be paid within two years of his decease. To his daughter Bridgett £120, to be paid within five years of his decease. To his sister, Mary Clifford, one brown cow; and to Thomas, son of John Bonner, one cow. To John and Elizabeth Bonner, brother and sister of said Thomas, one sheep apiece. To William, son of Thomas Widdowes, his godson, one sheep. To his servant, Sarah Clark, to buy her a pair of gloves, 5s. To his two sons, Richard and John Bonner, and their assigns for 21 years from date of will, a messuage in Broad Campden occupied by John Harris, and 1¾ yardlands in the fields of Broad Campden, in testator's occupation, paying yearly to testator's heirs 12d. To his said sons £30 each. To Thomas, his son and heir, certain goods and chattels. Residue of goods to "Ales," his wife, who was to be sole executrix. A Thos. Bonner was one of the witnesses. At the inquisition, held 27th Sept., 1626, the testator was found to be seized of two messuages and four virgates of meadow and pasture at Broad Campden, held by Baptist Hicks, Knt. and Bart., as of his manor of Chipping Campden, by 1-40th part of a knight's fee, and worth £2 clear per annum. Thomas, his son, aged 15 years and 15 weeks, was returned as son and heir. This freehold estate, except one messuage, evidently devolved finally on this son and heir, as no devise of it was made in the will. Alice Bonner, the widow, and Thomas, her son, demised 1½ yardlands and 1 close at Hanging Aston to Jno. Harris for three lives, and after Alice's death the said Thomas, 8th Nov., 1682, demised the same again, and, finally, 22nd Sept., 1703, Bonner Soley and Hannah, his wife, grandson of Thos. Bonner, released the premises to Thos. Harris and another (16). Shortly before 1682 this Thos. Bonner, with another, sold 1½ yardlands in Broad Campden to Jno. Izod, of Westington, and 6th July, 1692, released to his said grandson, Bonner Soley, of Broad Campden, two meadows, two messuages, and ½-yardland there, and mentions Thomas's daughter Anne (17). The said Thomas Bonner lived to a great age, and left a will dated 21st Nov., 1693, proved 3rd May, 1694, at Gloucester, containing many bequests to his numerous descendants, as follow:—

To his daughter Anne, wife of Edward Eastbury, of Blockley, £5.

To her two daughters Abigal and Anne ——

To his daughter, Elizabeth Sowley, of Whiteladye, Aston, widow, £10.

To her daughter, Elizabeth Sowley, £50; but not to marry without the consent of her brothers Richard and Bonner Sowley.

To his grandson, Bonner Sowley, all the goods in testator's house at Broad Campden, commonly called The Longhouse; and to his son, Thomas Bonner Sowley, and daughter, Elizabeth Sowley, £10 each.

To Hannah, wife of Bonner Sowley ——.

To Thos. Ashfield, son of testator's grandchild, Matilda Ashfield, deceased, £10.

14. It seems from this that Thomas Bonner, jun., died between the 9th and 21st Aug., 1558.
15. 43 Arundell.
16. Add MSS. Brit. Mus. 34740.
17. Ditto.

To Elizth. Sowley, of Broad Campden, widow of his late grandson, Thomas Sowley, deceased, £10.
To her two daughters, Matilda and Elizabeth, 10s. each.
To his cousin, Alice Minchin, of Paxford, 20s.
To Rob. Turbett and wife 10s. each.
To Edward Eden and wife 5s.
To Thos. Bromley 2s. 6d.
To Thomas Perrin, shoemaker; William Russel, servant to Bonner Sowley; and Mary Rose, servant to the widow Sowley, of Broad Campden, 2s. 6d. each.
To the poor of Broad Campden 40s.
To his grandson, Richard Sowley, the testator's tenement in Broad Campden, then in the possession of Edward Eden, and also testator's term in the said Longhouse and 2 yardlands belonging to it.

Richard Sowley residuary legatee and executor. Bonner Sowley, Thos. Ashfield, late husband to testator's late granddaughter, Matilda Ashfield, deceased, etc., overseers, and to each 40s.

Estate valued at £331 18s. 3d.

Another Bonner who seems to have been a member of the Campden family is William Bonner, of Broad Campden, gent., who left a will dated 2nd May, 1640, and proved at Gloucester 1st Aug. following.

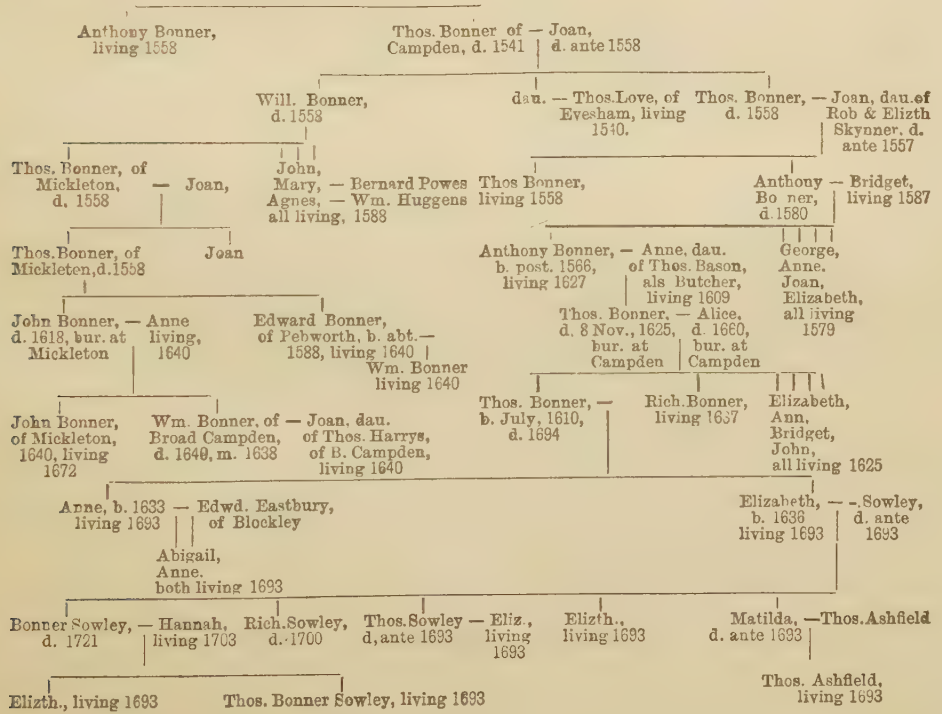
To the poor of Campden 40s., Broad Campden 40s., and Mickleton 40s.
To his mother, Ann Bonner, of Mickleton, widow, £120.
To his brother, Jno. Bonner, of same, £50.
To children of his uncle, Edward Bonner, of Pebworth, £50; William, one of the sons, to have £20.
To his wife Jane all goods, etc., out of his messuage at Broad Campden and 1-3 of goods in his mother's house at Mickleton.

Reciting indenture of 23rd July, 1638, by which the messuage and 4 yardlands in Broad Campden and other lands were upon his marriage conveyed to his father-in-law, Thos. Harris, to testator's uncle, Giles Harris, and John Bonner in trust, said Thos. Harris was to have the premises if testator's wife Jane died without issue on payment of £1,000 to testator. Wife Jane to have all the Broad Campden property, and all sums payable therefor to be paid to his said brother John.

To nephew, Rob. Martin, son of Rob. Martin, of Pebworth, a legacy.
Wife Jane sole executrix.

A certain Jno. Bonner, senr., of Swarford, may have been of this family. His will is dated December, 1588, and was proved 1st Oct., 1559. He leaves legacies to his sons William and John, and daughter Margery, and nephew Henry, son of Wm. Bonner. Among the witnesses are Dorothy, John, and Wm. Bonner.

The following pedigree exhibits all the genealogical information relative to the Bonner family, of Campden, obtained by the author:—


Anthony Bonner, living 1558
Thos. Bonner of Campden, d. 1541
— Joan, d. ante 1558
Will. Bonner, d. 1553
dau. — Thos. Love, of Evesham, living 1540.
Thos. Bonner, d. 1558
— Joan, dau. of Rob & Elizth Skynner, d. ante 1557
Thos. Bonner, of Mickleton, d. 1558
— Joan,
John, Mary, Agnes, all living, 1588
— Bernard Powes — Wm. Huggens
Thos Bonner, living 1558
Anthony Bo ner, d. 1580
— Bridget, living 1587
Thos. Bonner, of Mickleton, d. 1558
Joan
Anthony Bonner, b. post. 1566, living 1627
— Anne, dau. of Thos. Bason, als Butcher, living 1609
George, Anne, Joan, Elizabeth, all living 1579
Thos. Bonner, d. 8 Nov., 1625, bur. at Campden
— Alice, d. 1660, bur. at Campden
John Bonner, d. 1618, bur. at Mickleton
— Anne living, 1640
Edward Bonner, of Pebworth, b. abt. 1588, living 1640
Wm. Bonner living 1640
Thos. Bonner, b. July, 1610, d. 1694
Rich. Bonner, living 1637
Elizabeth, Ann, Bridget, John, all living 1625
John Bonner, of Mickleton, 1640, living 1672
Wm. Bonner, of Broad Campden, d. 1640, m. 1638
— Joan. dau. of Thos. Harrys, of B. Campden, living 1640
Anne, b. 1633 living 1693
— Edwd. Eastbury, of Blockley
Abigail, Anne. both living 1693
Elizabeth, b. 1636 living 1693
— —. Sowley, d. ante 1693
Bonner Sowley, d. 1721
— Hannah, living 1703
Rich. Sowley, d. 1700
Thos. Sowley d, ante 1693
— Eliz., living 1693
Elizth., living 1693
Matilda, d. ante 1693
— Thos. Ashfield
Elizth., living 1693
Thos. Bonner Sowley, living 1693
Thos. Ashfield, living 1693

The Mickleton and Pebworth Bonners seem to have been an off-shoot of the Campden family and of equal standing. There still exists in Mickleton Church a monument to John Bonner, 1618, son of a Bonner of Pebworth.

There are a few early Bonner entries in Campden parish registers that are not incorporated in the foregoing pedigree, viz.:

Baptisms:

Thos., son of John Bonner, 4 Feb., 1617/18.
Thos, son of Thos. Bonner, 22 Feb., 1617.
John, son of John Bonner, 26 July, 1619.
Gillian Bonner, 26 July, 1619.

Burials:

John Bonner, 8 Sept., 1617.
Gillian Bonner, 27 Oct., 1619.
Gillian Bonner, 13 April, 1624.

There was, according to Smith's return of 1608, before given, a Thos. Bonner, yeoman, of Broad Campden, then aged about 40, and son of Rich. Bonner.

Jane Bonner, of Broad Campden, married Rich. Richmond at Mickleton 27th May, 1695.

It is strange that notwithstanding the position of the Bonners here and the number who were buried in the church, not one memorial to any Bonner existed here even as far back as Bigland's time (1786). Prima facie, it would appear that the family died out in Campden or left the parish early in the eighteenth century; but it was not so, for since about 1650 some of the family spelt the name "Banner," and there were Banners here within the memory of very old inhabitants.

It is convenient here to refer to the Freeman family, which has been of considerable standing in the town and immediate district for 500 years at least. The family was a very large one, and its ramifications so extensive that the author cannot attempt to give a pedigree of it; but it is interesting to gather early fragmenta genealogica of the Campden Freemans, who seem to have been closely connected with Freemans at Blockley and Ebrington, particularly the latter.

Jno. Freeman, of Ebrington, bought and sold burgages here 1447; and Wm. Freeman, of that place, sold a burgage here 1509. Then Thomas Freeman was a witness to Thomas Bonner's will 1540, and Wm. Freeman a witness to Taylour's will 1544. In 1608 there were John (a baker), Anthony (a butcher), and George (a fuller), all residing here, and aged about 40; and Francis (servant to Anthony), aged about 20. The said John died prior to 1624, and George issued a tradesman's token, and both were capital burgesses 1605. A John Freeman, senr., was one of the conveying parties in the vesting deed of 1627 re the Grammar School; and John, senr., and John, junr., sign the Parish Register as chief intabitants 1629. Richard Freeman was a juror on an inquisition held here 1632, and Wm. Freeman in 1642 left a bread charity to the poor of the parish. Margaret Freeman, widow, levied a fine of Campden property 1659.

In the Harl. MSS. (No. 5,800) is a Freeman pedigree of 1634, as follows:—

Thos. Freeman, of Ebrington —Alice Hancock.
John Freeman, temp. Hen. VI. and Edwd. IV.
Wm. Freeman, 1 Hen. VIII.
Thos. Freeman, of Blockley & Cam'n.
2 sons, one being John of Blockley.
Wm. Freeman, of Blockley.

Edward, living 1634.
William, born 1613, living 1634

Their arms are given as . . . 3 lozs. in chief or, and this coat was used by John Freeman on his deeds temp. Hen. VI.

The last Thomas referred to above may have been the witness of 1540, and he referred to in "Cave's Deposition" of 1538 relative to ecclesiastical matters, referred to later.

The early Freeman entries in Campden parish registers are many, but a pedigree cannot be compiled from them, as evidently there were several families of the name here in the seventeenth century. They are given below, however, as helpful to those interested in this old Cotswold family:—

Baptisms.

Richard, son of William, 28 Sept., 1617.
Richard, son of William, 25 Dec., 1619.
Anne, daughter of William, 28 July, 1660.
David, son of William, 2 March, 1660/1.
Grace, daughter of William, 10 Jan., 1663/4.
William, son of William, 19 Nov., 1665.
David, son of William, 12 Nov., 1671.

Burials.

Joan, wife of William, 28 Nov., 1621.
William Freeman, 17 Dec., 1623.
David, son of William, 21 March, 1663/4.

Baptisms.

Anthony, son of Francis, 20 Dec., 1618.
Richard, son of Francis, 9 July, 1620.
John, son of Francis, 9 July, 1620.
Mary, daughter of Francis, 28 March, 1624.

Joan, daughter of John, 5 March, 1619/20.
Humph., son of John, 26 May, 1622.
Dorothy, daughter of John, 9 June, 1622.
John, son of John, 14 Sept., 1623.
Dorothy, daughter of John, 28 March, 1624.
Anne, daughter of John, 25 Feb., 1626/7.
William, son of John, 24 Feb., 1627/8.
William, son of John, 4 Oct., 1629.
Francis, son of John, 19 Sept., 1630.
Robert, son of John, 12 July, 1645.
Elizabeth, daughter of John, 15 Oct., 1654.
Mary, daughter of John, 25 Oct., 1655.
John, son of John, 20 Oct., 1657.
Frances, daughter of John, 10 Nov., 1661.
William, son of John, 1 June, 1662.
Anne, daughter of John, 21 May, 1665.
Richard, son, of John, 26 March, 1668.
Mary, daughter of John, 1 May, 1671.

Richard, son of George, 12 Nov., 1620.
Anne, daughter of George, 14 April, 1625.
George, son of George, 24 Feb., 1627/8.

Kath., daughter of Simon, 20 April, 1623.
Dorothy, daughter of Simon, 28 Oct., 1624.

Anthony, son of Richard, 1 Aug., 1625.
Richard, son of Richard, 25 May, 1628.
Anne, daughter of Richard, 22 Aug., 1630.
William, son of Richard, 1 Jan., 1635/6.
John, son of Richard, 14 Jan., 1637/8.
Anne, daughter of Richard, 24 April, 1647.

John, son of Thomas, 19 March, 1625/6.
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1 Aug., 1642.

Anthony, son of Anthony, 1 Feb., 1655/6.
Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony, 29 May, 1659.
Mary, daughter of Anthony, 6 June, 1662.

Burials.

Elizabeth, wife of Francis, 29 Nov., 1658.
Francis Freeman, 9 June, 1659.
Mary, daughter of Francis, 7 July, 1624.
Humph., son of Francis, 6 Aug., 1624.

John Freeman, 2 Jan., 1616/7.
William, son of John, 10 March, 1620/1.
Dorothy, daughter of John, 20 Sept., 1624.
John, son of John, 13 Oct., 1636.
Ellen, wife of John, 15 June, 1623.
John Freeman, 22 Jan., 1623/4.
William, son of John, 20 Dec., 1628.
John Freeman, 28 Jan., 1630/1.
Dorothy, wife of John, 18 April, 1631.
John Freeman, senr., 1 June, 1634.
Elizth., daughter of John, 6 Nov., 1657.
John Freeman, 25 June, 1669.

George Freeman, 17 June, 1629.

Richard Freeman, 18 Jan., 1621/2.
Richard Freeman, 22 Oct., 1624.
Richard, son of Richard, 9 April, 1644.
Anne, daughter of Richard, 11 Oct., 1632.
Richard Freeman, 27 May, 1667.

Anne Freeman, 18 Nov., 1629.
Elinor Freeman, 3 Nov., 1638.

Marriages.

John Perry and Elizabeth Freeman, 14 Nov., 1622.
William Freeman and Mary Edden, 3 Dec., 1632.
William Freeman and Anne Witting, 22 Feb., 1641.
William Freeman and Grace Harris, 13 Aug., 1659.

At Willersey:

John Freeman, of Campden, and Sarah Loveday, of Weston Subedge, 5 Oct., 1726.

In the 17th and 18th centuries it was quite common for tradesmen to issue coins specially struck for them, which were used as nominal money between them and their customers. For instance, a number of tokens might be purchased by an employer of labour to give to his servants from time to time for exchange for goods at the shop of the issuer. Several such tokens were issued here in the 17th century, as under:—

1. Obv.—WILLIAM COLTMAN, HIS HALF PENNY. W.C. In five lines.
   Rev.—IN CAMDIN, 1667. The Mercers' Arms.
2. Obv.—IOHN DICKINS.
   Rev.—IN CAMPDEN, 1657. I.D.
3. Obv.—GEORGE FREEMAN. Three Cloves.
   Rev.—IN CAMPDEN. G.M.F.
4. Obv.—IOHN MOSELEY. The Mercers' Arms.
   Rev.—IN CAMPDEN, 1653. I.S.M.
5. Obv.—THOMAS PERRY, MERCER. A sugar loaf.
   Rev.—IN CAMPDEN, 1667. HIS HALFE PENNY. T.P.
6. Obv.—VALENTIN SMITH. A wheat-sheaf.
   Rev.—OF CAMPDEN, 1651. V.D.S.
7. Obv.—WILLIAM YEATE, MERCER. The King's head, crowned.
   Rev.—IN CAMPDEN, 1666. HIS HALFE PENY.

Where the token bore three initials the middle one was that of the Christian name of the issuer's wife.

Publicans were the last to issue these tokens, and the landlord of the Noel Arms Hotel issued a fine token as late as 1850:

Obv.—HY. COUSINS. NOEL ARMS HOTEL, CAMPDEN. The Noel arms, crest, and supporters.

Rev.—NEAT CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR HIRE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINES AND SPIRITS.

A striking feature of the token is that the Noel supporters are shown as eagles, when they ought to be bulls.

No sooner had the town recovered some of its prosperity after the war than it found itself unenviably famous for miles around, and, in fact, almost throughout the country, by reason of a "mystery" that had sprung up in its very midst, and which from that day to this has been known as the "Campden Wonder," or the "Campden Mystery." Certainly the circumstance deserved its name, for it surpasses in weirdness and apparent improbability the productions carefully evolved by the imagination of a novelist, proving again that truth is often stranger than fiction. Although a murder mystery, a history of this town would hardly be complete without a narration of the facts, and their utter strangeness must be a sufficient excuse for insertion of the narrative here. The account is based upon a published statement of the facts by Sir Thos. Overbury, of the neighbouring village of Ilmington.

On Thursday, the 16th Aug., 1660, William Harrison, steward to the Lady Juliana Dowager Viscountess Campden, who then resided in a portion of Campden House that had escaped being burnt in 1645, viz. what is known now as the Dower or Court House, had occasion to go to Charingworth, in Ebrington, to collect some of his mistress's rents then falling due (18). Now, Mr. Harrison had for some 50 years been a faithful servant of the Noel family, and his forbears had been respected burgesses of the town. He was at this time very elderly, his habits were most methodical, and he was generally respected as a trustworthy person of sober life and conversation. Consequently, when the hour at which he said he would be back had long passed without his appearance, his family were greatly alarmed. Fearing that some accident hod happened to him, his agitated wife sent his trusty servant, John Perry, in search of him. However, though the anxious wife kept watch all that night, Perry did not return, and this fact increased the wonderment. Early next morning Mrs. Harrison's son Edward set off in the same direction as Perry had taken to make inquiries after both master and servant. When about at the spot where Campden Railway Station now stands, he met Perry, who informed Edward that his father was not at Charingworth; but not being satisfied with Perry's diligence, they both returned to Ebrington to make further inquiries. They there learnt that Mr. Harrison had been in that village on the previous evening on his return from Charingworth, and had called at the house of one Daniel, a tenant of Lady Juliana, and had stayed there for a short time. Young Harrison and Perry next visited Paxford, but there the people had neither heard not seen anything of Mr. Harrison. Retracing their steps, they came upon a woman, who showed them a hat-band and comb, which she stated she had that morning found on the high road between Ebrington and Charingworth. The articles were at once recognised as belonging to the missing steward. The woman then conducted them to the spot where she had found them—a lonely spot next to a furze brake. The articles had received rough usage, and were stained with blood; therefore the searchers at once concluded that their owner had been murdered and robbed of the rent money he was carrying, and they forthwith searched the adjacent brake for his body. However, although later on almost the entire population of the adjacent hamlet turned out to help in the search, no trace of the steward, living or dead, could be found.

18. The Charingworth Noel estate was sold in 1869.

By this time Mrs. Harrison had given up all hope of seeing her husband again alive, and, convinced that he had been murdered, her suspicions fell upon Perry, who had given no satisfactory explanation of his movements on the night he had been despatched to seek for Mr. Harrison. Accordingly she communicated her suspicions to the nearest justice, with the result that Perry was arrested and brought before his worship the next morning. When asked to account for his movements on the night in question, and why he did not return from his search before night fell to report to his mistress, who he knew was anxiously awaiting him, he related the following:—

In obedience to his mistress's orders, he set out to look for his master, he said, and on the way he met an acquaintance, one Wm. Reed, to whom he made known his errand, and further told him that as it was growing dark he was afraid to go forward, and would therefore rturn and fetch his young master's horse. Reed accompanied him to Mr. Harrison's house, where they parted. Perry stayed outside until another acquaintance named Pearce came by, and Pearce, after talking to Perry for a short time, left him at his master's gate. Perry declared that after this he went into his master's hen roost, where he laid about an hour; and, not being able to sleep, at midnight he arose and walked towards Charingworth again, but losing his way in consequence of a fog which had arisen, he laid and slept under a hedge for the rest of the night. At daybreak, Perry said, he went to Charingworth and inquired for his master of one Edward Plaisterer, who told him that Master Harrison had been with him the afternoon before for a short time, when he (Plaisterer) had paid him £23. Perry said that he then visited one Wm. Curtis, of the same place, who told him that Master Harrison had called at his house the day before during his (Curtis's) absence. Then, Perry said, he started for home, but meeting his master's son, he returned with him to Ebrington, etc.

This, it must be admitted, was a strange and not very satisfactory story, but it was confirmed in its main points by the men Reed, Pearce, Plaisterer, and Curtis, all of whom deposed that they had seen and conversed with Perry under the circumstances he had related. Nevertheless, it was thought best to detain Perry in custody while further inquiry was made. He was therefore kept in custody and pressed to relate the true circumstances. Thereupon he began to prevaricate and cast discredit upon his own relation of the facts, until few believed the story to be true. Three accounts were dragged from him. First, he said that a tinker had murdered his master; secondly, that a gentleman's valet in the neighbourhood had robbed and murdered him; and, thirdly, that he had been murdered and his body hid in a bean rick near the town. The rick was identified and searched, but nothing was found there to corroborate the latter of Perry's stories. The man was thought to be lying, and the suspicion increased that he really knew more about his master's fate than he had as yet disclosed. After he had been in custody a week, however, he gave out that were he again brought before the justices he would discover that to them which he would discover to nobody else. So he was once more brought bofere their worships, when he unfolded a tale which made his neighbours and once friends then present shiver with horror.

In reply to question from the Bench, Perry calmly said that his master was murdered, but not by him. "But," said one of the justices, "if you know him to be murdered, you know by whom." Perry admitted that he knew the murderer, and, being further pressed, made this amazing and sensational confession: His own mother Joan and his brother Richard, he said, were the murderers of Mr. Wm. Harrison. Ever since he entered the steward's service they had, he said, been urging him to join them in robbing his master. They tried to work upon his feelings by pointing out how poor they were and how easy it would be to make themselves comfortable by robbing Master Harrison, if John would only let them know when his master set out to collect his lady's rents. At last John, yielding to their entreaties, gave them the desired information, and all three of them lay in wait for the unfortunate steward as he returned from collecting the rents on that fatal 16th August. Amidst the breathless silence of his hearers John Perry went on to describe how he watched his master on his return from Charingworth enter a field through which a private path he was in the habit of using ran leading to his house (19). He then related how he told his brother that the time had then come for the deed, and that he (John) would take a turn down the fields (20) while Richard and his mother could rob Mr. Harrison, John considering that he had done his part, and not wishing to be recognised. John's curiosity, however, led him to follow his brother, and in the middle of the field, out of sight of the high road, he came across his brother Richard holding Harrison down, while Mrs. Perry stood by. John then implored Richard not to commit murder, but

19. This field is probably the old enclosure known as the "Coney Gree," at the side of the high road leading to Ebrington. A footpath used as a short cut to the middle of the town runs across it.

20. Probably the old enclosures known as "Pool Meadow," "Smith's Ground," etc., adjoining.

the only reply he received was "Peace; you are a fool!" Richard then strangled Mr. Harrison, and afterwards took a bag of money out of the dead man's pocket and threw it into his mother's lap. John and Richard thereupon carried the body into the garden adjoining, where they consulted what they should do with it, and at length agreed to throw it into the "great mill sink" at Wallington's Mill (21), hard by. John Perry stated that he himself placed the hacked and bloodstained hat-band and comb in the highway in order that it might be supposed his master was overtaken and murdered by footpads.

Joan and Richard Perry were of course on this information immediately arrested and brought before the justices. They, however, stoutly maintained their innocence, and, when confronted with John, called him a villain for wrongfully accusing those of his own blood whom he knew to be innocent. Then John, unmoved by their reproaches and asseverations, solemnly swore that he had spoken nothing but the truth, and Joan Perry and her two sons were committed for trial on the charge of murdering William Harrison.

It was a remarkable and mysterious fact, however, that all attempts to discover the body of the murdered man were fruitless. The "great sink" at Wallington's Mill was probed and searched, but nothing was found there or anywhere else. The hat-band and comb remained the only evidences of the apparent murder beyond John Perry's unsupported evidence.

At the next Spring Assizes the prisoners were placed on their trial before Sir Robert Hyde. They all pleaded "not guilty," and the Judge was doubtful whether they could be arraigned legally for murder if, as in this case, the body had not been found, and therefore no inquest held upon it. The law, however, at this time did not absolutely require the finding of the body as conclusive proof of death or murder, provided there was substantial evidence of the crime without such production. In this case the Judge held that John Perry's confession rendered any further evidence unnecessary, as a man could have no possible motive for consigning himself to the gallows unless he were prompted by remorse and the pricking of a guilty conscience. The circumstances of the confession weighed so greatly with the jury that without any hesitation they found all three guilty of murder. In arriving at their verdict, the jury disregarded the now most positive assertions of John Perry that he knew nothing of the disappearance of his master, nor of his having said that he was responsible therefor, and put no value on his weak explanation of his former statements, which, he said, must have been made when he was mad. Certainly his insane-like contradictions could only be explained in this way, but the jury of rustics only read in them the alternate vacillations of a weak mind between love and his conscience.

Young Edward Harrison was so incensed at the cold-blooded murder of his father that he induced Lady Campden to use her influence to have the murderers brought from the County Gaol, twenty miles away, and hanged upon Broadway Hill, within sight of this town. Crowds of people from all directions, as might be expected, gathered to see the execution, for the details of the crime had now become known to most of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining counties. It was believed that Joan had so bewitched her sons that they dare not confess their guilt, for she had long been reputed a witch, which perhaps partly accounts for the readiness with which John's confession and accusations were believed. Consequently she was hanged first, to give Richard an opportunity of confessing his crime. But Richard, like his mother, piteously entreated the people to believe their innocence, and called upon his brother John more than once to assert once and for all time the entire innocence of their mother and himself (Richard). The crowd was so impressed with the earnestness of Richard's protestations that many of the men present, disbelieving John's frequent contradictions, called upon him to seize his last opportunity to clear his conscience. John, however, held his peace, and calmly looked on his brother's execution, remarking that he was not obliged to confess to them or anyone else. When his own turn came, however, and as he looked down for the last time on the upturned faces of the multitude, he raised his voice, and solemnly declared that he knew nothing of his master's fate, nor what had become of him, but that hereafter they might perhaps learn the truth. With that asseveration on his lips John Perry died, and at the request of Edward Harrison his body was hung in chains on a gibbet erected close by. Few people present were satisfied, for although John was generally believed to be guilty of the crime, yet doubts arose in their minds as to the guilt of his mother and brother.

* * * * *

Two years passed, and the murder of Mr. Wm. Harrison, though not forgotten, had ceased to be a topic of conversation, when, to the amazement and consternation of everyone, the supposed murdered man suddenly turned up alive; and one can better imagine than relate the terror of his wife and her servants when, at dusk one autumn evening, he walked into his own house in the flesh. The news of course spread, and hundreds of people flocked from far and near to see with their own eyes the man who had thus come back as mysteriously as he was lost.

21. Berrington Mill. Jno. Wallington's will proved 1637.

The story that the ex-steward told of his mysterious disappearance was, if anything, more mysterious than John Perry's confession. On that memorable 16th August he was returning home by a short cut through the furze brake, when he was suddenly confronted by a man on horseback, and as this man seemed determined to ride over him, he struck the horse upon the nose, whereupon the rider drew his sword and cut at him. Mr. Harrison fought to the best of his ability with his stick, until a second man came up and wounded him in the thigh. Soon after a third appeared, and the steward was knocked down, bound, and carried off to a secluded distant spot, where the men robbed him and threw him into a stone pit, from which they afterwards took him, filled his pockets with money, and carried him half dead to a lonely house upon a heath, where he was nursed. Ultimately he was taken to Deal and put on board a ship, where his wounds were completely healed. The ship was subsequently captured by two Turkish war vessels, in one of which Mr. Harrison was carried prisoner to Turkey, and there sold as a slave. On the death of his purchaser nearly two years later he contrived to escape, and after undergoing many perils and hardships, he was fortunate enough to meet an Englishman in Lisbon who took compassion on him and paid his passage to London.

Such was Mr. Harrison's explanation of his extraordinary disappearance. Some persons affected to disbelieve his story, but the steward had been hitherto a sober, respectable, God-fearing, and truthful man. The question now arises—Who was responsible for his disappearance? No great effort seems to have been made at the time to follow the matter up, but it seems strange that Harrison could not recognise the cottage upon the heath, which could hardly have been outside the district he knew so well. Edward Harrison, by succeeding to his father's position, was the only person, so far as is known, who benefited by his father's disappearance. One is loth, however, to believe a man capable of such terrible crimes and of such hardened conscience as Edward must have been if he really did get his father removed and then gloat over the execution of three innocent persons. Such a man must surely have given others a glimpse of his blackened soul; whereas the breath of suspicion seems only to have touched Edward Harrison some years later, after his death. The whole affair is so inexplicable and unexplained, and apparently so hushed up at the time, that many think some higher interests were involved in it than were at the time politic to reveal. It must not be forgotten in this connection that Harrison was the confidential adviser of the widow and mother of firm and active adherents to the Royal cause, and that the occurrence took place at the time when the country was unsettled and disturbed.

There was, however, the one great and incontrovertible fact that William Harrison was not murdered, because he was still alive, and that the three Perrys were therefore absolutely innocent of the crime for which they suffered death. What possible motive, then, could John Perry have had in making the confession which not only brought innocent relatives to the gallows, but he himself as for on the supposition that he was a victim of that remarkable form of mental disease which induces the sufferer to charge himself and others with imaginary crimes. Such cases, although no doubt rarely occurring in the 17th century, frequently occur at the present time whenever a startling crime has been committed. Poor Joan and Richard Perry were indeed martyrs without even a cause; but unconsciously they were benefactors, for since their time it has been the custom of the courts to be satisfied that a crime has been committed prior to punishment for it.

Little is known about Harrison's connections here, and no traditions are current; but early entries in the parish registers are as follow:—

Baptisms.

John, son of John Harrison, 20 July, 1616.
John, son of John Harrison, 20 Nov., 1617.
Lewis, son of John Harrison, Jan., 1619/20.
Prudence, daughter of John Harrison, 6 April, 1623.
Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, 28 Aug., 1625.
Anne, daughter of John Harrison, 11 March, 1646/7.
Sarah, daughter of John Harrison, 23 Sept., 1654.
Joan, daughter of John Harrison, 12 Sept., 1656.
John, son of John Harrison, 10 Jan., 1661/2.
Wm., son of John Harrison, 28 May, 1663.
Wm., son of Wm. Harrison, 20 Jan., 1621.
Anthony, son of Wm. Harrison, 3 Oct., 1624.
Wm., son of Wm. Harrison, 8 Aug., 1637.
Penelope, daughter of Mr. Wm. Harrison, 1 Jan., 1639/40.
Rafe, son of Wm. Harrison, 30 March, 1644.
Elizth., daughter of Lewis Harrison, 1 Feb., 1645/6.
Elizth., daughter of Lewis Harrison, 7 Nov., 1655.
Richard, son of Lewis Harrison, 3 Jan., 1657/8.
Wm., son of Lewis Harrison, 11 Mar., 1659/60.
Ann, daughter of Lewis Harrison, 21 March, 1664/5.
Charles, son of Lewis Harrison, 17 June, 1666.
Wm., son of Mr. Edward Harrison, 9 Feb., 1661/2.
James, son of Mr. Francis Harrison, 11 March, 1665/6.

Burials.

Prudence Harrison, 1 March, 1635/6.
Mary Harrison, 3 Feb., 1641/2.
Christopher Harrison, 9 Oct., 1654.
Sarah, daughter of John Harrison, 13 Feb., 1657/8.
Anne, wife of Wm. Harrison, 20 Feb., 1658/9.
Anne, daughter of Lewis Harrison, 1 June, 1667.
Jone, wife of Lewis Harrison, 20 Dec., 1669.
Wm. Harrison, 24 Feb., 1670.

It seems likely that the last entry relates to the steward, and although Edward's baptism does not appear, yet there is a record of the baptism of a son of his, as is evident by the prefix "Mr." as in the entry recording the baptism of a daughter of the hero in the romance. The title of respect clearly points to the steward and his son. There has always been a Harrison in the town until recent years, and the tradition is that they were descendants of the steward; but it is evident from the registers that there were several Harrison families in the town at the time of the mystery.

The Perry entries of the time are also interesting, and are here given:

Baptisms.

Jno., son of Richard Perry, 11 April, 1623.
Elizth., daughter of Richard Perry, 31 May, 1624.
Margt., daughter of Richard Perry, 27 Jan., 1625/6.
Anne, daughter of Richard Perry, 23 Dec., 1627.
Richd., son of Richard Perry, 15 Mar, 1628/9.
Margt., daughter of Richard Perry, 24 Sept., 1634.
Zara, daughter of Richard Perry, 29 Nov., 1634.
John, son of Richard Perry, 7 Feb., 1635/6.
Robert, son of Richard Perry, 17 Feb., 1638/9.
Jane, daughter of Thomas Perry, 22 Jan., 1655.
Anne, daughter of Richard Perry, 16 Oct., 1659.

Burials.

Margt., wife of Hen. Perry, 18 Oct., 1624.
Rob., son of Rich. Perry, 24 Feb., 1638/9.
Richd. Perry, 9 Oct., 1657.

Marriage.

John Perry and Elith. Freeman, 14 Nov., 1622.

From these it seems likely that Richd. and John Perry were the sons of Richard, and 32 and 25 years of age respectively at the time of the mystery, and that Richard, their father, died in 1657. For many years later there were Perrys, no doubt members of the same family, residents in the town. Notes of two of their wills are given below:—

Thos. Perry, of Chipping Campden, grocer, dated 16 Aug., 1715, and proved at Gloucester 21 Sept., 1715. He refers to his son, John Perry, and his wife, Hannah; and testator's wife, Sarah, to whom he leaves his messuage, etc., in the town and to "all his grandchildren."

Wm. Perry, of Chipping Campden, innholder, refers in his will dated 19 Aug., 1758, and proved at Gloucester 9 Dec., 1766, to his three daughters, Ann, Catherine, and Sarah, and leaves his messuage or inn to Jane, his wife.

The wills of Hannah Perry and Thos. Perry, of this town, were proved 1754 and 1758 respectively at Gloucester.

In 1675 an action was brought (Wilson v. Bonner) between Chipping Campden and Broad Campden to settle the point whether the parish, being a large one, could not have the Poor Law administered separately in the various townships and tithings, under the Statute 13 and 14, ch. 2., but it was held that the parish could not be divided for this administration, as Gloucestershire was not a county named in the Statute as one in which the large parishes specially provided for occurred. The parishes dealt with by the Statute were those very large ones found in the northern counties.

In the visitations made by the Heralds in 1682/3 the persons of this parish summned were:

For Chipping Campden:
John Eden Burgess.
Sam. Horseman Burgess.
Rob. Taylor Burgess.
For Combe:
Thos. Godwyn, gent.
For Broad Campden:
—. Wills, gent.
For Berrington:
Jno. Godwyn, gent.
—. Hickes, gent.

But Horseman was disclaimed as no gentleman of blood ancestry or arms.

In Adams's "Index Villaris," 1680, Campden is credited with two gentleman residents and Berrington with one.

From the time of Hen. VIII. until within living memory the family of Moseley has been of some standing, and numbers in this parish, although perhaps not of the standing of the Bonners, Weleys, etc. Unlike other families dealt with in this work, however, the Moseleys have perpetuated their name in one spot in the parish, known as Moseley's Spring, etc. At this point it will be convenient and interesting to deal with this family in some detail. Taking the wills first:

Thos. Mosley, of Broad Campden, husbandman. Will dated 20 Sept., 1568; proved at Gloucester 17 Jan., 1569/70:
To his eldest son, Richard, his house at Broad Campden, with consent of his wife, Alice.
To John, his son, a third of the crop of corn on Jno. Jarat's ground in Broad Campden Field.

To Jarat, his son, 10 sheep.*
To Thomas, his son, 2 sheep.
To Alice, his daughter, £4.

John Moseley, of Broad Campden, dated 23 April, 1585, and proved at Gloucester 13 July, 1586:
He owes his brother, Thos. Moseley, £3; his brother, Richard Moseley, £1 6s. 8d.; and his brother-in-law, Wm. Carpenter, £4 2s.
All to be divided into three equal parts—Ursula, his wife, to have one, and the other two to be equally divided between his three sons, John, Jarret, and Richard, when 16. Wife sole executrix.
Thos. Moseley and Jarret Moseley, etc., overseers.

Rich. Moseley, of Broad Campden, dated 13 Jan., and proved at Gloucester 19 April, 1588:
To Thos., his son, and Richard, his third son, each £5 when 20.
To Alice, his youngest daughter, and Ursula, eldest daughter, £5 each when 18.
Thos. Jonsons owes him 6s. 8d., Thos. Rylie a sack of wheat and a sack of barley, and Wm. Avries 26s.
Jno. Avries, the woolwinder, bought of him 4 loads of wool at 19s. a load, whereof there remained 36s.
Alice, his wife, to be one of the residuary legatees and executors. Among the witnesses are Thos. and Jarret Moselye.

Rich. Moseley, of Broad Campden, husbandman, dated 13 July, 1619, and proved at Gloucester ——, 1620:
To Thomas, his son, £13 6s. 8d. and the furniture in the Hall†, after the decease of his mother, Joan. Thos. was not 14 years of age at date of will.
To his brother Timothy George, and to Henry George and Jarat Moseley, legacies.
Joan, his wife, residuary legatee and executrix.
Thos. Boner, Jno. Moselie, senr., and Thos. Moseleye, senr., overseers.
Joan, the widow, afterwards married a Wells, and a suit in Chancery was brought against her as Joan Wells, widow, by Thos., the son, respecting his father's residuary estate, 1642-1660 (22).

John Moseley, senr., of Broad Campden, yeoman, dated 24 Sept., 1635, and proved at Gloucester 26 April, 1638:
To his wife, Joan, for life, the messuage at Broad Campden in which he then dwelt, with orchards, garden, back field, and close, and 2 yardlands in Broad Campden belonging to said messuage, and in possession of himself or assigns, and also one yardland called the Chapple Land.
To Jarrett, his son, the messuage and two yardlands, after the decease of said Joan, for all the term unexpired of their lease.
To Thomas, his son, the Chappell Land, after decease of said Joan.
To his daughters Ursula and Joan £10 apiece, and £40 apiece when 23.
To all his other children 2s. 6d. apiece.
His wife residuary legatee and executrix.

John Mosely, of Broad Campden; will dated 8 June, 1673, and proved 6 May, 1675, at Gloucester:
To eldest daughter, Mary, 10s., and to her child 2s. 6d.
To second daughter, Elizabeth, 1s., and to her child 2s. 6d.
To his kinswoman, Ann Mosely, daughter of his brother William, 2s. 6d.
to his daughter Ann the red cow.
Wife and daughter Ann residuary legatee.

John Mosely, senr., of Broad Campden, yeoman, dated 17 Oct., 1716, proved 25 Aug., 1718, at Gloucester. Estate £113 17s.:
Everything to wife for life, after which—
To son Thos. £5, and to his daughter Joanna £5.
To son William £5, and to his son Wm. £5, if 21.
To daughter Mary, wife of Thos. Atkins, £20, etc.; and if she has any issue, the first-born to have £5 when 18.
To son John the orchard in Broad Campden which testator had lately purchased of Anthony Mosely for life, and then to John's heirs for all testator's term therein, subject to two bushels of apples per annum out of same to Anne Hancock, testator's daughter, for life. In default of heirs, to John; remainder to said Thomas and daughter Anne.
To said Anne Hancock a bed.
To her son, John Hancock, £5 when 20.
To son, James Mosely, a half-yardland in Berrington Field for all testator's term therein.
His sons John and James residuary legatees and executors.

James Mosely, of Broad Campden, yeoman, dated 23 Oct., 1725, proved at Gloucester 14 June, 1726. Estate £129 1s.:
To sister, Anne Hancock, two freehold messuages in Broad Campden; also ½-yardland in Berrington, for all his estate therein; also all goods, etc., charged with legacies.
To brother, Thos. Moseley, and Mary, his wife, and to Hannah and Sarah, his two eldest daughters, £5 each; and to

* The value of a Cotswold sheep at this time was about 4s.
† This was the name given to a cottage at Broad Campden, afterwards inhabited by the Jugginses.
22. No. 82 Bund. 454.

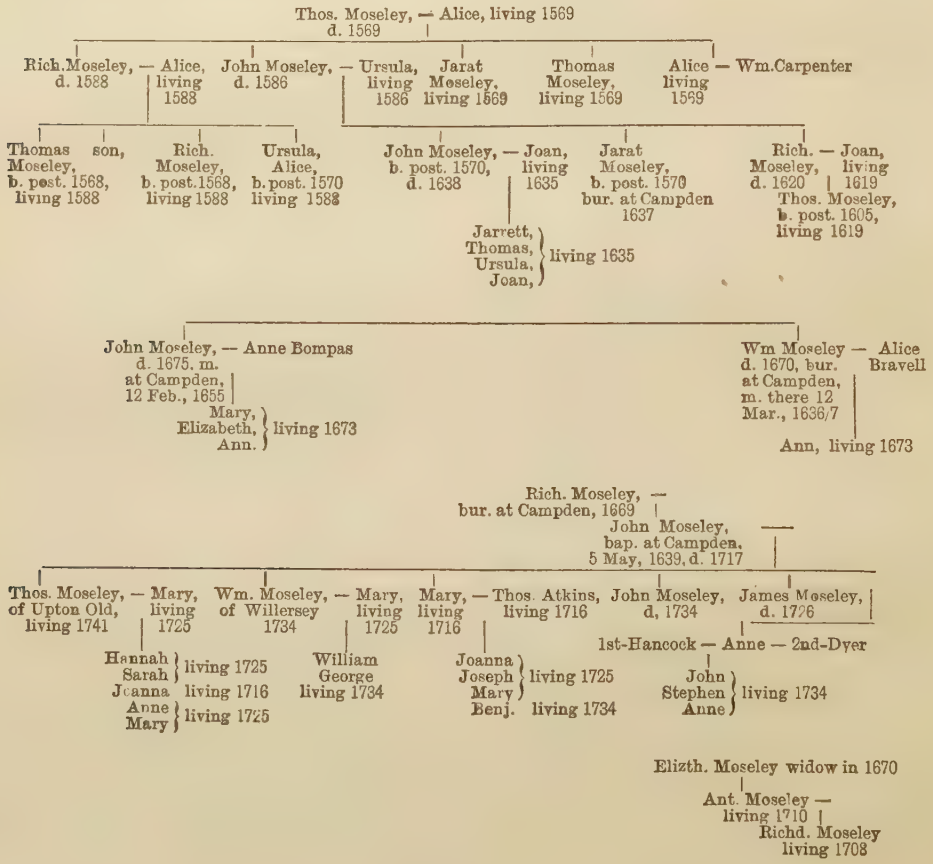
Anne and Mary, two youngest daughters of said Thomas, £5 each at 21.
To brother, Wm. Mosely, and Mary, his wife, £15 each.
To brother, John Mosely, £30.
To his sister Mary's three children, Joanna, Joseph, and Mary, £5 each.
To the poor of Broad Campden £3.
Sister, Anne Hancock, executrix.

John Mosely, of Broad Campden, husbandman, dated 10 Aug., and proved at Gloucester 30 Dec., 1734:

To brothers, Thos. Mosely, of Upton Old, co. Worc., farmer, and Wm. Mosely, of Willersey, farmer, all his messuages, lands, etc., in Berrington (except ½-yardland in Berrington), and all goods for sale and monies to be divided between the children of his brothers Thomas and William and his sisters, Anne Dyer and Mary Atkins (except nephew, Benjamin Atkins, to whom 1s., as he was provided for), and £22 to Wm. Eden, eldest son of his brother-in-law, of Dascott, co. Worc.
To his said two brothers and his kinsman, John Hancock, all wearing appearel.
To his executors the said ½-yardland in Berrington, in trust for sister, Anne Dyer, for life, and remainder to Stephen and Anne Hancock, two of the children of said Anne Dyer.
Said Thomas and Wm. Mosely executors.
Mr. Richard Rayer and Jonathan Hulls overseers, and to each 1 guinea.

Mem.—The said ½-yardland had been leased to testator a few months before by the Earl of Gainsborough for three lives at 13s. 4d. per annum, premium £42. It was then in the possession of said Anne Dyer.

The Moseley family was such a large one that the records at present available do not enable a complete pedigree to be compiled, but several sketch pedigrees may be drawn up, as under:—


Thos. Moseley, d. 1569 — Alice, living 1569
Rich. Moseley, d. 1588
Alice, living 1588
John Moseley, d. 1586
Ursula, living 1586
Jarat Moseley, living 1569
Thomas Moseley, living 1569
Alice living 1569 — Wm. Carpenter
Thomas Moseley, b. post. 1568, living 1588
son,
Rich. Moseley, b. post. 1568, living 1588
Ursula, Alice, b. post. 1570 living 1588
John Moseley, b. post. 1570, d. 1638 — Joan, living 1635
Jarrett, Thomas, Ursula, Joan, } living 1635
Jarat Moseley, b. post. 1570 bur. at Campden 1637
Rich. Moseley, d. 1620 — Joan, living 1619
Thos. Moseley, b. post. 1605, living 1619
John Moseley, d. 1675, m. at Campden, 12 Feb., 1655 — Anne Bompas
Mary, Elizabeth, Ann. } living 1673
Wm Moseley d. 1670, bur. at Campden, m. there 12 Mar., 1636/7 — Alice Bravell
Ann, living 1673
Rich. Moseley, bur. at Campden, 1669
John Moseley, bap. at Campden, 5 May, 1639, d. 1717
Thos. Moseley, of Upton Old, living 1741 — Mary, living 1725
Hannah, Sarah, Joanna, Anne, Mary } living 1725
Wm. Moseley, of Willersey 1734 — Mary, living 1725
William, George living 1734
Mary, living 1716
Thos. Atkins, living 1716
Joanna, Joseph, Mary, Benj. } living 1725
John Moseley, d. 1734
James Moseley, d. 1726
1st-Hancock — Anne — 2nd-Dyer
John, Stephen, Anne } living 1734
Elizth. Moseley widow in 1670
Ant. Moseley — living 1710
Richd. Moseley living 1708

The early Moseley entries in the parish register are as under:—

Baptisms.	Burials.
Anne, daughter of John, 26 Oct., 1617.	John, son of John, 22 May, 1632.
Honnor, daughter of John, 14 Oct., 1654.	Joan, wife of John, 11 May, 1645.
John, son of John, 19 April, 1655.	John Moseley, 14 May, 1654.
	John Moseley, 27 Oct., 1637.
Joan, daughter of Thos., 21 May, 1620.	
Bridget, daughter of Thos., 10 Sept., 1620.	
Joan, daughter of Thos., 6 April, 1623.	
Rob., son of Thos., 25 March, 1624.	Rob., son of Thos., 10 Aug., 1624.
Thos., son of Thos., 18 Sept., 1625.	Thos., son of Thos., 4 Nov., 1625.
John, son of Thos., 10 Sept., 1626.	Elizth., daughter of Thos., 24 Aug., 1633.
Anne, daughter of Thos., 6 May, 1630.	Ann, daughter of Thos., 12 May, 1630.
Thos., son of Thos., 5 June, 1631.	Elizth., wife of Thos., Nov., 1639.
Thos., son of Thos., junr., 7 July, 1633.	Awtheny, wife of Thos., 10 Aug., 1643.
Wm., son of Thos., 2 Feb., 1633/4.	Thos. Moseley, of Broad Campden, 26 Jan., 1663/4.
Mary, daughter of Thomas, 30 Nov., 1637.	
Joan, daughter of Thos., 3 Oct., 1641.	
Anne, daughter of Thos., 1 Dec., 1644.	
Anne, daughter of Thos., 6 June, 1647.	
John, son of Wm., 15 June, 1628.	
Thos., son of Wm., 17 Sept., 1630.	
Mary, daughter of Wm., 19 Feb., 1631/2.	Wm. Moseley, 30 April, 1634.
Wm., son of Wm., 17 April, 1634.	Wm. Moseley, 1 Dec., 1636.
Wm., son of Wm., 9 April, 1635.	
Zara, daughter of Wm., 23 Feb., 1636/7.	Zara, daughter of Wm., 14 Jan., 1637/8.
Clemens, daughter of Wm., 13 Nov., 1638.	Wm. Moseley, 5 July, 1670.
Thos., son of Wm., 13 June, 1641.	
Wm., son of Wm., 27 July, 1644.	
John, son of Wm., 1 Oct., 1647.	
Mary, daughter of Wm., 14 Feb., 1656/7.	
Ann, daughter of Wm., 26 Aug., 1660.	
Cicely, daughter of Wm., 9 Sept., 1660.	
Ann, daughter of Wm., 8 Nov., 1663.	
Alice, daughter of Rich., 31 Jan., 1629/30.	Alice, daughter of Rich., 20 Feb., 1629/30.
Thos., son of Rich., 13 March, 1630/1.	
Eliz., daughter of Rich., 2 Feb., 1632/3.	
John, son of Rich., 24 May, 1634.	John, son of Rich., 26 May, 1634.
Joan, daughter of Rich., 2 Dec., 1636.	
Eliz., daughter of Rich., 24 Dec., 1637.	
John, son of Rich., 5 May, 1639.	
Wm., son of Rich., 16 Jan., 1641/2.	Wm., son of Rich., 21 Aug., 1643.
Wm., son of Richard, 13 Aug., 1643.	
Mary, daughter of Rich., 3 Jan., 1646/7.	Rich. Moseley, 12 Sept., 1669.
	Sarah, daughter of Rich., 12 Oct., 1661.
	Jarrit Moseley, 11 Oct., 1637.

Marriages.

Wm. Moseley and Alice Bravell, 12 March, 1636.
John Bravell and Anne Moseley, 12 March, 1636.
John Moseley and Anne Bumpas, 12 Feb., 1655/6.
Thos. Moseley and Ann Widowes, 10 Oct., 1671.

At Aston Subedge:
Thos. Mosely, of Broad Campden, and Eliz. Page, 9 Dec., 1699.
Jno. Grimmett, of Broad Campden, and Eliz. Mosely, of same, 5 Sept., 1708.

At Stanton:
Rich. Mosely, of Broad Campden, and Mary Halford, of Armscote, 25 Aug., 1679.
Jas. Borroughs, of Lemington, and Elizth. Moseley, of Broad Campden, 29 Sept., 1680.

Wm. Moseley signs the register as a chief inhabitant 1629, and John Moseley issued a token 1653. Thos. Moseley was assessed to a Church levy in 1741.

According to headstones formerly in Campden churchyard, Ann, wife of Thos. Moseley, died 24 Sept., 1705, aged 60, and Thos. Moseley died 26 March, 1715, aged 66.

Eliz. Moseley, widow, of Broad Campden, 18 March, 1672, assigned to Jno. Wilkins, senr., of Campden, a Noel lease, dated 27 Dec., 1670, of ½-yardland in Berrington, then in her occupation; a close in Sheep-street, also in her occupation; and Cross Close, in Broad Campden, then in three parts, occupied by Jno., Thos., and Richard Harris, together with a tenement then lately erected, for 99 years, if lessee and Anthony, her son, lived so long, at £1 16s. 8d. per annum rent.

There are a few interesting Campden wills proved about this time, of which the following are abstracts:—

Wm. Blakeley, of Chipping Campden, slatter, dated 19 Aug., 1670, and proved at Gloucester 9 Dec., 1670:

His three sisters, Joan White, of Chipping Campden, widow; Elizth. Blakeley, spinster, of same; and Alice, wife of John Smith, of same, to have income from lands in Mickleton lately purchased of Thos. Pert, yeoman; and also all lands, etc., in Saintbury purchased of Thos. Baldwyn, gent., for their lives; and his wife Judith to have 40s. per annum out of said lands.

To his kinsman, Jacob, eldest son of Isaac White, late of Chipping Campden, mason, the Mickleton lands, after death of said three sisters, the said Jacob to pay unto John White, second son of said Isaac, £12.

To Abraham, youngest son of said Isaac, the Saintbury lands, after decease of said three sisters, he paying £8 to said John White.

To Judith, his wife, the house in which he then dwelt and all household goods, and Jacob White to have said house and goods after said Judith's death.

In consideration of said bequest to Jacob, he shall pay unto the children of Jno. Cleaton, late citizen and bricklayer, of London, deceased, £20.

To Thos., Marie, and Alice, children of Nich. Porter, late of Mickleton, woolwinder, deceased, 20s. each; and to Nicholas Porter, another child, 19s.

To Wm. Chamberlaine, son of his kinswoman, Margarett Johns, widow, 20s.; and to Thos. Johns, another son, 20s.

To said Margarett Johns 40s.

To Rebecca Smyth, daughter of his sister Joan White, 40s.; and to Marie, daughter of said Sarah, 20s.

To Isaac White 40s.

To Simon and Geo. White, sons of John White, of Chipping Campden, blacksmith, 10s. each.

To Joane, wife of Wm. Young, of Chipping Campden, 10s.

His friends, Francis Mason, of Aston Subedge, clerke, and Hen. Kirkham, of Staunton, clerke, joint executors, and to each 30s.

Residue of goods to wife, Judith, and executors for their disposal to give unto such of his kindred that he had given nothing to.

To Frances and Marie, daughters of Isaac White, 20s. each.

Codicil of 7 Oct., 1670:

Reciting that Judith, his wife, having died, the whole of the rents of the Saintbury and Mickleton lands shall go to his said three sisters.

John Perrin, of Westington, blacksmith, dated 7 July, 1674, proved at Gloucester 15 June, 1685:

To son Thomas 20s., after decease of testator's wife, Cecilie.

To John, son of said Thomas, £5, after said Cecilie's death.

Richard, his son, residuary legatee and sole executor, and to keep and maintain said Cecilie for life, if she be content to live with him; but if not, he to allow her £4 per annum for life.

Estate £44 16s.

Richard Perrin, of Westington, yeoman, dated 11 Aug., 1713, and proved at Glouces. ter 18 Oct., 1720:

To his daughters, Elizth. Hambage and Mary Hitchman, 1 guinea each.

To his grandchildren, Richard, Anthony, Anne, Elizabeth, Susannah, and Joane Juggins, £20 between them when 21.

Wife Anne and son Richard residuary legatees and executors.

Estate £321 10s.

Richard Perryn, of Westington, yeoman, dated 18 Oct., 1727, and proved 13 March, 1727-8:

To his two daughters, Ann and Mary, all his messuages, lands, etc., in the town, fields, liberties, and precincts of Westington and Ebrington which were granted to Edmund Pembridge and Jno. Hambage upon trust, to said two daughters after death of testator's wife, by deed of 4 Nov., 1721, upon testator's marriage with his then wife, Mary Wells, and made between testator, said Pembridge and Hambage, of Ebrington, Mary Wells, daughter of Hazelwood Wells, of Chipping Campden, grocer, and Ann Perryn, mother of testator.

To said John Hambage and Wm. Banbury, of Dascott, Worc., his house and homestall, etc., in the town fields aforesaid, held by him under lease from the Countess of Gainsborough for his own life and that of Richard Juggins, of Broad Campden, thentofore the estate of John Everton, to hold to them until said daughter Ann should be 21.

Residue of personal estate to said Hambage and Banbury for sale, and with proceeds to take a further estate in last mentioned premises for the lives of testator's daughters, Ann and Mary.

To youngest daughters, Mary and Elizth., £250 each when 21.

To said Hambage and Banbury £5 each, and they to be executors.

Thomas Perrin, of Childswickham, died 1697, was evidently a Campden Perrin, because in his will (proved at Canterbury) he leaves to his wife, Jane, the goods in the house of his son William at Campden, and leaves to his son Thomas his "house in Camden over against the Market-place."

The Perrins lived and farmed land at Westington many years. Most of the land farmed by them was leasehold under the Noels (see the leases of 1728 and 1734); but they seemed to have owned the fee of a small quantity, because at the Enclosure in 1799 Mary Perrin had 92 acres odd allotted to her for life in lieu of her leasehold land under Sir Gerard Noel, and this was bounded N. by ancient enclosures belonging to her. This allotment was the land on the left-hand side of Conduit Hill, from the last homestead on the left to the land now of Mr. James Izod. Therefore the Perrin enclosures referred to must have been the pightles round about the homestead referred to at the foot of the hill, and no doubt this was the farm known as Perrin's Farm.

The earliest Perrin entry in the parish registers is "Richard, son of John Perrin, 22 March, 1634/5" (baptism).

Wm. Hiron, of Westington, dated 1 April, 1707, and proved at Gloucester 13 May, 1712:

To be buried in the Parish Church.

To Wm., his eldest son, 20s. and the remainder of lease of house in which testator then dwelt; and also 1 yardland in the fields of Westington, after the decease of his wife Alice, the said son to pay £50 in discharge of a bond, and also £2 borrowed and £5 each to Ursula and Mary Hiron, testator's daughters.

Wife Alice to have said house and yardland for life if the lease so long continues being held of the lord of the manor. Remainder to son William.

To son Samuel 20s.

To son Thomas 20s.

To daughter, Anne Roberts, 20s.

Wife Alice sole executrix.

Estate £94 13s. 6d.

John Hiron, of Westington, husbandman, dated 25 Feb., 1722/3, and proved at Gloucester 23 July, 1723:

To his kinsman, Giles Goddard, the messuage in Westington in which testator then dwelt, and also 1 yardland in Westington held by lease of the Countess of Gainsborough.

To his cousins, Thos. Hiron, of Witney; his sister Elizabeth; John Goddard, of Breedon, co. Worc.; Wm. Goddard, of Charlton, co. Worc.; Nathl. Goddard, of Kinsham in Breedon; Elizth. Dobbs, wife of Thos. Dobbs, of Breedon; and Anne Hiron, of Westington, widow, 1s. each,

Giles Goddard residuary legatee and executor.

The Hirons were resident in this parish for centuries, and the name constantly recurs in Campden muniments and records. In the 17th century Hirons owned the fee of land at Westington.

The record of fines (which have already been explained) show that property in this parish was conveyed or assured to the following in the period 1649-1727:—

Campden:

1650, J. Ballard.
1657, J. Eddon.
1659, T. Horne.
1659, Margt. Freeman, widow.
1668, W. Bartlet.
Rich. Eden, —. Izod.
1675, W. Yate.
Mary Ballard.
1676, T. Willis and —. Edon.
1679, W. Morris and T. Cotterell.
1683, Francis Cotterell.
1684, J. Izod.
1686, J. Bounde.
1691, W. Smith.
Sam. Horne.
1692, Sam. Horne.
1693, —. Ballard.
1694, Geo. Townsend, gent.
1695, T. Peart.
1696, Henry Hickes.
1700, Wm. Smyth.
1702, T. Newsham, Esq.
1703, W. Widdowes.
1705, Ann Goodwyn, widow.
1705, Rich. Fletcher, gent.
1715, Thos. Durham, gent., by Rob. Martin and wife.
1716, Geo. Gardner and another, by Jo. Wilson and wife.
1716, Jos. Wheatly and another, by Rob. Hancock and Wm. Tim and wife.
1722, Wm. Roberts and another, by Rob. Hancock, Jo. Stephens and wife.

1723, Wm. Horne, by Thos. Horne and wife.
1723, Thos. Mander and another, by And. Simkins.
1725, Rob. Williams and another, by Jo. Scott, Sam. Knight and wife.
1725, Rob. Williams and another, by Sim. Webb, Wm. White and wife.
1726, Ric. Heath, M.D., by Lodge Knight and wife.

Broad Campden:

1679, Ric. Rose.
1679, Ric. Rose.
1705, Ric. Fletcher.
1706, Anne Fletcher, widow.
1718, Hen. Clark, by Dan. Bell and wife.
1727, Wm. Walker, by Jo. Newet and wife and Jo. Willis and wife.

Although of course the great industry supported by the Cotswolds in mediæval times had long departed in the main, yet several minor industries began to spring up among the lower classes in the period of comparative peace after the Revolution of 1688. In 1712 a contemporary print stated that the town was famous for its stockings, and in the 18th century silk-throwing was practised to a considerable extent, although not so much as in the neighbouring parish of Blockley. The manufacture of kid gloves and stays also employed many of the female population in their homes in the 18th and 19th centuries, until the advent of Free Trade destroyed these industries.

A person of whom Campden should be proud is George Ballard, the antiquary. He was the son of Samuel Ballard, a chandler, of this town, and Elizabeth, his wife, and born about 1706, it is said, at Weston Subedge. Samuel Ballard was a tradesman in a very humble way of business, and died young in 1710, leaving seven young children. Consequently George's mother had a hard task to support herself and family, but managed to do so by toiling as a midwife. Poor George had but little schooling, and was apprenticed at a tender age to a stay and habit maker, his mother choosing his occupation for him as being suited to his delicate constitution. While yet young he developed an interest in numismatics, coupled with a desire to acquire a knowledge of the Saxon tongue, on which in after life he became an authority. In pursuit of knowledge it was Ballard's practice to study after his day's labours were over, in hours often stolen from sleep. Not being able to spare the money to purchase a copy of Browne-Willis's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," one of his first undertakings was to transcribe a copy thereof for his own use. This task he not only completed, but added to the dictionary nearly 1,000 Saxon words which he had collected. Before he had arrived at manhood he visited Oxford occasionally; and Hearne, the antiquary, records in his diary a visit (apparently the first) which Ballard and one of his sisters (Elizabeth) paid him at Oxford, 2 March, 1726/7, in order to show him their numismatic collections. This visit was only the first of many, for the two antiquaries soon became fast friends. It appears from an entry in Hearne's diary that shortly after Ballard's first visit to Hearne the former was in some way attending Campden Grammar School, in order to acquire a knowledge of Latin, and it is probable that at this time he was residing in the town. He writes from Campden 26 Sept., 1730, to the Rev. Francis Wise describing among other coins in his collection one—a plated coin of Sept. Severus—found here. From a similarity of tastes, Ballard formed an acquaintanceship with Mrs. Elstob very shortly after she settled at Evesham, and was in correspondence with several other learned antiquarians, to one of whom, Mr. Jos. Ames, he rendered considerable help with a "History of Printing." From one of Ballard's letters to Mr. Ames, dated 5 Dec., 1737, it is learned that Mr. Darby was the "Campden Carrier" then; and in another of the year 1742 the first indication appears of his project to write "Memoirs of Learned Ladies," a 4to. work of 472pp., which he published in 1752, and of which there was a second edition in 1775. Gradually Ballard's abilities had become known throughout the countryside, and at last, by the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, vicar of Kineton (to whom and his wife Ballard subsequently dedicated his "Memoirs"), a recommendation to Dr. Jenner, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and an annuity of £60 per annum allowed him by Lord Chedworth and others, Ballard was enabled to remove from Campden to that College. Here he was appointed by the President one of the eight clerks of the College, which appointment furnished him with chambers and board; and thus, being a "gremial," he was afterwards elected by procurement of the President one of the beadles of the University. In this way he was able to matriculate on the 15th Dec., 1750. However, Ballard did not long enjoy the position, for early in the year 1755 he was forced to give up his post in consequence of illness, and retired to Campden, where he died from the stone on the 24th June in that year. He was buried in Campden Churchyard on the 27th of the same month. In 1731 Ballard had written an account of Campden Church which was subsequently read to the Society of Antiquaries on the 21st Nov., 1771, by Dr. Morrell. The MS., together with Ballard's other MSS., are now in the Bodleian Library. Ballard was, according to Hearne, a "mighty admirer" of John Fox, and talked "mightily against the Roman Catholics."

JONATHAN HULLS, OF CAMPDEN,

Inventor of Steam Navigation, 1736.

[*From an old print.*]

The Campden subscribers to Ballard's "Memoirs" were the Rev. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Thos. Ballard (the author's brother), Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Perrin, Mr. Jno. Martin, Mrs. Anne Taylor, and Mrs. Tompson.

Although George Ballard's youth was spent in humble surroundings and in the noble fight against adversity, his family was by no means of immediate plebian origin, but seems to have fallen. His father's uncle, John Ballard, had attained considerable local eminence as a physician, and left at his death a benefaction to Campden poor. Some of his "dispensation" certificates about 1663 are to be found in Mickleton parish registers. Thomas Ballard, the grandfather of George, died in 1685, leaving estate valued at £475 17s. 11d. In his will, dated 20 Aug., 1685, proved at Gloucester, he describes himself as a yeoman, of Campden, and appoints Mary, his wife, executrix. She was to have the interest of £140 for life, and after her death £20 of this sum was to go towards her funeral expenses, and of the remainder his sons Samuel and Andrew were to have £20 each, and his son Edward and daughter Martha £40 each. To his eldest son £5 and testator's leaschold house in which he then dwelt. Mary, daughter of said Thomas, £5. To testator's son John £10, and daughter Joanna, wife of Jno. Atkins, £24; and to Mary, her daughter, 20s. To the three children of Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Jno. Smyth, 20s. each. To testator's sons—William £30, Samuel £40, Andrew £30, Edward £60, and to daughter Martha £60. Residue of goods to his four youngest children, Samuel, Andrew, Edward, and Martha. It will thus be seen that Samuel was the sixth child of nine, but that he did not go out in life without a backing in the shape of about £60. Samuel was born in 1664, and at his death in 1710 his property was valued at £80 14s. 7d., so that while his patrimony had been kept intact, his large family and early death prevented him from sufficiently providing for his children. He had married Elizabeth Willis, of Evesham, at Childswickham, 17th Jan., 1689-90. His will is dated 23 June, 1710, a few days before his death, and was proved at Gloucester 31 Oct. following. To Elizabeth, his wife, he leaves £10, and to Edward, his eldest son, of Chipping Norton, 1s. The residue was to be equally divided between his wife and six younger children, Angella, Samuel, Elizth., George, Thomas (23), and Mary. On these facts one can quite understand the struggle necessary on the part of George's mother to support her children while retaining her self-respect as was due to their good name.

Little as it is known, yet it is true that Campden should claim notice as being the stage upon which one act of that great play of progress—the development and application of steam power—took place, for it was the scene of the conception of Jonathan Hulls, one of the first to realise the possibility of applying steam power to marine propulsion, and an inventor who, had he but met a Matthew Boulton, would have been as deservedly honoured and renowned as James Watt. The name of Hulls is well known to most engineers, particularly to those acquainted with the history of their science—and every good engineer should be—but because, through no fault of his own or flaw in his proposition, his invention was not adopted, his name is not the household word it should be—if indeed there is any honour in such a notoriety, as the author thinks there is. Unfortunately, too, although perhaps not unaccountably, Jonathan was a prophet whose memory, comparatively speaking, is without honour in his own country, for few people in the Cotswolds, or even in the immediate Campden district, honour or appreciate this man's memory to the extent that they should. It must be thoroughly understood that the name of Hulls is entitled to rank with the names of great world-wide known inventors, such as Watt and Stephenson, and to take precedence of the well-known names of Fulton and Symington, later inventors in Hulls' subject. Campden should indeed be proud of its connection with an inventor of this class, who, although almost forgotten in his own district, is known to marine engineers throughout the globe, and duly takes his place in the historical literature of the subject. Few indeed of those who appreciate his efforts know of the scene of his conceptions, but this is largely due to the ineptitude of Campdeners in the past. His name has never been coupled with his personality, for those who appreciate his efforts know little of his origin or life. Those writers who have touched on the latter have done so but lightly through lack of knowledge, and the little that has been widely published is in almost all cases incorrect. It was the author's pleasing duty to give to the public some thentofore unknown facts concerning Jonathan in the first edition of this work, and it is a further really acceptable duty to his memory to supplement these facts now.

Jonathan Hulls was a son of Thos. Hull, or Hulls, and Mary, his wife, and born at Hanging Aston, in the parish of Blockley, being baptised in Blockley Parish Church 17th Dec., 1699. This Thomas Hulls is by tradition said to have been a mechanic, but he was not such in the present meaning of the term, but a weaver. For some reason he appears to have had some connection with Broad Campden, for in 1717 he took a lease of a yardland there of the Countess of Gainsborough at £3 6s. 8d. per annum rent and

23. This Thomas seems to have been a mantua maker, and was living here in 1758.

£20 premium. From this lease he appears to have had two other children, viz. Thomas and Sarah. Tradition also says that Jonathan's father removed to Campden while Jonathan was young, and that the latter was sent to the Grammar School here. It is, however, unlikely that the former is a fact, for in 1717 Thos. Hulls was described as of Hanging Aston; but it is likely that Jonathan attended the school here as being the nearest good school. That he had an education above that of the ordinary "weaver" or "husbandman" class is evident from his work, and he was undoubtedly no mean mathematician and scientific mechanic. It has been handed down that Jonathan was a village clock repairer and general mechanic, but in this respect tradition seems at fault, because from 1730 onwards he was undoubtedly a yeoman farmer, and it seems unlikely that before this he worked at such a precarious occupation as clock repairing was in those days. It seems more likely that Jonathan dabbled in practical mechanics as a hobby, and not as a livelihood. At an early age Joanthan married Anne, the daughter of Step. and Rebecca Davis, of Broad Campden. The record of the marriage has not up to the present been found, but it must have been before 1719, for a daughter, Rebecca, was born to him in that year. It has been handed down that Jonathan and his family were reared and lived in poverty, but this is quite incorrect, and his finances probably received this bad name in consequence of their not being sufficient to meet the expenses of the development of his invention—a very different matter from financing husbandry. His father could pay a £20 premium, and if that lease were granted according to ancient custom, as has been previously discussed, it is likely that the holding was of considerably greater value than the ancient premium amount paid for it. Consequently Thomas Hulls was not an irresponsible man. Jonathan went further, for on the 7th April, 1730, he took by two leases of the Countess of Gainsborough 1 yardland of hay and common, 1 yardland of dispersed arable land, 1 little close, and one messuage, all in Broad Campden, for the lives of himself, Anne, his wife, and Thomas, his son, at £1 13s. 4d. per annum rent and a premium of £50. Therefore Jonathan must have had a nice little capital which secured him a holding of 60 odd acres and a house at a nominal rent. It seems probable that he settled at Broad Campden on his marriage, because he is described as of that place in the record of the baptism of his eldest child in Campden Parish Registers. During the earlier years of manhoood Hulls bore the reputation of being a thoughtful and studious man, and his neighbours are said to have regarded his superior mental powers with no small degree of respect. It is asserted, too, probably in truth, that that idea which gave him claim to posthumous honour occurred to and was matured mentally by him while he was yet young, and long before any channel was opened through which he might secure a benefit from the invention, for Hulls had a young family to support. At this time the steam-engine was not capable of use as a general prime mover, but only for raising water from mines, etc. Its construction was that proposed by Newcomen and Cawley early in the 18th century—that is, low pressure steam was admitted to a cylinder having a sliding piston, in which cylinder, when the piston was raised to its top, the steam was condensed, producing a vacuum. The pressure of the atmosphere then operated on the piston to force it down, and through suitable mechanism this movement of the piston was used to operate another piston in a pump barrel, and raise water. This engine was an atmospheric engine rather than a steam-engine, because the steam was not used to do any work other than to raise the piston into position and fill the space beneath it. The engine was therefore called an atmospheric or fire engine. Originally the cocks for admitting and shutting off steam and condensing water were worked by hand, but by the invention of Humphrey Potter, before Hulls' time, the engine itself was so constructed that it operated these cocks automatically at the proper times. Nevertheless, even then the engine was cumbrous for its power, and slow in action, and these features seem to have led mechanics away from the possibility of using it as a prime mover. Jonathan Hulls, however, conceived the idea of using it to propel marine craft, and for this purpose invented ingenious mechanism, whereby the slow reciprocatory movement of the piston might be conveyed to a rotary paddle-wheel, which he mounted at the stern of the boat, as in "stern-wheel" boats at the present time. He proposed to place the engine and propelling mechanism in a special boat, to be used as tug-boats are now, merely to draw ships into and out of harbours, etc. When it is realised that he could never obtain more than about 10½lbs. per square inch effective pressure on the piston of the engine, and that this pressure was only available for one-half of the complete reciprocatory movement of the piston, it can be realised that Hulls had great difficulties to overcome in maturing his idea. He was no doubt wise in not proposing the construction for propulsion of large vessels on the high seas, and he quite appreciated the fact that the power obtainable compared to the size of the engine would not be sufficient to enable him to overcome the power of the ocean. On the other hand, his mechanism, if properly made, would have been quite practicable for use as he proposed it. No doubt Hulls pondered well over his project, and

DIAGRAM OF HULLS' STEAMBOAT.

[From a rare pamphlet published by him, 1737.]

consulted his mathematical and mechanical friends long before any avenue was opened through which Hulls could boldly make his startling proposition known to the world and endeavour to make profit by it. That Hulls, the Cotswold husbandman, was an original thinker and clever mechanic is undeniable when it is realised that probably he never had an opportunity of seeing an atmospheric engine at work, for they were not used in this district, there being no mines here, and that all his knowledge of their theory and action must have been obtained by reading and scientific intercourse. How the little farmer could thus gather his correct knowledge in those days seems almost inconceivable; but that he did, and that he conceived of things unappreciated by even a man like Smeaton, the cleverest engineer of his day known and in practice throughout the kingdom, is undeniable. A patron at last appeared in a Mr. Freeman, of Batsford Park, near Hulls' birthplace, who supplied the inventor with the necessary funds (about £160) to patent the invention. Thereupon Hulls proceeded to London and petitioned Queen Caroline, as guardian of the realm in the absence of her Consort, George II., at Hanover, for Letters Patent for the invention, which were by royal prerogative accordingly granted to him 21st Dec., 1736 (No. 556). These secured to Hulls the sole right of making and using embodiments of the invention for fourteen years, provided he enrolled in Chancery within the following three months a specification fully describing the invention and the manner in which it was to be carried into practice. This proviso Hulls complied with by a deed under his hand and seal dated 7th, and enrolled 8th, March, 1737. The description of the invention therein is meagre and without illustration, and it is doubtful if at the time it would have been sufficient to enable others to utilise the invention; but it is quite clear to engineers now, and alone proves without a doubt that Hulls' conception was quite complete. However, the inventor that same year published a descriptive pamphlet in London which purported to be "a description and draught" of the new vessel, and was illustrated by a sheet of drawings. Throughout it is clear that Hulls only contemplated using steam tugboats, and he calls his invention "A machine for carrying ships, etc., out of or into any harbour, etc., against wind and tide, etc." To the "draught" the author prefixes a clever treatise on the mechanical powers, in order, as he says, "to demonstrate the possibility and probability of the matter undertaken," and concludes with the pious and patriotic hope "that through the blessing of God it may prove serviceable to my country." This treatise proves the claim that Jonathan was well versed in the science of mechanics.

About this time, presumably at the expense of Mr. Freeman, Hulls set about constructing a vessel in accordance with his plans, and for this purpose he employed the old Eagle Foundry at Birmingham, to which he forwarded rough models, patterns, and sketches to aid in founding, forging, and fitting the various parts. Until some 20 years ago these relics were existent, but on the sale and demolition of the foundry they seem to have been destroyed—a disgraceful proof of the lack of appreciation of Hulls' genius. The new vessel was tried on the Avon at Evesham, but tradition says it was a failure by reason of the inventor not providing the proper means to communicate the power to the paddle. That the experiment was a failure was probable from the fact that nothing more was heard of the boat; but for the given reason is very improbable, because the very ingenious means the inventor designed for the purpose referred to, although perhaps hardly practicable for a large ocean-going vessel, would be suited, or at least sufficient, to propel a small boat on the Avon. Even if these means were a failure, it would be absurd to suppose that a clever mechanic like Hulls would be at a loss for some substitute or expedient. The most probable reason of Hull's failure in practice was want of financial support, that previously accorded him being perhaps withdrawn on the first hitch in the experiments, or for some other reason, thus disheartening the inventor such a degree that he made no effort for another trial. While Hulls had been at work on his models, etc., he seems to have worn a brown paper cap, as usual with mechanics in the old days, and this habit was taken advantage of in a scathing doggerel which was composed and circulated upon his failure, and which ran:

Jonathan Hull,
With his paper skull,
Tried to make a machine
To go against wind and stream;
But he, like an ass,
Couldn't bring it to pass,
So at last was ashamed to be seen.

This was the unkindest cut of all, and illustrative of the estimation in which Hulls was held by his neighbours and his memory by their successors, for it was current as late as fifty years ago. The ignorance and lack of intelligence of the composers and disseminators of this doggerel must have been as striking as the badness of its metre. It has recoiled, however, upon the memory of its composers, for it now merely serves to show, and will in future merely perpetuate, their lack of knowledge and sense. Well knowing that his failure was not due to any fault in his conception, Hulls must have felt the sarcasm of his neighbours very much, particularly as he expected it in the event of failure. He writes so feelingly in the passage below,

from the pamphlet referred to on this probability, that it is to be feared he had had a foretaste of contemptuous regard for some time before he obtained his patent:

"There is one great hardship lies too commonly upon those who propose to advance some new though Useful Scheme for the publick Benefit. The World abounding more in rash censure than in a candid and unprejudiced Estimation of Things, if a person does not answer their expectations in every point, instead of Friendly Treatment for his good Intentions, he too often meets with Ridicule and Contempt. But I hope that this will not be my case, but that they will form a judgment of my present Undertaking only from Trial."

His forebodings were well warranted, and although at the present time his memory is respected by Campdeners, yet still no sculptured urn or monumental bust, or even a sculptured letter, helps to perpetuate his memory. A few years since a degree of tardy recognition was accorded to Hulls by the Institute of Marine Engineers; but in consequence of Hulls' efforts not being successful in practice, the Institute was reluctant to put any opinion on record as to who was the inventor of the steamboat. It is true that Fulton's and Symington's claims were repudiated, and it was acknowledged that their claims to honour rested upon the merit of construction, and not invention; but it is to be feared that, perhaps unconsciously, the merit of construction is magnified by many because of their early misconceptions, difficult afterwards to eradicate entirely, that the merit of invention was displayed by these pioneers. Hulls' claim to be the inventor of steam navigation is strong and indisputable up to the present, be the names of later workers in the field put forward in school reading books ever so much. Hulls was unsuccessful in practice; so were earlier suggestions. But his stands alone as being the first recorded fully on paper with working diagrame, and which was practicable, let the result of his trials be what they were. This practicability was publicly acknowledged by a professor of machinery in 1848. There can surely be no doubt that if Hulls had lived to the time when Watt had made the steam-engine an automatic prime mover, Hulls would have applied it to steam navigation some years before Symington. With the knowledge given to the public by Hulls no invention was needed to apply the Watt engine to the propulsion of a boat; and, in fact, the engine being an obvious and advertised prime mover for general purposes, no real invention was needed to apply it to steam navigation, even if Hulls' propositions had never been made public. The position of things in Hulls' time (1736) was very different from that in Symington's (1789). Hulls had available only an engine which had thentofore been used for raising water, and he deserves great credit for being the first to conceive of a use for such an engine in the direction of general use as a prime mover, if for nothing else. In fact, some writers, while denying him honour for inventing the steamboat on the plea that Papin, by his vague suggestions, had anticipated him, gave to Hulls the merit of something that he did not originate—that is, the use of the crank in the steam-engine. The crank was useless to him, as known later, because he only got power when the piston was moving in one direction, and it would have had to be considerably modified in application to fit it for converting the rectilineal motion of the piston of a Newcomen engine into a rotary motion. Hulls was, however, the first to propose to so convert motion in such an engine, but he did it by an arrangement of pulleys, ropes, and a weight. One should not accord so much merit to a first constructor as to an inventor. It must be remembered that the law has never recognised any effect pro bono publico in the doings of the former, and to obtain an exclusive privilege the grantee must be an inventor. Fulton and Symington deserve credit for what they did; but the project and plans were due to Hulls, and were public property in Fulton's time; therefore to Hulls should full honour be given, and his name should be known throughout this nation, as that of a benefactor to it; and the old town—the homely scene of his joys and sorrows, his great projects, and their contemptuous reception—should shine with some of the reflected glory of his genius.

Nothing is heard of Jonathan from 1737 to 1750, but in the latter year he published, jointly with Richard Darby and Wm. Bradford, writing master of the school in this town, a little work entitled "The Maltmakers' Guide for the Use of Maltsters and Excisemen in Gauging Malt." A little later the same authors published "The Trader's Guide," printed by H. Berrow, of "Berrow's Worcester Journal." In 1753 Hulls again made an essay in the world of invention, but this time more modestly than before, and in a field that the men of smaller mind about him could better appreciate than his project of steam navigation. On the 12th Dec., 1753, Letters Patent (No. 686) were granted to Hulls, together with Bradford, for a very ingenious instrument for "Discovering and preventing frauds by counterfeit gold," and for a new sliding rule, the specification describing the invention being dated 12 Feb., and enrolled 5 March, 1754. This invention was not apparently a great commercial success, but the instrument was made and sold to some extent, and some specimens of it were in use in the district some forty or fifty years ago. The author has been anxious to obtain

a specimen, but up to the present without success. To push the sale the patentees issued a 13-page pamphlet, entitled:

"By virtue of
His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent granted unto R. Darby and Co., of Campden, in Gloucestershire, for their new invented instrument for detecting frauds in counterfeit gold."

The pamphlet states that "the instrument, which is as portable as a penknife, and by a late improvement made so easy that a child may use it, is sold wholesale and retail by the patentees, R. Darby and Co., at their Warehouse, at Campden, in Glocestershire; by Messrs. Henry and Cave, at St. John's Gate, in London; by S. Ans, in the High-street, Birmingham; and at the Printing Office, in Glocester."

The patentees were of course not "Darby and Co.," but Hulls and Bradford. From the adoption of this title, however, it appears that Hulls, Bradford, and Darby were jointly concerned in the business. In 1754 the three collaborators published another pamphlet, entitled "The New Art of Measuring Made Easy by the Help of a New Sliding Rule," printed at Coventry.

Of Hulls' collaborator Bradford little is known beyond the repeated association of his name with that of Hulls. That Bradford and Darby were highly intellectual men, this association proves, and it has been handed down that they formed such a friendship for one another by reason of their common pursuits and knowledge that they styled themselves the "Lovers of Mathematics." Bradford died in 1771, and his headstone still stands in Campden Churchyard to the S.E. of the church. The inscription upon it is not very legible, but it has been deciphered to run:

To the Memory of
WILLIAM BRADFORD,

late Writing Master of the Free School, in this Town, which Office he discharged with strict Vigilance and Diligence for upwards of Thirty Years. He was eminent for Figures and Erudition; and departed this Life with Christian Patience and Resignation, with a steady reliance on his Redeemer, in hopes of a blessed Immortality, April ye 11th, 1771, aged 67 years.

On 26th March, 1761, Bradford, as a widower, married, at Campden, Mary Hows, widow, of this parish.

Richard Darby was a maltster, and died in 1776. He was buried in the south porch of the church, according to his desire, and his pavimental stone is still there, although illegible in parts from the wear of the feet of many Campdeners which have since passed over it. As the inscription is, however, recorded by Bigland only a few years after its deposition, it is possible to produce it here, as follows:—

Underneath this stone are
deposited the Remains of
Richard Darby, who departed
this life Dec. 20, 1776,
aged 78.
Mary, his Wife,
died Feb. 18, 1783.
Also to the memory of
Ann Smith, wife of
Mr. Nathan Smith, Daughter
of R. and M. Darby.
She departed this life
22nd day of Feb., 1816,
aged 77 years.

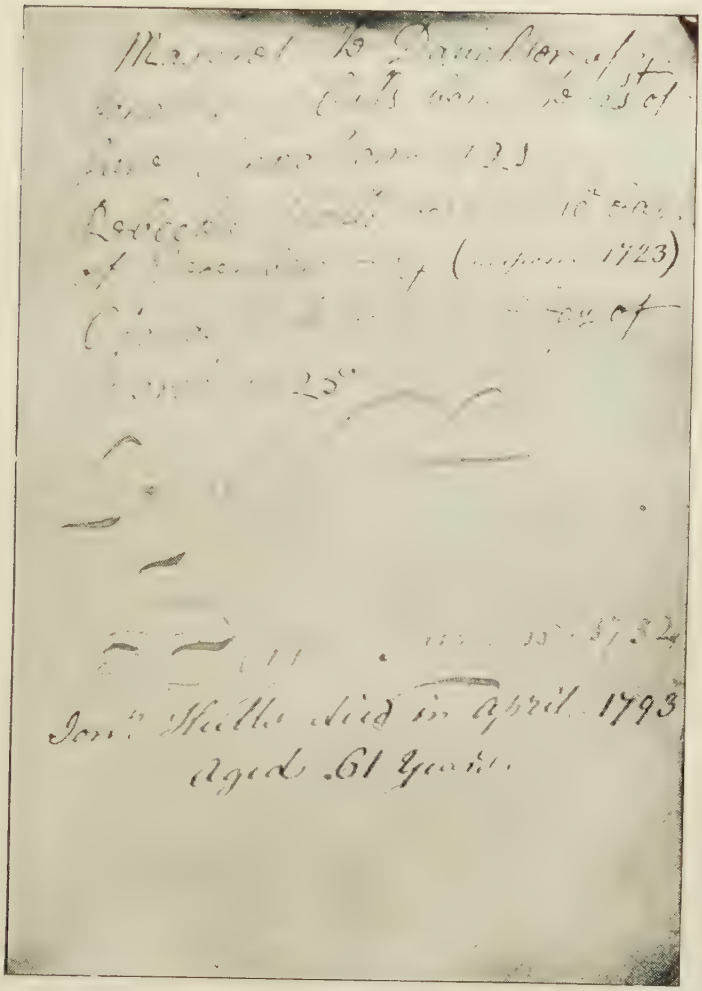
It seems probable that the Mr. Darby, carrier, referred to by Ballard in his letter of 1737, was he who later associated his name with that of Hulls. He lived for many years, and died in the premises in the Market-square now occupied by Messrs. Vinn and Bennett, then one house; and Darby's malthouse is still existent at the rear, in the same condition as left by him, although it has not been used for malting these last ninety years and more. By his will, dated 22nd April, 1774, Richard left all his property to his wife for life, and after her death he devised the Market-square premises to his daughter, Anne Darby; land at Hanging Aston to Matthew, his son; and a moiety of two pastures at Mickleton to John Darby, son, and Mary, wife of Wm. Charles, of Stow, mercer, daughter of the testator. To his said daughter Anne he bequeathed £400 also. The residue, mainly consisting of £400 advanced to said Matthew, £485 to said John, and £400 to said Mary Charles, testator directed to be equally divided amongst his children. £5 was given to Campden poor in bread. Therefore Darby must have died worth at least £2,500, say about £5,000 at the present time, so he was a comparatively wealthy man, and no doubt financed Hulls towards the end of his career, if not at the earlier part. Perhaps the fact that Darby held property in Hulls' native place accounts for their friendship in the beginning. On the other hand, the Darby family seems to have been a Campden one, for Edward Darby, of this town, married Elizth. Toms at Willersey, 7 June, 1749, and Richd. Darby, of Campden, married Sarah Miles, of Broom, there 17 Feb., 1726. Possibly this is a record of an earlier marriage of Hulls' collaborator, who would then be 28 years of age. John Darby was a surgeon of Hatfield, and died in 1823, aged 79. In 1777 Ann Darby married Nathan Smith, of Campden, grocer, and died at Hammersmith in 1816, aged 77. Upon her death, her father's house at Campden passed to her husband for life, and afterwards to her sister, Mary Charles, for life, upon whose death in 1818 the premises passed to the

daughter of the latter, Miss Frances Charles, of St. Albans, who conveyed them to her brother, John Darby Charles, of Stow, in 1829. In 1833 this gentleman released to John Stanley, of Campden, and thus they passed out of the Darby family. The premises in remark have a peculiar interest not only to Campdeners, but inventors and mechanics the world over, for they are the only premises that can be identified with the personality of Jonathan Hulls. It is doubtful whether at the time of his great invention his friendship for Bradford and Darby was so close as later, or even if it really existed at all; but there is no doubt whatever that many a time and oft poor Jonathan came to this house to greet his friend, seek his consolation in misfortune, and discuss the why and the wherefore of failures, the sciences of mathematics and mechanics, and new projects in the realms thereof.

Fortunately Jonathan's features have been preserved, for Stuart, in his "Anecdotes of the Steam Engine," published in 1826, not only does justice to Hulls, but gives an engraved portrait of him. No original portrait is known to have existed in the family, therefore it is impossible to state how Stuart was enabled to engrave a portrait; but as the features bear an exceedingly close resemblance to those of some of Jonathan's descendants, the family have no doubt whatever as to the authenticity of the portrait. According to tradition, Jonathan's end is "wropt in mystery," the common supposition being that soon after the date of his second patent he, being ruined and penniless, removed to London, where he died in obscurity. The author has great pleasure, however, in stating that this was not the case, and that the great inventor died peacefully in his Broad Campden farmhouse with his family around him, and by no means penniless, although he was not buried at Campden, and it has not been possible up to the present to discover where his body rests. Possibly it is this fact that gave rise to gossip years later as to an obscure death far away. His will, which has been discovered at Gloucester, is curious and interesting. It is dated 17th May, 1758, and runs as follows:—

"In the name of God, amen. I Jonathan Hulls, of the parish of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester, yeoman, being of sound mind and memory att the time of making this my last will and testament. Imprimis, first I bequeath my body to the ground, to be decently interred at the will of my Executor, and there to ly in hopes of a joyful resurrection att the last day, and further hope that the Lord will receive my Soul. Item, I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Ann Hulls, all that farm and the House, etc., thereto belonging, with all my goods and chattels to me in any wise belonging lying in Broad Camden, and where she now dwells, with all and every house, lands, etc., except as hereafter excepted, viz. the middlemost house in the Row in Broad Campden aforesaid I give and bequeath unto my loving son, Jonathan Hulls, immediately after my decease; and, further, I constitute and make my loving friend, Robert Fletcher, whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament, not doubting his justice, and beg it as my last request that he will deal friendly between the widdow and the children. And I further explain myself that I leave what I have above to my wife, provided she keeps herself single, during her natural life, and after her death to my children, share and share alike, and hereby revoke all other Wills and testaments whatsoever by me before made. In wittness whereof, I have hereunto sett my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight."

The witnesses were Thos. Warburton Hugh Curry and Richd. Fletcher. The will was evidently executed on the death-bed, for the signature is little more than a few marks, and is indecipherable; and this is borne out, for less than a month later, viz. 14th June, 1758, it was proved by the executor. Therefore Jonathan's death must have occurred between 17th May and, say, 7th June, 1758. The farm referred to in the will was leasehold under the Earl of Gainsborough, and it is not possible now to identify the farmhouse. On the other hand, "the middlemost house in the Row" was Jonathan's freehold, and can be identified. It was purchased by him at Michaelmas, 1729, of Anne Teale, of Broad Campden, and Avery Teale, of Oddington, her son, for £17. His mother-in-law, Rebecca Davis, joined him in the purchase as joint tenant—that is, on the death of one, his or her interest was to pass to the other, and not to the deceased's heirs. Rebecca Davis was at this time a widow, for Stephen Davis, her husband, died 23 Nov., 1725, aged 55, and was buried at Campden. She died 8th May, 1750, aged 82, and was buried near her husband 11 May. As she pre-deceased Jonathan, he now became solely possessed of the cottage held by them jointly, and afterwards devised it to his son Jonathan, as before appears. As Stephen's will refers to the Hulls family, it is interesting. It is dated 10 June, 1725, and was proved 14 June, 1726. To his wife Rebecca he gives for life his house and garden at Broad Campden, and also his little house there, then in possession of John Smith. After her decease, to Ann Hull, his daughter, for life. On her decease, his dwelling-house to go to his granddaughter, Rebecca Hull; and the "little house" to his



FACSIMILE OF INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HULLS FAMILY BIBLE.

(*In the possession of Mr. J. Hulls*).

granddaughter, Margaret Hull. Testator's half-yardland in Broad Campden, leasehold under the Earl of Gainsborough, to go to his wife for life while a widow, and after to Ann Hull, his daughter. Unto each of his granddaughters, Rebecca and Margaret, a bed and all things belonging to it. Estate proved at £79 4s. Stephen Davis describes himself as a tailor. It would almost appear from Hulls' will that he owned the "Row" he refers to, and it is possible (although it cannot be proved), because Davis's small house occupied by Jno. Smith was upon one side of it, and both this and the cottage upon the other side may have come to Jonathan between 1725 and 1758.

The family Bible of Hulls is an interesting book, as it contains records of the birth of some of Jonathan's children, written no doubt in his own hand, which being so, these records form the only specimen of his handwriting found to be extant. The Bible is dated 1599, and from certain evidences it appears to have been in the family long before his time, and has since never left the family, being now in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Hulls, of Birmingham, a great-great-grandson of the inventor. Unfortunately some interleaved pages of MS. family notes were said to be spitefully removed from the Bible after the death of the inventor's grandson Richard by his widow, for which act, if a fact, all regard for her memory by intellectual people must be forfeited. These destroyed notes must have been of great interest, otherwise they would not have been removed. From the entries remaining and the Campden parish registers it appears that Jonathan had six children, as follow:—

Rebechah, baptised at Campden 25 May, 1719, buried there 29 June, 1719.

Zachriah, baptised at Campden 14 June, 1720.

Margret, born 21 and baptised at Campden 24 June, 1720.

Rebecka, born 10 and baptised at Campden 15 Dec., 1724.

Thomas, born 17 March, 1725/6.

Jonathan, born 15 and baptised at Campden 19 June, 1732.

The entry of the last mentioned birth in the Bible is evidently in the hand of Wm. Bradford.

Rebecka married at Campden 10 Oct., 1755, Bonner Soley, of Broad Campden, and had a daughter who married Wm. Murrell, of Evesham. Margret married, about 1760, Mr. Wm. Dumble, of Broad Campden, and was the mother of Mr. Geo. Dumble, a baker, of Tewkesbury; and also had a son Jonathan, baptised at Campden 4th Jan., 1762.

Thomas married at Campden, 10 Oct., 1755, Mary Keyte, and Jonathan married, about 1758, Catherine ——. The latter had three children, viz. Jonathan, baptised at Campden 6 Sept., 1762; Ann, baptised there 1 Jan., 1764, and Richard, baptised there 22 July, 1773. Jonathan, junr., upon his father's death, succeeded to the small premises at Broad Campden, and was a builder. He died here in April, 1793, and was buried on the south side of the exterior of the church, where a headstone to his memory still stands. His eldest child, Jonathan, died a young man without issue. Ann Hulls died a spinster 10 April, 1822. Richard was a builder and architect of this town, and he followed his business here with great success, and executed a great deal of building and rebuilding and restoration work in the neighbourhood. For instance, he rebuilt the east and part of the north wall of Blockley Church in 1838. He died without issue 5 Dec., 1841, having been twice married, whereupon the Hulls family died out at Campden, although Richard's widow resided here until her death, 7 Nov., 1865. Richard succeeded to the Broad Campden property on his father's death, and in 1829 razed the old cottage and built upon the site two substantial houses, which at present are the two houses adjacent to the north side of the little church at Broad Campden.

Thomas Hulls, born 1725/6, seems to have removed out of the parish, and had issue, inter al., a son John, who died suddenly 5 June, 1815, leaving an only son William, a clever blacksmith, of Pebworth, who had children, some of whom are still living. To this William, Richard Hulls left a legacy, and to a Richard Hulls, a baker, of Cheltenham, referred to as a cousin, the testator left an annuity charged on the Broad Campden property. This Richard was born in 1800, and is referred to as a cousin in the will. Presumably he was the son of another son of Thomas Hulls. Having succeeded to the property at Broad Campden on Mrs. Hulls' death in 1865, he and his son Thomas, born about 1833, sold it to the late Mr. Sam. Dunn, maltster, of Campden. According to Richard Hulls' will, 1841, his heir-at-law was one Thomas Hulls, then of Tewkesbury, his cousin. This gentleman was either the elder brother of the Richard, of Cheltenham, or the son of another son of Thomas Hulls, the son of Jonathan.

A Thos. Hulls, with wife Sarah and daughter Fanny, were living at Hanging Aston in 1827 (24).

For several generations, both before and after Jonathan's time, the Hulls family, of this district, seem to have been endowed with mechanical genius. A Rob. Hulls is said to have executed a good deal of church restoration work in the district early in the 18th century, and certainly he erected a gallery in Blockley Church 1735.

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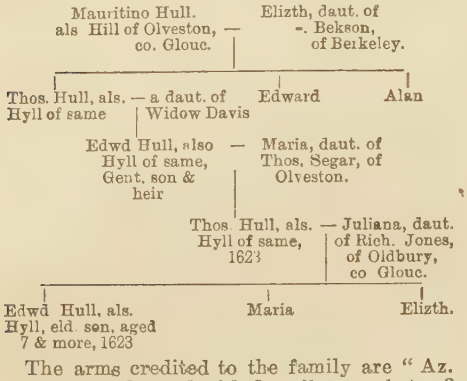
24. Eyre's Blockley Guide.

In early days the Hulls family in Gloucestershire was of some note, and in the Harl. MSS. (1450) is a pedigree as follows:—


Mauritino Hull. als Hill of Olveston, co. Glouc.
Elizth, daut. of —. Bekson, of Berkeley.
Thos. Hull, als. Hyll of same
a daut. of Widow Davis
Edward
Alan
Edwd Hull, also Hyll of same, Gent. son & heir
Maria, daut. of Thos. Segar, of Olveston.
Thos. Hull, als. Hyll of same, 1623
Juliana, daut. of Rich. Jones, of Oldbury, co Glouc.
Edwd Hull, als. Hyll, eld. son, aged 7 & more, 1623
Maria
Elizth.

The arms credited to the family are "Az. on a chev., charged with 3 mullets, sa betn. 3 owls arg., a bordure engrailed erm."

It appears quite likely that the Hulls of Aston came from this family at Olveston. It is not a common name, and, moreover, some 50 years ago the Campden family still possessed a panel painted with armorial bearings, unfortunately too indistinct to memorise, that had been handed down as being the coat of the family.

There is a family of Hulls seated at High Wycombe, the members of which have always considered themselves descendants of the great inventor, the tradition being that Jonathan left Campden to settle there, and died at Wycombe and was buried in the Friends' Burial Ground. For some generations these Hulls have been highly intelligent engineers in good business, and it is indeed strange that this tradition should exist, because the name of Jonathan Hulls is not known to the "man in the street," and one imagines that there must have been something to give rise to it. The tradition is a very old one, but clearly cannot be substantiated, because in the records of the Society of Friends at High Wycombe it is found that several children of the name were baptised there 1738-1747, at the very time that Jonathan had young children at Campden. It is possible of course that Jonathan's father, Thomas, was an off-shoot from the High Wycombe family.

Curiously enough, there is a very early record of a Hull in connection with this town. In 1401 Wm. Hulle, Clerk, was pardoned for not appearing before the justices to answer Thos. Eode and Thos. Causeford, both of Campden, as to a debt of £10. (Pat. Rolls).

Although the name of Hull, or Hulls, is thus a very old one, it is curious that in the Campden parish register the name Jonathan Howell often occurs in the 18th century. In some cases this has been corrupted to "Hoell," and the step from that to Hull is not great. Taken in conjunction with the rather uncommon name of Jonathan, one might on this alone think that Hull was originally Howell; but other evidence seems to disprove it.

In 1712, 63 freeholders of this parish voted for the election of a knight of the shire—that is a member of Parliament for the county. It must be borne in mind that until last century only freeholders had a vote for this purpose.

The following is a copy of a double church levy (25), presumably for Westington and Combe:—

22 April, 1741, by Edmd. Darbey. Church levy:

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Dutton	3	12	0
Mr. Nathan Izod	1	8	0
Mr. Baylis	1	4	0
Mr. P. Haines		14	0
Mr. William Smith		12	0
Mr. Darby		8	0
Mr. Abbots		18	0
Mr. Godward		6	0
Mr. J. Izod		3	0
Mr. William White		2	0
Mr. Jno. Hancock		6	8
Mr. Jno. Pleaden		5	0
Mr. Thomas Mosley		1	4
Mr. William Oldakers		6	0

These amounts give one an idea of the relative sizes of the holdings of these gentlemen. Mr. Jno. Dutton was the lessee of Old Combe.

One Wm. Randall, of this town, baker, gave to his son Elisha by deed of 21 Feb., 1738, a house in High-street then occupied by said William, but formerly by Thos. Phipps, situated between the houses of Richd. Smith (S.-W.) and Edwd. Minors (N.-W.), and having a frontage of 23 feet. This house seems to have been called Randall's House, and to have adjoined the house occupied some years ago by Mr. Jno. Morris on the upper side of Lower High-street (26).

According to the "London Guide," 1763, letters could be dispatched between this town and the great city every day, a service by no means bad at the time.

At the election in 1776 the following freeholders of the parish voted:—

Campden:
Jas. Allen.
William Allen.
Jno. Atkins, of Fisherwick, co. Staff.
Jas. Bevington.

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25. A rate. This is in the possesion of Mrs. Izod, of Westington.

26. Add MSS. Brit. Mus. 34740.

HOUSES AT BROAD CAMPDEN BUILT ON THE SITE OF HULL'S COTTAGE BY HIS GRANDSON, RICHARD HULLS.

DARBY'S HOUSE IN THE MARKET-SQUARE, CAMPDEN.
The white-fronted house in centre.
The only house in the town identified with Hulls.

Geo. Gardner Bulstrode, of Worcester.
Jeffrey Beavington.
Jas. Baker, of Brook-street, Holborn.
Richard Bayly.
Thos. Cottrell.
Jno. Darby.
John Ellis.
Thos. Freeman.
Jno. Freeman.
Nathan Gibbs.
Jno. Gibson.
Peter Haynes, of Westington.
Thos. Hands.
Hen. Holmes, of Westington.
Richd. Horseman.
Francis Horn, of Broadway.
Rob. Hands.
Jonathan Hulls.
Richd. Horne, of Evesham.
Wm. Harrison, of Salford Hill, co. Oxon.
David Jones, of Evesham.
Jno. Ketsey, of Bucknall, co. Oxon.
Thos. Kent, of Witney.
Jno. Lane.
Rich. Martin, of Ebrington and Hidcote.
Thos. Noxon.
Wm. Ordway.
Wm. Phillips, of Broadway.
Benj. Ridding.
Geo. Russell.
Thos. Robins.
Jno. Roberts.
Edw. Rice, of Alderminster, co. Worc.
Jno. Stanley.
Sam. Steel.
Wm. Smith, of Broadway.
Jno. Stanley.
Rich. Stanley.
Wm. Smith.
Wm. Stanley.
Jno. Stacey.
Jno. Scott.
Wm. Tompson.
Jno. Truby.
Nathl. Tidmarsh.
Wm. Truby.
Thos. Trotman.
Edwd. Whitbread.
Edwd. Woodward.
Wm. Weston.
Thos. Woodward.

Broad Campden:

Rich. Kite, of Broad Campden.
Tasker Neweel, of Broad Campden.
Wm. Procter, of Bretforten.
Jno. Smith, of Broad Campden.
Jno. Taunton, of Paxford.

Westington and Combe:

Nathan Izod, of Westington.

The following residents of Campden voted as freeholders of land, etc., elsewhere:—

Edward Cottrell, in Ebrington and Hidcote.
Jas. Clarke, in Weston Subedge.
Richd. Darby, in Mickleton.
Jno. Fletcher, in Mickleton.
Jno. Martin, in Pebworth.
Richd. Smith, in Mickleton.

On the 8th June, 1797, being Dover's Hill Meeting, there fell the heaviest hail ever remembered, and it is stated to have laid on the ground upwards of 20 hours.

In 1799 and 1800 the enclosure of the common and open fields of the parish took place, but as this, although an event of great parochial historical importance, has more relation to the topography of the parish than to its history, an account of it in detail is reserved for a later section.

For several centuries hemp was grown to a considerable extent in this parish, particularly in the 17th century, but it seems to have been discontinued in the time of the increase in value of land in the time of the Georgian French wars. At the same time, however, the working of the flax increased, and in 1838 there was a flax mill here, employing 47 hands. The premises owned by Mrs. Manton almost opposite the "Tour" was a rope and bag factory within living memory, the row of cottages at the back being the actual workshops. They were afterwards converted into tenements, and named Twine-cottages, in consequence of the association. Since the fifties this industry has not been carried on in the town.

At the Parliamentary election of 1811 the following freeholders of this parish voted:—

Wm. Abbotts, of Ebrington, house and garden occupied by Rd. Dyde.
Jno. Atkins, house and land.
Richd. Andrew, house and garden.
Rob. Atkins, house and gardens occupied by himself and others.
Jno. Blakeman, house and land.
Thos. Blayney, Esq., of Evesham, chief rents.
Thos. Bricknell, of Bevakend, Oxon, house and garden occupied by J. Bayliss.
Rich. Chamberlain, house.
Wm. Clarke, house and land occupied by Richard Horseman.
Wm. Cork, house and garden.
Edwd. Cotterell, house and orchard.
Richard Emms, house
Thos. Fincher, houses occupied by himself and others.
Wm. Gibbs, house and garden.
Thos. Gibson, of Birmingham, house occupied by Jas. Gibson.
T. Bovey Green, Esq., house and garden.
Peter Haines, house and garden.
Thos. Hands, house occupied by C. Allen.
Sam. Hiron, house.
Wm. Holmes, of Westington, houses, etc., occupied by Sarah Baldwin and others.
Richd. Hulls, house and garden.
Richd. Lane, house and garden.
Geo. Manton, houses and shop occupied by himself and others.
Rich. Martin, house and garden.
Rich. Miles, house.

Wm. Miles, houses occupied by Charlotte Kite.
Benj. Ridding, of Birmingham, house and land occupied by Matt. Phipps and others.
Thos. Roberts, houses.
Geo. Russell, house and garden.
Wm. Colman Russell, of Blockley, house, etc.
Richd. Sheppard, house and garden.
Edwd. Smith, house and garden.
Nathan Smith, house and garden.
Oswald Smith, house and malthouse occupied by Mary Smith.
Thos. Smith, house and garden.
Job Stanley, of Broadway, shop and yard.
Jno. Stanley, houses occupied by Mrs. Hodgkins and others
Chas. Tidmarsh, house and malthouse.
Jno. Truby, house and land.
Jno. Warner, house.
Geo. Whitford, of Broad Campden, house, &c.
Edwd. Wilson, house and garden.

Broad Campden:
Thos. Fletcher, of Aston Magna, co. Warw., house and land occupied by J. Whitford.
Jas. Gibson, of Campden, house and garden occupied by J. Haines.
Jas. Roberts, Esq., of Blockley, house and land.

Berrington:
Gerard N. Noel, Esq., of Exton Hall, mansion and land occupied by J. Allen.

The following residents of Campden voted as freeholders elsewhere in the county:—

Aston Subedge:
Jno. Haines, of Broad Campden, house and land.

Gretton:
Matt. Phipps, of Campden, land.
Wm. Sollis, of Campden, salary.
Rev. Jos. Worgan, of Campden, salary.

Pebworth:
Jno. Martin, of Campden, annuity on land.

Probably the most serious fire this town has ever suffered occurred about 1815, when the whole of the premises now owned by Mr. Haydon at the corner of Church-street and the adjoining premises were completely destroyed. Curiously enough, the latter premises, then occupied by Mr. Solloway, a butcher, were again partially destroyed by fire in 1863, and it was then stated that the 1815 fire was the greatest the town had suffered within living memory.

On the night of the death of King George IV., which occurred 26 June, 1830, the town suffered from a very serious flood and a few years back old inhabitants were living who recollected seeing goods from tradesmen's shops floating in the High-street. In consequence of the flood coinciding with the death of the King, it was always called "The King's Flood."

On the 23 June, 1837, Mr. Jno. Kettle (27), in the absence of the Corporation Steward, Jno. R. Griffiths, Esq., proclaimed the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne from the steps of the Town-hall, the Chestnut Tree, and the Elm Tree.

Human characteristics frequently formed the subject of good-humoured wit on the part of their acquaintances in the past, particularly in small towns, and doggerels and nicknames abounded then. The doggerel on poor Hulls was not in good taste, but allowance must of course be made for the ignorance of his neighbours. Another current early last century is more amusing. When Miller Keen was overseer, there lived here a little consequential man named Jas. Atkins, nicknamed by Campdonians "The Royal Grig." Not content with this, the following doggerel was composed about him:—

The Royal Grig,
He bought a pig,
And could not pay the purchase.
He sold it to the miller Keen,
Who sent it to the workhouse.

On the 25th Oct., 1842, the Loyal Cotswold Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of the Manchester Unity was established here, and shortly after a very convenient small hall was built for the purposes of the meetings of the lodge at the rear of the Swan Inn, which was then kept by Wm. Drury. The first stone was laid on May Day, 1844, in the presence of the officers and brothers of the lodge, viz.:

William Hiron, Grand Master.
Richd. Cotterell, Noble Grand.
Hen. Kingzett, Vice-Grand.
Josh. Edge, Secretary.

A stone tablet on the hall records the proceedings in suitable terms.

The early establishment here of a lodge of this powerful and provident friendly society proves the thrifty character of Campden folk in the past.

The railway through Campden, being part of the section from Wolvercote Junction to Honeybourne, was under construction between 1849 and 1853, and was opened on the 4th June in the latter year.

The Corporation of Campden languished for many years, and Bigland writes in 1790 that it had ceased to wield a beneficial influence on the town. Although authorised to use a seal, it never had one, and the town never had a representative in Parliament. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into corporations not subject to the Municipal Corporations Act of 1880 considered the matter of this Corporation, but reported that it would not be expedient to place it under that Act. It was consequently abolished in 1885, under the provisions of the Municipal

27. Father of the late Mrs. Jno. Horne.

Cororations Act, 46-47 Vic., cap. 18. In its later years its disbursements were about £6 per annum and its income £8 per annum, chiefly derived from small tolls charged for using the "Square," or Market-place, for amusements, etc.

The Corporation real estate is now vested in the "Official Trustee of Charity Lands," but it is managed by a body of trustees known as the Town Trust under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 2 Aug., 1889. This body holds the chattels of the late Corporation, such as the maces, etc., and takes its income, which is now about £11 1s. 4d.

Prior to 1791 the meetings of the Court of Record were monthly, but from that time they were yearly.

In 1851 the tolls receivable by the Corporation were:

6d. for every score of sheep sold in the fair.
2d. for every cow or bullock.
4d. for every horse.

And these tolls were payable by the purchaser.

Prior to 1854 the Town-hall clock was regulated by the sundial on the George and Dragon Inn, but since that time by Railway and Post-office.

The existing books of record of the Corporation date from 1769. These record the following causes before the Court of Record:—

Taylor v. Archer, 1770.
Taylor v. Brown, 1770.
Hands v. Johnson, 1771.
Edward Carter v. Sam. Inglis, 1771.
Roberts v. Randall, 1774.
Luke Lambley v. John Johns, 1775. Defendant discharged on a prohibition.
Dix v. Slaughter, 1782. Defendant in custody. This seems to be the last action in the Court.

The bailiffs were elected every year at Michaelmas, and the following is a list of them for the whole period in record:—

1769—Jno. Martin, Wm. Williams.
1770—Jno. Allen, Edwd. Horsman.
1771—Rich. Smith, Rob. Hands.
1772—Edwd. Whitehead, Wm. Tompson.
1773—Nath. Tidmarsh, Richd. Horsman.
1774—Jno. Gibson, Jno. Ellis.
1775—Jno. Martin, Rich. Toms.
1776—Edwd. Horsman, Nathan Smith.
1777—Richard Smith, Rob. Hands.
1778—Edwd. Whitehead, Nich. Field.
1779—Wm. Tompson, Rich. Lumbert.
1780—Nath. Tidmarsh, Thos. Smith.
1781—Rich. Horsman, Jno. Gibson.
1782—Jno. Ellis, Rich. Miles.
1783—Jno. Martin, Jas. Tidmarsh.
1784—Rich. Lumbert, Jno. Smith.
1785—Nich. Field, Thos. Smith.
1786—Rich. Horsman, Benj. Ridding.
1787—Rich. Miles, Jas. Hows.
1788—Jno. Martin, Wm. Gibson.
1789—Rich. Lumbert, Jno. Cleadon.
1790—Thos. Smith, Jno. Keyte.
1791—Jas. Tidmarsh, Isaiah Downes.
1792—Rich. Horsman, Wm. Sollis.
1793—Rich. Miles, Wm. Hall.
1794—Jas. Hows, Wm. Gibson.
1795—Jno. Martin, Jno. Keyte.
1796—Rich. Lumbert, Sam. Hiron.
1797—Thos. Smith, Jas. Lumbert.
1798—Jas. Tidmarsh, Isaiah Downes.
1799—Rich. Horsman, Wm. Sollis.
1800—Rich. Miles, Wm. Hall.
1801—Wm. Gibson, Thos. Whatcott.
1802—Jas. Hows, Sam. Hiron.
1803—Jno. Keyte, Thos. Green.
1804—Thos. Smith, Sam. Hiron.
1805—Richd. Lumbert., Wm. Sollis.
1806—Richd. Horsman, Richd. Miles.
1807—Wm. Hall, Sam. Haines.
1808—Thos. B. Green, Geo. Matthews.
1809—Thos. Smith, Sam. Hiron.
1810-14—Hiatus in the records.
1815—Wm. Sollis, Thos. Payne.
1816—Geo. Matthews, Rob. Cotterell.
1817—Thos. Smith, Wm. Cotterell.
1818—Rich. Horseman, Edwd. Greenhouse.
1819—Richd. Miles, Jas. Tidmarsh.
1820—Thos. Payne, Wm. Grove.
1821—Sam. Hiron, Wm. Holmes.
1822—Geo. Matthews, Rob. Cotterell.
1823—Thos. Smith, Geo. Price.
1824—Wm. Cotterell, Edwd. Greenhouse.
1825—Richd. Miles, Jos. Benton.
1826—Charles and Jas. Tidmarsh.
1827—Wm. Grove, C. D. Matthews.
1828—Wm. Holmes, Jno. F. Hiron.
1829—Sam. Hiron, Geo. Price.
1830—Edwd. Greenhouse, Wm. Cotterell.
1831—Rich. Miles, Step. Averill.
1832—Jas. Tidmarsh, —. Benton.
1833—Wm. Holmes, C. D. Matthews.
1834—E. Greenhouse, Rev. J. Harling.
1835—Rich. Miles, Jno. Averill Corkhill.
1836—Step. Averill, W. H. Clayton.
1837—Jos. Benton, Thos. Stanley.
1838—C. D. Matthews, J. F. Hiron.
1839—Edwd. Greenhouse, Rev. J. Harling.
1840—Jno. Smith, Clement Edkins.
1841—Step. Averill, Visct. Campden.
1842—Wm. Hiron, Wm. Rimell.
1843—C. D. Matthews, Thos. Stanley.
1844-49—Hiatus in the records.
1850—C. D. Matthews, Wm. Greenhouse.
1851—Wm. Greenhouse, Wm. Hiron.
1852—Wm. Hiron, Wm. Rimell.
1853—Wm. Hiron, Wm. Rimell.
1854—Jno. Kettle, Wm. Rimell.
1855—Nathan Izod, Wm. Rimell.
Senior Bailiff. Junior Bailiff.
1856—Wm. Rimell, Nathan Izod.
1857—Nathan Izod, Step. Sylvester.
1858—Step. Sylvester, J. T. D. Niblett.
1859—J. T. D. Niblett, Chas. Izod.
1860—Chas. Izod, Ed. Matthews.

1861—Chas. Izod, J. H. Kingzett.
1862—J. H. Kingzett, Wm. Stanley.
1863—Wm. Stanley, C. W. Morris.
1864—C. W. Morris, Wm. Haines.
1865—W. Haines, Jos. Jeffcoat Hemmings.
1866—J. J. Hemmings, C. Izod.
1867—C. Izod, Edwin Bartleet.
1868—E. Bartleet, Jos. Hands.
1869—Jos. Hands, W. H. Kingzett.
1870—Wm. Rimell, Jos. Haydon.
1871—Jos. Haydon, Wm. Wyatt.
1872—Wm. Wyatt, Rob. Coldicott.
1873—Rob. Coldicott, Mark Gurton.
1874—Mark Gurton, E. Bartleet.
1875—E. Bartleet, W. Rimell.
1876—W. Rimell, Jas. Buchanan.
1877—Jas. Buchanan, J. S. Morris.
1878—J. S. Morris, Rob. Coldicott.
1879—J. S. Morris, Rob. Coldicott.
1880—J. S. Morris, Rob. Coldicott.
1881—J. S. Morris, Rob. Coldicott.
1882—Rob. Coldicott, Rob. Hen. Haydon.
1883—Rob. Coldicott, Rob. Hen. Haydon.
1884—R. H Haydon, U. C. Stanley.
1885—U. C. Stanley, H. Wixey.
(The last bailiffs of Campden).

The Serjeants at Mace were:
1771-5—Jos. James, Wm. Day.
1776-7—Rob. James, Wm. Day.
1778 —Rob. Jomes, Thos. Chamberlaine.
1779 —Wm. Pritchet, Jno. Wiggett.
1780-3—Rob. James, Wm. Chamberlaine.
1784-5—Rich. Hands, Wm. Chamberlaine.
1786-1816—Wm. Chamberlaine.
1817 —T. Chamberlaine, Jno. Scott Hows.
1828 —Rich. Osborne.
1851-4—Thos. Warner, Jas. Osborne.
1854-73—Jas. Osborne, Wm. Beard.
1874 —Jno. Long, Wm. Beard.
1875 to end—Thos. Procter Warner, Wm. Beard.

High Stewards:
1798—Henry 6th Earl of Gainsborough.
1799-1838—Sir Gerard Noel.
1838-1866—Rt. Hon. Lord Barham, 1st Earl of Gainsborough.
1866-1881—Charles, 2nd Earl of Gainsboro'.
1881-end—Charles, 3rd Earl of Gainsboro'.

Stewards:
1779-18 . .—Edwd. Cotterell, appointed by Earl of Gainsborough.
18. .-1830—Steph. Averill.
1830-185 .—J. R. Griffiths.
185 . -end—W. H. Griffiths.

Chamberlains:
1774—Matt. Darby.
1778, 1781, 1784-7—Jno. Hickman.

Treasurer:
1851-1869—Wm. Greenhouse.
1869-end—C. Izod.

Toll Collector:
1864-6—Jas. Osborne.
1867-end—Wm. Beard.

Town Crier:
1850-4—Wm. Chamberlaine.
1854-1886—Wm. Beard.

The records are very imperfect as regards the subordinate officers of the Corporation. In the period covered by the books the following capital burgesses were elected:—

Simon Ansell resigned 1770.
1772—Wm. Tompson, resigned 1784.
1772—Rich. Horsman.
1773—Jno. Ellis.
1773—Rich. Tomes, resigned 1784.
1775—Nathan Smith, resigned 1784.
1777—Nich. Field.
1777—Rich. Lumbert.
1780—Thos. Smith.
1781—Rich. Miles.
1782—Jas. Tidmarsh.
1782—Jno. Smith.
Edwd. Horseman resigned 1784.
1785—Benj. Ridding.
1785—Jas. Hows, deceased 1807.
1788—Wm. Pritchett, surgeon.
1788—Wm. Gibson, deceased 1807.
1788—Sam Tysoe, grocer.
1788—Jno. Cleadon.
1788—Jno. Keyt, currier.
1788—Leonard Fosbrooke.
1788—Isaiah Downes.
1790—Wm. Sollis.
1792—Wm. Hall.
1792—Jas. Lumbert.
1795—Sam. Hiron, surgeon.
1797—Rich. Turner.
1800—Thos. Whatcott.
1801—Sam. Haines.
1802—Thos. Green, attorney.
1807—Geo. Matthews.
1807—Hen. Jas. Postlethwaite.
1809—Thos. Payne.
1816—Rob. Cotterell.
1816—Wm. Cotterell.
1816—Edwd. Greenhouse.
1816—Wm. Grove.
1820—Wm. Payne.
1820—Sam Hiron.
1820—Wm. Holmes.
1825—Jos. Benton.
1822—Geo. Price.
1825—Chas. Tidmarsh.
1827—C. D. Matthews, resigned 1851.
1827—Jno. F. Hiron, resigned 1854.
Ante 1831—Step. Averill, resigned 1854.
1834—C. H. Bolton.
1837—Jno. Kettle.
1838—Jno. Smith, resigned 1854.
1838—Clement Edkins.
1838—Thos. Price.
1838—Thos. Eden.
1839—Hon. Chas. Noel.
1841—Wm. Hiron, deceased 1854.
1841—Wm. Rimell.
1843—Sam. Hiron, resigned 1854.
1843—Jas. Pritchard.
1843—Jas. Tidmarsh, resigned 1851.

1843—Nathan Izod.
1851—Jno. Alex. Cooksey.
1851—Step. Sylvester.
1851—Chas. Izod.
1852—Jno. Herb. Kingzett.
Wm. Hawes, resigned 1852.
1854—Jas. Turney.
1854—Wm. Haines.
1854—Wm. Stanley.
1854—C. W. Morris.

Inferior burgesses not subsequently capital burgesses:

1809—Jas. Tidmarsh.
1834—Wm. Izod, of Westington.
1852—Jno. Geo. Cousins.
1852—Hen. Cousins left town.
1774—Matt. Darby.
Jas. Roberts, deceased 1854.

No person was allowed to do business within the borough boundaries unless he were "free" of the Corporation—that is, a freeman of the borough. But this rule seems to have been somewhat disregarded in the latter part of the 18th century, many strangers not so free having the temerity to come into business in the town. Consequently, 9th May, 1780, and 3rd March, 1794, resolutions were passed by the burgesses that a fine of £5 per month be imposed upon any person who should follow a business in the liberties of the borough for more than two months without admittance as a freeman. The fee for a freedom by a person who had learnt his trade in the town was 2s. 6d., and the following obtained their freedom in those circumstances:—

1771—Jno. Darby, brazier.
1771—Richd. Dyde.
1772—Richd. Horsman, baker.
1773—Mark Beavington.
1773—Rich. Lumbert, surgeon.
1773—Matt. Darby, ironmonger.
1774—Wm. Chamberlain, cordwainer (boot-maker).
1775—Matt. Phipps, grocer.
1775—Thos. Hands, flax dresser.
1776—Francis Day.
1777—Jno. Lane, glazier.
1777—Rich. Farman, chandler.
1777—Rob. Playdon, woolcomber.
1778—Jno. Roberts, weaver.
1778—Wm. Smith, butcher.
1780—Jos. Sandford, seedsman.
1780—Alex. Pain, cooper.
1782—Jas. Tidmarsh.
1782—Jno. Holtham, baker.
1784—Wm. Alcock, shoemaker.
1784—Thos. Pain, carpenter and joiner, served Rich. Hartley 5 years.
1785—Rob. Atkins, saddler.
1785—Wm. Gibson, baker.

Strangers and others who had served their articles elsewhere had to pay two guineas for their freedom. The following were of this class:—

1770—Law. Hands, carpenter.
1770—Steph. Bradley, baker.
1770—Wm. Hale, peruke maker.
1771—Wm. Taylor, tailor.
1771—Hen. Roberts, baker.
1771—Thos. Smalbrook.
1772—Thos. Hartwell, baker.
1773—Rich. Dyer, shoemaker.
1774—Thos. Roberts.
1774—Rich Benjamin.
1774—Jno. Dix, baker.
1774—Thos. Cookson, surgeon.
1775—Benj. Ridding.
1775—Nathan Smith, chandler.
1775—Wm. Dyer, wheelwright.
1776—Jno. Terry, blacksmith.
1776—Rob. Hands, baker.
1776—Jno. Clayton, tailor.
1778—Thos. Roberts, tailor.
1778—Jno. Noxon, glazier.
1780—Thos. Smith, brazier.
1780—Rich. Miles, grocer.
1780—Wm. Rose, tailor.
1781—Hen. Mathew, grocer.
1781—Jno. Pool, baker.
1781—Rich. Kingzett, saddler.
1782—Jas. Standley, baker.
1782—Jno. Smith, malster.
1783—Thos. Fincher, blacksmith.
1783—Wm. Haines, blacksmith.

The bar to trade without freedom was gradually removed by encroachment and custom, as, in fact, it has been in most, if not all, the corporate towns of this country.

On the 8th Oct., 1782, it was resolved, in consequence of the then recent bad attendance of members of the Corporation, to fine them in the event of non-attendance.

The oath the bailiffs were required to take on taking office ran:

"You shall swear that you will true allegiance and faith bear to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heires, and successors, The Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom you shall observe and keep to the best of your power, and as you are bayliffs of this Borough you shall treat the people here according to Law and right. You shall do right to all men alike, without respect either to poor or rich, to friend or stranger. You shall in no respect do wrong to any, but in all things you shall well behave yourselves; and you shall to the utmost of your power see the Orders and Constitutions made forthwith for the well-governing of this Incorporation kept and performed, and the privileges and libertyes of this Borough maintained. So help you God."

The Chamberlain's oath ran:

"You shall swear that you shall bear true faith and allegiance unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heires, and successors, and as you are Chamberlayne of this Borough you shall perform, obey, and keep

to the uttermost of your power all the Orders, Laws, and Constitutions of this Borough. You shall without excuse—if possible you may—meet at all counsell days and be aiding and assisting to the Bayliffs with your help, advice, and counsell, and that you shall duly from time to time collect and gather all such sume or sumes of money as do belong unto the Incorporation. And you shall doe all such things as by the Order and Constitution of this Borough you as Chamberlayne are appointed to do. You shall give a true and just account when thereunto you shall be required. And you shall pay all such sume or sumes of money to the next succeeding Chamberlayne as upon your account shall be found to be in your hands. And you shall also safe keep and safely deliver up all such Bonds, Writings, and Evidences which do concern the State of this Incorporation when thereunto you shall be required. So help you God."

The oath of the Deputy Steward was:

"You shall swear that you will well and truly Execute this Office of Deputy-Steward for this Borough so long as you shall be continued in the said office according to the best of your abilities. So help you God."

The following was the oath of a freeman:

"You shall swear that you shall true Subject be and true allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heires, and successors, and as you are a freeman of this Borough you shall observe, fullfill, and keep all the Orders and Constitutions of this Borough. You shall uphold and maintain the privileges and libertys here, and you shall bear due respect unto the Bayliffs and Burgesses of this Borough. So help you, God."

The oath of a capital burgess ran:

"You shall swear that you will true allegiance and faith bear to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heires, and Successors, and as you are a Chief Burgess of this Borough you shall to the utmost of your power uphold, maintain, and keep the privileges and libertys of this Borough. You shall be aiding to the Bailiffs with your Company, advise, help, and assistance when thereunto required. You shall not reveal any of their consultations which ought to be concealed. So help you, God."

That of an inferior burgess ran:

"You shall swear that you shall true subject be and true allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heires, and Successors, and as you are an inferior burgess of this Borough, you shall assist the Bayliffs and Burgesses here with your best advice and counsel. You shall meet at all Counsells and Consultations when you shall be called, if conveniently you may. All the Libertys, Orders, and Constitutions of this Borough you shall to the uttermost of your power uphold, maintain, and keep. So help you God."

The Cryer's oath was:

"You shall bear true allegiance to the King's Majesty, his Heires, and Successors. You shall be a true servant to this Incorporation, and be obedient to the Bayliffs of this Borough for the time being. You shall truly cry in the open market all such strays or lost cattle as shall be brought to you to be cryed, and cause the same to be set down in a book. You shall take no more for doing the same than the old and antient fees. You shall truly gather and take toll of the Market according to the custom, not doing wrong to any. You shall see the Market-place clean kept, and all other things that belong to you to do you shall do with care and diligence, honestly, and uprightly. So help you God."

The Serjeants' oath ran:

"You shall swear that you will be true Subjects to our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heires, and Successors. You shall for this year following be obedient to the Bayliffs of this Borough and to their lawful commands. You shall truly and with Honesty carefully to the utmost of your power execute all warrants and process which they shall send or direct to you, and make true return thereof. You shall not exact any undue fees or unjust fees. In your office you shall honestly behave yourselves. So help you God."

Some of these oaths bear evidence of having been drawn up at different periods.

Unfortunately, the original Charter has been lost for very many years.

Campden has not only been intimately connected with a great inventor, but indirectly with one of the greatest mathematicians, viz. Sir Isaac Newton. For a hundred years and more last past there have lived here persons who claim to be, and probably are so in fact, the nearest blood relations living of the great man. During the Civil War there lived at Wilsford, county Lincoln, a gentleman of no inconsiderable estate—William Newton—who, having lost the greater part thereof during those troublous times, turned tenant farmer for a livelihood. He later removed to Swayfield, in the same county, and there had issue a son Anthony, born 1667. The latter took service with the then Duke of Rutland, and when his daughter, the Lady Dorothea Manners, married Baptist 3rd Earl of Gainsborough, about 1707, followed that lady into the Gainsborough service. At Exton the said Anthony Newton married in 1717, and died 1743, leaving issue William, Anthony (afterwards of Caythorpe, co. Linc.), and James (who was baptised at Exton 1722). William lived at

Exton, and had issue a son William, born there 1742 and buried there 1819. James Newton had a daughter Catherine, born 1763, who married Rob. Hickman, a farmer, of Broad Campden, 16 Feb., 1788, the fact that the Gainsboroughs were owners of both Exton and Campden accounting for the translation of some of the Exton Newtons into this parish. From this marriage sprung the late Mr. Jno. Horne and Mr. Jas. Newton Horne and their descendants and Mrs. Ulric Stanley and Mrs. Roberts. It is not possible at the present time to trace the exact relationship between Sir Isaac Newton and the Wilsford and Swayfield family, but there can hardly be a doubt that it existed. Unfortunately, the registers of Swayfield prior to 1712 are not available, having been destroyed by fire. According to the pedigree filed by Sir Isaac Newton at the Heralds' College, 1705, he had two uncles, Robert and Richard the latter having two sons, who were, however, dead in 1705. Robert had a son John, who, on Sir Isaac's death, intestate, succeeded to his estate. John was a dissipated fellow, and quickly ran through the property. Probably the Swayfield Newtons were descendants of a granduncle of Sir Isaac, and it is on record that the latter recognised the connection and several times extended his hospitality in London to John, son of William Newton, of Wilsford. Moreover, the entry in Exton parish register of the burial of Wm. Newton in 1819 runs: "William Newton, Exton, March 16, aged 77, the nearest relative of the late Sir Isaac Newton.—J. Ellicott, vicar."

Perhaps the most distinctive present-day family connected with the soil of Campden is that of Izod, for members of that family have farmed their own land in Westington for 230 years, and other land in this parish for some 280 years. The Gloucestershire Izods came out of Chapel Izod, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1450, and settled themselves in the vale and on the hillsides at Stanton, Buckland, and Toddington, where they were of some standing at one time, owning the rectory of Stanton and land at Snowshill (28). A brief pedigree of the family at these places was recorded at the visitations of this county by the Heralds in 1623 and 1682. Their arms were returned as "Arg 6 leopards' heads vert., 3, 2, and 1," and their crest as "A man's head in profile proper in armour or plumed gu." In Cromwell's time Hen. Izod was rector of Stanton. In 1608 there were evidently no members of the family in the parish, for the name does not appear in the return of that year, previously quoted. About 1620-30 there were, however, three substantial householders of the name in this town, viz. John, Nicholas, and Henry. Evidently they were of the Toddington Stanton, and Buckland family, for Henry and Nicholas were family names at Toddington, and Nicholas Izod seems to have been parish clerk at Stanton 1605.

Nicholas Izod signed the parish register as a chief inhabitant here 1629, and both Henry and Nicholas sat on inquisitions here in 1632.

John Izod had issue:

Ann, baptised here 17 March, 1621/2.
John, baptised here 14 March, 1622/3.
William, baptised here 24 Sept., 1626.
James, baptised here 9 March, 1627/8.

William seems to have married Elizabeth White here 18 June, 1656. The father, John, was buried 28 Aug., 1630, and Katherine, wife of John, was buried 23 July previous. Anne, wife of John, was buried 10 April, 1632. From these records it appears that there were two adult John Izods about this time. Perhaps one was the father of John, senior, and perhaps Nicholas and Henry were other sons.

Hen. Izod, who was buried here 30 Jan., 1656/7, had issue:

Judith, baptised here 16 March, 1627/8, buried 15 April, 1629.
Anne, baptised here 21 Feb., 1629/30, buried 13 Nov., 1630.
Henry, baptised here 20 Oct., 1631, buried 13 Aug., 1636.
John, baptised here 19 Jan., 1633/4.
William, buried here 5 Dec., 1642.

It seems probable that the descendants of John and Henry either died out or removed from the parish, for no other records of them can be found

Nicholas Izod married Mary Lysely here 19 July, 1621, and had issue:

Nicholas, baptised here 16 Feb., 1622/3.
John, of whom later.
~~Nathan, who was living 1666.~~
Francis, baptised here 25 Oct., 1629.
Mary, baptised here 8 Jan., 1631/2.
Henry, baptised here 23 March, 1633/4.
Martha, baptised here 13 March, 1635/6.
William, baptised here 5 Dec., 1641.

Francis was buried here 26 Aug., 1709, and had a son Francis, baptised 25 July, 1694. Nicholas, the father, took a lease of two messuages and two yardlands at Westington from the third Viscount Campden in 1666 for the lives of himself, Mary his wife, and Nathan his son. Nothing more is known of this Nathan or of his brothers and sisters, except Nicholas and John. The mother was buried here 5th June, 1670, and the father seems to have been dead in 1683. Nicholas, the son, married Mary ——, who was buried 6th July, 1705, and had a numerous issue, thus:

Mary, baptised here 12 Dec., 1666.
John, baptised here 26 Jan., 1667/8, living 1727.
Philippa, baptised here 14 Nov., 1669.
Ann, baptised here 10 Jan., 1670/1.

28. Inq. p.m. Hen. Izod, 11 Charles I.

Elizth., baptised here 10 Jan., 1670/1, married here 14 May, 1702 Jno. Holmes.
Nicholas, baptised here 16 May, 1672.
Elinor, baptised here 29 May, 1673, buried here 20 Sept., 1732, a spinster.
Sarah, baptised here 23 Oct., 1674.
Wm., baptised here 16 Oct., 1675, buried here 8 Oct., 1727.
Susannah, baptised here 20 Feb., 1676, buried here 16 May, 1720.
Margaret, baptised here 5 Sept., 1678, married here 15 May, 1703, Edward Curtice.
Henry, baptised here 7 Aug., 1681.
Thomas, baptised here 10 July, 1684.

The father was buried here 6 July, 1705.

William, the son, left a will, dated 30 Sept., 1727, proved at Gloucester 16 May, 1728, in which he describes himself as a baker, of Westington, and except for 1s. to his brother John, left all his property to his brother Nicholas, and evidently died without issue.

Nicholas, born 1672, seems to have had three sons:

James.
John, baptised here 21 Feb., 1689/90, buried 5 July, 1741.
Nicholas, baptised here 2 Feb., 1691/2.

The father was of Broad Campden, and took a lease in 1708 of a messuage, one yardland, there, with common of pasture for 15 sheep and great cattle, etc., for the lives of himself and his sons James and John. James, the son, was also of Broad Campden, and was lessee of the tithes thereof 1735-43. He died in 1762, when administration was granted to his son James, who was baptised here 7 Aug., 1726. There was also a daughter Mary, baptised here 17 April, 1733. James, born 1726, lived at Broad Campden, and died 9 Feb., 1795. Nicholas, the grandfather, was buried 20 Oct., 1728. He left a will dated 7 Oct., and proved at Gloucester 14 Nov. in that year. In it he describes himself as a yeoman, of Broad Campden, and leaves all to his son James after the death of his mother, subject to a payment of £70 amongst the eight children of his son Nicholas. The estate was sworn at £243 1s. 6d.

The latter Nicholas married here 21 Dec., 1712, Iddy (Edith ?) Parker, and had issue:

Edith, baptised here 3 April, 1715.
John, baptised here 21 Oct., 1716.
Alice, baptised here 31 July, 1720.
Mary, baptised here 7 Oct., 1722.
William, baptised here 8 Nov., 1724, buried 16 March, 1736/7.
Elinor, baptised here 17 Sept., 1727.
John, baptised here 2 Feb., 1729/30.

The descendants of these children the author cannot trace, and thus all the descendants of Nicholas born 1622/3 are exhausted.

John Izod, son of the original Nicholas, settled at Westington, where he got together a fair estate. In 1667 he took an underlease from his father of two messuages and 2 yardlands there. In 1683 he took a lease of ½ messuage and ½ of 4 yarllands there at £2 per annum, fine £238; and in 1699 he took a lease of 2 messuages and 2 yardlands at the same place, presumably those leased to his father at £2 per annum, fine £50. In 1683 he purchased of Rob. Hiron the fee of 2 messuages and 2 yardlands in Westington, and this holding has been retained by his descendants in the main to the present day, one of these messuages being the old house frequently called Westington Manor House, in which the Izods now dwell. About 1681 John Izod purchased the fee of ½ yardland in Broad Campden of Rich. Rose and Thos. Bonner, and in conjunction with Nathan, his son, he purchased lands called Townsend, in Mickleton. John Izod had issue:

John, who seems to have married at Aston Magna, 8 May, 1679, Helen Ballard, who was buried here 14 Oct., 1690.
Nathan, baptised here 10 Dec., 1656.
Mary, living 1701.
Ann, baptised here 8 Jan., 1659.
Sarah, baptised here 19 April, 1663.
Hannah, baptised here 14 May, 1666.

Ann married in 1682 Wm. Rayer, of Cutsdean, and by deed of 21 Nov. that year her father settled his Broad Campden property on her. She left issue Mary, married Rich. Charles, of Blockley, at Stanton, 20 Oct., 1679. Sarah married Mr. Wilson; and Hannah married Mr. Gibbs. John, the son, had issue:

John.
Nicholas.
Wm., baptised here 12 June, 1686.
Mary, baptised here 14 Aug., 1687.

John, the father, was buried here 27 Oct., 1701, leaving estate sworn at £1,413 17s. 3d. By his will, dated 20 July, and proved at Gloucester 15 Nov., 1701, he left to his son John £50 and ½ Yardland in Berrington for life; remainder to Nicholas and Wm., two sons of said John, junr. Testator's dwelling at Westington, another house there, and 2 yardlands there to son Nathan for life; remainder to Nathan, son of last. To daughter Mary Charles and her heirs his house called Palmers, in Westington. To his daughter Ann Rayer for life a messuage called Warner's, in Westington; remainder, one moiety to her son, Jno. Rayer, the other moiety to William, son of testator's son Nathan. To son Nathan a messuage and 4 yardlands in Westington, in the tenure of testator's brother Nicholas, subject to an annuity of £5 to said Nicholas for life and £20 per annum for life to testator's daughter, Sarah Wilson. To son Nathan testator's ~~share~~ in lands called Townsends, at Mickleton, lately purchased by them, subject to £20 each to John and

Nicholas, sons of testator's eldest son, and to Wm., another son, Mary, daughter of said John, and other grandchildren £10; to niece, Elizabeth Izod; £5 to the poor of Campden. Nathan, son, residuary legatee and executor.

This Nathan had issue:

Anne, baptised here 9 May, 1683, living 1716.
John, baptised here 2 June, 1687.
Nathan, baptised here 5 Sept., 1690.
Wm., baptised here 28 Dec., 1691.
Mary married Wm. Eden.
Hannah, married Jno. Perry, at Ebrington, 17 Jan., 1708/9.
Thomas, baptised here 8 June, 1693.
Sarah, baptised here 5 Feb., 1696/7, living 1716.

He died 25 July, 1716, and his wife Anne 13 Sept., 1715. By his will, dated 23 July, and proved at Gloucester 16 Oct., 1716, he distributed his estate, valued at £2,100, as follows:—

To Nathan, his son, testator's dwelling at Westington and 2 yardlands belonging to it, a messuage there called the Overhouse, then in the possession of Jno. Greenaway, two yardlands there, which testator held by lease, and the lowermost meadow, belonging to the Foxberrys, in Weston-sub-Edge (29), lately purchased by testator.

To Wm., his son, the remainder of the Foxberrys, called the Great Ground, the messuage in Westington lately built by testator, and 4 yardlands there belonging to said messuage.

To Mary, his daughter, wife of Wm. Eden, a feather bed.

To Hannah, his daughter, wife of Jno. Perry, £200.

To Mrs. Anne Haswell, his daughter, the money owing to him by his son John.

To daughter Sarah Izod £500.

Sons Nathan and Wm. and daughter Sarah residuary legatees.

Anne, the testator's daughter, had married the Rev. Jas. Haswell here 5 Oct., 1714.

John Perry was the son of Thomas Perry, of this town, grocer, who died 1715. The son died about 1728, leaving Jno. Pery, Butcher. Thos. Perry, jersey comber, and Wm. Perry, innkeeper, all of this town, his sons by Hannah Izod, his wife.

William Izod married first Sarah ——, who died 5 March, 1722/3, aged 19, having had by her a daughter Anne, baptised here 29 Nov., 1720, living 1741. He married secondly Mary —— (who was living 1741), and died 27 June, 1750, intestate. His daughter Ann married Wm. Moseley, of Westington.

It will be seen that old Nathan Izod had considerably increased the estate left him by his father, and that Nathan, junr., succeeded to the greater part of it. This gentleman in 1715 was made a lieutenant by commission in a regiment of Militia to be raised for his Majesty's service. He married at Clifford Chambers, 4 April, 1723, Mary Phipps, of Campden, and had issue by her, who was living 1741:

Anne, baptised here 6 March, 1723/4.
Mary, baptised here 28 June, 1726.
Nathan, baptised here 6 Feb., 1727/8.
Susannah, baptised here 8 July, 1737.

Ann died a spinster in 1772, leaving a will by which she bequeathed her lands at Upton Snodsbury and Grafton Flyford to trustees for the benefit of her sister Mary, who had married a Harwood, and her children Mary and Dulcibella.

Nathan and Wm. Izod took a lease in 1730 of ½ messuage and 1 yardland in Westington, with common pasture, at £1 per annum, fine £60.

Nathan alone took a lease in 1730 of 2 messuages and 2 yardlands in Westington, with common of pasture, at £2 per annum, fine £120.

Wm. Izod alone took a lease in 1730 of ½ messuage and 2 yardlands dispersed in Westington, with common of pasture, at £2 per annum, fine £135.

Nathan, born 1690, died intestate about 1753-8. Nathan, his son, born 1728, married Lucy ——, and died intestate 1797, leaving issue William, born 1780, and Charles, born 1782. William lived at Westington, and in his time the enclosure took place, and he was allotted land at Catbrook and on Broad Campden Hill in lieu of the two yardlands that had been purchased by his ancestor John. He married Ann ——, who died 8 Jan., 1833, aged 40, and died 28 Feb., 1846, leaving issue the late Mr. Nathan Izod, who succeeded to the Westington property, and died 1890; the late Mr. Chas. Izod, who died in 1896; and Mr. Jas. Izod, now living. Charles, born 1782, died 24 Nov., 1864, leaving a widow, who died a few years ago, and a son, the late Mr. Chas. Izod, malster.

The widow and issue of the late Mr. Nathan Izod still reside in the homestead at Westington in which so many generations of Izods have lived and died.

For many years the Izods farmed land on Far Westington Hill, near the Four Cross Hands, which land, in consequence of this and its remote and unfrequented locality, was popularly styed "Izod's Far Hell."

There are a few miscellaneous Izod entries in the parish registers here, as follow:—

Thos. Izod, buried 4 Oct., 1657.
Thos. Izod, buried 1 Feb., 1693-4.
Mary, daughter of Nicholas Izod, buried 18 March, 1715/6.
John Izod, buried 5 May, 1722.

29. This land is by Weston Park.

John, son of Mr. Nathan Izod, buried 13 July, 1730.
John, son of Mr. Nathan Izod, buried 16 Sept., 1731.
Wm. Izod, buried 31 March, 1747.
Jno. Leadbetter, married Ann Izod 14 April, 1713.
Geo. Pickerin, of Sutton, married Mary Izod 23 April, 1739.
Ann, the daughter of Nathan Izod, buried 6 Jan., 1749/50.
Wm., son of Nicholas and Mary Izod, of Westington, baptised 29 March, 1739.

John Izod married Katherne Godfrey at Buckland 25 Nov., 1617. Both these persons were buried at Campden, and this fact, together with the marriage of Mary Izod, of Westington, with Mr. Charles at Stanton seems to leave no doubt that the Campden Izods came directly from Stanton and Buckland.

In 1901 an occurrence of great social importance took place in the town, viz. the translation of the Guild of Handicraft from London to Campden. This guild was founded in Whitechapel in 1888, owing its inception to the desire of a Toynbee Hall Ruskin class to put into practice the principles with which its members were imbued. Three working craftsmen formed its original members, and these were intended to receive recruits from a school of handicraft worked in connection with the guild. Owing to lack of proper support by educational authorities, although the guild had considerable influence in establishing the new municipal schools in the Metropolis, the educational side of the work was discontinued after 10 years; but the productive work of the guild progressed. Such crafts as cabinetmaking, wrought iron work, printing, bookbinding, enamelling, jewellery, and silver and copper work were pursued by the members of the guild with great success as regards productive results. The aim of the guild was to relegate machinery to the place of servant, and not to permit it to be the master of the craftsman. Endeavours were therefore made to allow no guild productions to leave the workshop without giving to them that manual touch of beauty which should appeal to both maker and user, and which no machine is quite capable of giving. Therefore each article as it left the craftsman's hands bore the stamp of individuality. Partly from the necessity of finding greater space for its growing work, and partly from the desire to find a spot in which the principles of Ruskin, Morris, and Carlyle could be better propagated, the guild removed to Campden in 1901-2. Hardly a more suitable spot for the purpose could be found in the whole of England, for although the town had lost most of its traditional craftsmen, a great number of examples of the old work still exist in this town in its noble church and its many 14th, 15th, and 16th century structures. The guild took for its workshops the old silk mill by the stream in Sheep-street, and for social purposes several quaint old structures in the town were secured and adapted. Although the silk mill is but late 18th century work, the quarters of the guild on the whole were as æsthetic as modern conditions permitted, and the surroundings of the craftsman must have encouraged in him the reawakening of the spirit of his ancestors. As before in London, so later in Campden the enterprise was guided and the design and craftsmanship supervised by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, a highly-skilled disciple of Ruskin and Morris and a pupil in architecture of G. F. Bodley, R.A. The guild was organised on a co-operative and profit-sharing basis, and had in 1898 been formed into a limited liability company. So far as its productions were concerned, the guild proved the soundness of its principles, and it is evident that its efforts have not been without success, for every day there is an increasing desire to acquire the product of the artist and individualistic producer. Great stimulus, too, was given to the artistic sense and conscientiousness of the craftsman.

Economic conditions have, however, always to be reckoned with, and after some six or seven years' work at Campden the guild and its leaders found that they were not able to do in a provincial town what they had been able to do in the great city. Rural agricultural conditions, on the one hand, and industrial conditions on the other, both rather handicapped the guild. The story of this is aptly set forth in Mr. Ashbee's book, "Craftsmanship in Competitive Industry," a book which in various ways illustrates the history of Campden in our own time. The publication of this work has had interesting consequences not only to the guild, but to the town also. In this book Mr. Ashbee lays it down as the outcome of the guild's experiment in the country that craftsmanship to be successfully carried on there must be followed in conjunction with husbandry, or what is popularly called "small holdings." The craftsman should have two strings to his bow, and take full and not incomplete advantage of his rural surroundings. Impressed by the soundness of this view and by the experiences set forth, an American gentleman, Mr. Jos. Fels, of Philadelphia, purchased for the guild from the Rev. Canon Bartleet his small farm of some 70 acres at Broad Campden for the purpose of division amongst the guild craftsmen. The old limited company was thereupon liquidated, its workshops, tools, plant, and buildings were pooled with the new property, and the whole vested in a body of trustees, whose appointment in the future rests with

the members of the Guild of Handicraft. The guild therefore, which, practically speaking, has existed for nearly a quarter of a century, has changed its form to adapt itself to rural conditions. Its leading principle, however, remains the same. It is now a trust for the benefit of craftsmanship, and the individual guildsmen are tenants and small holders under the trustees, and conduct their outside business and hold their land conformably with rules which they are mainly responsible for. It is to be hoped that the new order will increasingly propagate good craftsmanship.

In January, 1901, unusually heavy and continuous rain fell in this district, and in consequence the town suffered from a flood almost as severe as that experienced in 1830. Nearly all the dwellings in the lower part of the town in the vicinity of the Volunteer Inn were flooded, and the cellars at the Noel Arms Hotel made acquaintance with the uninspiring liquid.

In 1801 the first national census was taken, and this has been repeated every tenth year from that time. The population of this parish has varied considerably in this century of record, thus:

	Boro.	Berr.	Bd.Ca.	Westn.	Tl.
1801	1,213	138	221	128	1,700
1811	1,214	138	198	134	1,684
1821	1,249	171	250	128	1,798
1831	1,503	129	262	144	2,038
1841	1,521	158	230	178	2,087
1851	1,777	185	244	145	2,351
1861					1,975
1871					2,013
1881					1,861
1891					1,736
1901					1,542

Since 1851 only the total parochial population has been returned.

The numbers of inhabited houses were:

	Boro.	Berr.	Bd.Ca.	Westn.	Tl.
1801	246	37	51	23	357
1811	273	36	48	25	382
1821	257	36	53	26	372
1831	294	37	61	27	419
1841	321	37	58	33	449
1851	356	42	62	30	490
1861					474
1871					460
1881					430
1891					422
1901					405

Houses in erection at census time:

1811—6 in the town and 4 in Broad Campden.
1821—1 in Westington.
1841—3 in the town and 1 in Broad Campden.
1871—2.

The number of persons per inhabited house is according to the following:—

1801—4.76	1831—4.86	1861—4.17
1811—4.4	1841—4.65	1871—4.37
1821—4.83	1851—4.8	1881—4.33
1891—4.11	1901—3.8	

Except that the last 20 years exhibit a marked greater decrease in persons than in houses, the last table shows a remarkable regularity in the proportion, having regard to the great variation in the population and houses.

In 1851 the population was largely increased for the time being by men temporarily residing here while constructing the railway.

It will be noticed that during the first half of last century the increase of population and number of houses then taking place mainly occurred in the town.

It is interesting to compare the foregoing figures with those given as for 1768 (30), which were:

	Pop. inclu'g Freeh'rs.	Houses.
Town	1,182	48 ... 288
Bd. Campden	254	8 ... 54
Berrington	162	3 ... 40
Westington	120	2 ... 19
	1,718	61 401

making an average of 4.28 per house. It appears from the latter figures that the population of the parish was almost stationary for many years before the national census. In 1768 it is stated that 162 families were receiving alms—an exceedingly high proportion surely, for if they were families each averaging five members, nearly half the population was taking charity and rate help.

In 1779 it is recorded (31) that the proportion between the living and the dead per annum was 45 to 1, or a death rate of 22.2 per 1,000. This was considered a very healthy figure then, but at the present time these figures would frighten most medical officers of health.

The Land Tax produced the following amounts in this parish in 1694 (32):—

The town	£71	0	0
Broad Campden	£50	8	2
Berrington	£61	8	0
Westington	£64	0	0
	£246	16	2

and in 1770, at 3s. in the pound sterling (33):

The town	£56	5	0
Broad Campden	£43	16	1½
Berrington	£49	1	0
Westington	£48	7	6
	£197	9	7½

30. Atkyns' History of Glouc., 2nd Edn.
31. Rudder's Hist. of Glouc.
32. Atkyns.
33. Rudder.

Comparison of these returns exhibits a remarkable increase of land value in Broad Campden tithing between 1694 and 1770.

Besides the wills before noticed, the following were proved, and administrations granted, at Gloucester:—

Campden:

1547—Thos. Coxe.
1549—Agnes Noble.
1551—Roger Pagitt.
1552—Alice Pagett.
Wm. Bloar.
1554—Wm. Eyers.
1556—Jno. Daumper.
Jno. Aprice, or Price.
1557—Jno. Weston.
Jno. Bason.
Rich. Laye.
1558—Jno. Caldwell.
Rich. Tousen.
1559—Rich. Albright.
1560—Joan Hyrne.
1564—Thos. Hemmyngs.
1566—Jno. Benan.
1567—Jno. White.
1568—Rob. Nyblet.
1569—Jno. Wheler.
1572—Rich. Padwicke.
1573—Alice Mosley.
1574—Agnes Harris.
Hen. Ecklestone.
Rich. Hyrron.
Jno. Bagge.
Rich. Tomes.
1576—Rich. Abden, als. Walker.
1577—Thos. Dochyn.
1578—Wm. Tomes.
Thos. Hornbie.
1579—Wm. Higgens.
1580—Jno. Huddleston, gent.
Roger Walker.
1581—Jno. Huntingdon.
1582—Thos. Hardinge.
Thos. Proctor.
1583—Jno. Walker.
1584—Jno. Wheler.
1586—Wm. Boulter.
1588—Jno. Niblett.
1589—Jno. Curtesse.
1590—Joan Wheler.
1592—Kath. Noble.
1593—Jno. Hasilwood.
1594—Augustine Lee.
1595—Geo. Rascoll.
1596—Eliz. Bradley.
Giles Munden.
Wm. Palmer.
1599—Edward Shakle.
Edward Hill.
1600—Wm. Kneyton.
1601—Rob. Frewen.
1603—Rich. Joyce.
1604—Jno. Cottrell.
1605—Nich. Woodward.
1609—Wm. Padge.
1610—Ann Holton.
1611—Elizth. White.
1613—Wm. Lawe.
1614—Wm. Palmer.
1617—Jno. Jeninges.
Wm. Eddon.
1618—Edmond Rainford.
1620—Thos. Jefferson.
Elizth. Wheeler.
1622—Thos. Curtis.
1624—Jno. Harris.
1625—Thos. Edon.
1627—Geo. Holmes, als. Taylor.
1629—Thos. Daniell.
Wm. Bumpas.
1631—Jno. Freeman, junr.
Jno. Gilbye.
1632—Geo. Freeman.
Fcs. Joyce, widow.
Thos. Joyce.
Thomas Whiting.
1634—Jno. Jenkes.
1637—Jno. Wallington.
1638—Ann Walker.
Thos. Payne.
1640—Anne Constable.
1642—Kath. Hiron.
1647—Ant. Wheeler.
Jno. Perrin.
Wm. White.
1648—Wm. Hayward.
1665—Thos. Johns.
1667—Rich. Rose.
1669—Tristram Jefferson.
1670—Rich. Hartwell.
1671—Elizth. Hunt.
1672—Rich. Horseman.
1673—Jno. Willson.
1675—Ann Bartholomew.
1680—Jno. Davis.
1681—Jas. Cale.
Jno. Barnard.
1683—Jno. Dawberry.
Rich. Eden.
1684—Mary Bravill.
Bridget Kemble, Admon.
Geo. Luke, Admon.
Thos. Mills, Admon.
1685—Jno. Allen.
Thos. Curtis.
Jno. Hancox.
Ann Hitchman.
Fulco Scrooby.
1686—Jos. Wells.
Millicent Yeate.
Thos. Horne.
William Lankstone.
Rich. Ryly.
Thos. Smith.
Edwd. Tomlins.
Ann Walker.
Thos. Wilson.

1687—Thos. Freeman.
Jarrett Perkins.
Jno. Wilkins.
1688—Rich. Hancox.
Rich. Wells.
Rich. Wells.
1689—Rich. Lane.
1690—Rob. Gibbs.
Jno. Johnson.
Lucas or Luke Emme.
Alice Mosely, als. Russell.
Wm. Nash.
Hen. Tayler.
1691—Martha Tippetts.
1692—Thos. Goodwin.
1693—Edwd. Woodward.
Joan Brown.
Thos. Curtis.
Hen. Walker.
1695—Rob. Rainsford.
Sandys, als. Sandle.
1696—Thos, Ballard.
Margt. Harris.
Jno. Hitchcox.
Wm. Keyte.
1697—Mary Ballard.
Thos. Eden.
Rob. Rainsford.
Elizth. Sowley.
Wm. Tomlins.
1698—Foulke Briscoe.
Thos. Holmes, als. Tayler.
Wm. Perrin.
1699—Jno. Goodwyn.
Jno. Rose.
1700—Jos. Atkins.
Chas. Beckett.
Rich. Sowley.
1701—Mary Brewer.
Jas. Cave.
Sam. Horseman.
Matt. Lilly.
Rich. Smyth.
Jno. Simkins.
Wm. Tomlins.
Thos. Wood.
1702—Wm. Rowland.
1703—Jno. Hale.
Ann Simkins.
Jno. Smith.
1706—Eleanor Bateson.
Jno. Tomlins.
1708—Mary Curtis.
Mary Curtis.
1709—Elizth. Herbert.
Jno. Hobbins.
Ann Tomlins.
1710—Jno. Gold.
Thos. Johns.
Jno. White.
1711—Thos. Ballard.
Thos. Perrin.
1712—Hugo Bubb.
Wm. Davison.
Mary Hiron.
Sarah Rowland.
1714—Susan Horseman.
Susan Harris.
1715—Sam. Hieron.
Thos. Perry.
1716—Wm. White, admon.
Wm. White.
1717—Thos. Miles.
And. Steward.
1718—Christiana Raven.
Wm. Scott.
Thos. Wilson.
1719—Mary Harrison.
Wm. Mills.
Thos. Tayler.
1720—Ann Mills.
Sam. Smith.
Margt. Yarnold.
1721—Banner Soley.
Jos. Tanner.
Sam White.
Wm. Wells.
1722—Jno. Dutton.
Wm. Mealing.
Rice Read.
Thos. Toms.
1724—Wm. Blackwell.
Susanna Cooper.
Rob. Smith.
1725—Anna Goodwin.
Rob. Johnson.
Wm. Pritchett.
1727—Rich. Lane.
Elizth. Smith.
1728—Joana Hobdy.
Lodge Knight.
Wm. Pritchard.
Mary Walton.
Susanna Whitehead.
1729—Wm. Atkins.
Mary Blackwell.
Geo. Coombes.
Lewis Harrison.
Gera Hands.
Wm. Pritchett.
Jno. Smith.
Sarah Wilson.
1730—Ruth Bubb.
Charles Stock.
Jno. White.
1731—Hazelwood Wells
1732—Wm. Dorwood.
1734—Wm. Horne.
Elizabeth Round.
1735—Martha Oldacre.
Richd. Stronfire.
1736—Thos. Holtham.
Jonathan Harris.
1737—Edwd. Edwards.
Mary Freeman.
Ann Smith.
1738—Hen. Tawney.
1739—Elizth. Horne.

1740—Rob. Atkins.
Hen. Drury.
Anne Herrick.
Thos. Hardiman.
Thos. Savage.
1741—Joyce Chamberlain.
Rich. Eden.
Thos. Hopkins.
Geo. Jelfes.
Jno. Lea.
Jno. Scott.
Rich. Smith.
1742—Jno. Cleadon.
Wm. Gibbs.
Alex. Pain.
Chas. Taylor.
Rob. Williams.
1743—Wm. Eden.
Mary Johnsons.
Anne Keyte.
Wm. Roberts.
Rob. Smith.
1744—Thos. Dyer.
Ann Dyer.
Claudius Gascoyne.
1745—Jas. Allen.
Wm. Scott.
1746—Wm. Smith.
Thos. White.
1748—Wm. Smith.
Thos. Woodward.
1749—Thos. Pain.
Jno. Soden.
Jno. Toms.
Jas. White.
1750—Mary Holtham.

Broad Campden:
1545—Jno. Cowper.
1672—Wm. Proctor.
1690—Eme Fletcher.
1693—Jas. Hiron.
1697—Jno. Harris.
1703—Paul Hiron.
1711—Agnes Davis.
1712—Elizth. Halford.
1714—Rich. Ryley.
1717—Thos. Proctor.
1725—Jno. Freeman.
Elizth. Grove.
Wm. Robins.
Wm. Tasker.
1728—Jonathan Hands.
Wm. Proctor.
1729—Jno. Hancocks.
1734—Abigail Hiron.
1735—Nich. Taylor.
1738—Wm. Horwood.

Westington:
1554—Wm. Howse.
1566—Rob. Heyrne.
1598—Jno. Winredge.
1605—Jno. Wheeler.
1615—Rich. Harward.
1627—Eleanor Horton.
1628—Mary Horne.
1666—Jno. Morris.
1694—Rich. Holmes, als. Tayler.
1700—Thos. Curtis.
Peter Haynes.
1701—Mary Curtis.
1708—Dan. Holtham.
1712—Alice Hiron.
1715—Ann Farmer.
1717—Sarah Curtis.
1720—Susanna Izod.
1722—Thos. Curtis.
1726—Thos. Durham (Combe).
1728—Edwd. Curtis.
Martha Oldacre.
1746—Peter Haynes.
1747—Giles Goddard.
1749—Thos. Abbis.
Mich. Hitchcox (Oldcomb).

Berrington:
1696—Jno. Hale.
1719—Jno. Horseman.

A few Campden wills are now deposited at Worcester. These are:
1536—Agnes Cockes, widow, Cheping Campden.
Jno. Widowe, senr., Brod Campden.
1537—Jno. Cocks, Campden.
1538—Elizth., als. Pattie, Walker, widow, "Chopland," Campden.

The Probate Acts at Canterbury of Campden people, 1630-1644, are:
1631—Jno. Freeman, junr., of Chipping Campden, by Judith, the relict. (63 St. John).
1631—Thos. Whitinge, of same, by Anne, the relict. (70 St. John).
1632—Jno. Fletcher, of Broad Campden, by Joan, the relict. (38 Audley).
1632/3—Richd. Jarret, of Chipping Campden, by Edith, the relict. (9 Russell).
1633—Wm. Davenport, of same, by Robert, the son. (96 Russell).
1638/9—Thos. Bravell, of same, by Anne, the relict. (22 Harvey).
1638/9—Robt. Higgins, of same, by Richd. Bravell and Wm. Sellars. (23 Harvey).
1642—Jno. Higgins, of same, by Anne, the relict, and Thos. Dowler. (66 Campbell).
1642—Richd. Smyth, of Lon., cooper, deceased abroad, unmarried; admon., with will annexed, to sister Eliz. Ashen, Wm. Hawkins having died. Testator was a son of Ann Sympkin, of Campden, widow. (76 Campbell).

THE LAND OF CAMPDEN AND ITS OWNERS AT AND SINCE THE ENCLOSURE.

Before attempting substantively to deal with the matter of this section, it is necessary to explain the old system of land holding and cultivation and the object and effect of the Enclosure Acts, for much misconception and ignorance prevails as to the latter. This has been fostered to such an extent by ignorant writers and politicians that the general public believe at the present time that these Acts deprived the public as such of certain rights, and increased the proprietary rights of the large landowners and manorial lords. The fact that the object of the Acts was to enclose common fields and wastes of manors seems to have led many to think that land common to the public was taken from it, and that under these Acts wastes such as are now termed "commons," and often owned by the public, were seized. This is very far from the truth, and it cannot be too well understood that the public as such never has had any legal right to land or the fruits of it, whether it be heath or "waste" of a manor, or anything else.

Occasionally by custom the public can prove the right to use land for purposes of pleasure or meeting at times, but that is all. In the olden times in many manors the greater portion of the land held by the freeholders and customary tenants consisted of open or common fields, and the manor frequently included a "waste" which was not fit for cultivation, and over which the lord and his tenants held rights in common—that is, the common fields and wastes were only common in the sense of being common to the tenants, or them and their lord. One open arable field of the manor might be owned by 30 or 40 freeholders or customary tenants in strips dispersed throughout the field, or probably all the fields of the manor. Therefore if these strips were half-acre strips, it often happened that one man would own a yardland of 60 of these pieces, no two of which were adjacent. No hedgerows divided the holdings, and the face of the country where these conditions prevailed was very different from what is seen now where the whole of cultivated land is divided by beautiful hedgerows, etc., into what we now term fields, individually owned. Fields, as we now understand the terms, were then called "closes," as being "close" to the owner, and no one else having any need to enter into them. In some manors the closes were few, and of course were of greater value by area than holdings in the open fields. Sometimes the open fields were not even several—that is, owned in separate pieces—but no holder owned any particular piece, the whole field being cultivated in common and the product divided according to shares by the owners. Then there was often a common meadow, and this was usually dealt with by the owners of it as a body. There was also usually a common pasture, over which certain tenants of the manor would have a right of depasturing a certain number of cattle. It can be easily appreciated that as agriculture was improved and land became more valuable and more capable of agricultural development than formerly, cultivation under these old conditions was difficult. The owners would quarrel amongst themselves as bodies on methods of cultivation and improvement, and even if an owner owned distinct pieces of the common fields, the labour of carrying about his agricultural implements from strip to strip, and the difficulty of cultivating so many small pieces, was immense. Quarrels were often occurring, too, as to the rights of pasture and rights over the wastes. In all this, however, the general public had no material interest. The customary tenants had for centuries held their rights not only against their lords, but against the public, and naturally would not give up to strangers without payment holdings in which the tenants had acquired proprietary rights. No doubt in very early days any man willing to perform the usual services and pay the usual rent to his lord could secure a holding of land, but as these services became fixed by custom and were commuted for fixed quit rents, and as these became nominal as the value of money decreased, a material beneficial interest attached to the holdings as against all outsiders. Thus a landless public was originated. The benefit of enclosure of all land held in common or used in common in this way became strikingly apparent early in the 18th century, and thenceforth until the middle of last century many hundreds of statutes were passed for enclosing, dividing, and re-allotting open and common fields in certain parishes and manors, so that each owner of land in the common fields or of rights therein or in the waste should in substitution therefor have certain land in a convenient parcel or parcels for his own use and as his individual property. For this purpose it was for several reasons desirable to obtain an Act, and this would appoint the commissioners and their surveyors for dividing and allotting, and the public roads would be settled and laid down, and frequently tithe would be commuted by an allotment of land in lieu to the rector or impropriator and vicar. The expense of such an Act and the work carried out under it was great—more, in fact, than most would imagine, but was of course borne by the allottees. The cost of the Campden Act cannot be gathered definitely, but it seems to

have been nearly £2 per acre dealt with. The effect of Enclosure Acts was good without a doubt. Cultivation was extended to what were formerly wastes, more money was spent in the land, labour on it increased, and cultivation improved and was carried on more economically. The only people who really suffered under these Acts were those who had been accustomed to take the produce or soil of wastes without any colour of right instead of supporting existence by invigorating work.

The parish and manor of Campden was one in which the greater part of the land of the parish was held by the owners in common, and there were the large open arable fields and the common meadows and pastures. As nearly the whole of the agricultural land of the parish belonged to the Noels, and the remainder was held by but few freeholders, enclosure and allotment was not so desirable from the cultivation and ownership point of view as in most cases, although for other reasons, which will be appreciated later, an Enclosure Act was very desirable. Consequently Campden was not early in the field with a demand for enclosure, but obtained such an Act in 1799—39 George III., c. 39. The Act states that it is for dividing, allotting, and enclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, downs, wastes, and other commonable lands within the several hamlets or tythings of Berrington, Broad Campden, and Westington. It recites that Gerard Noel Noel, Esq., was impropriator and patron and lord of the manor of Berrington, and owner of the greater portion of such lands, and that John Lord Northwick, Henry Roberts, Edward Cotterell, Wm. Postlethwaite and Wm. Izod, gent., were the owners of the residue of the said lands. Sam. Reeve, of Ketton, co. Rutland, Hugh Jackson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and Jno. Stone, of Pull Court, co. Worcester, were appointed by the Act Commissioners for carrying it into force; and Thos. Eagle, of Barrington, co. Warwick, and Hy. Clarke, of Shipston-on-Stour, were appointed surveyors. It was enacted that Lord Northwick should have the field "Broad Campden Sedgcumb" of 62acs. as part of his allotment, and that Hamlyn Harris, as vicar of the Parish Church, and the said Gerald Noel should have allotted to them sufficient of such land as would be of equal value to, and in lieu of, tithes respectively payable to them as vicar and impropriator out of all produce in the parish. Power was given to the vicar to lease the land allotted to him, with consent of the Bishop, for 21 years from Lady Day, 1800, except 20acs. thereof, which should be conveniently near the church.

Before dealing further with the subject of this section, it is necessary to have in mind the boundary of the parish and its area, etc.

Commencing at Pye Mill, which is in the extreme S.E. corner of the parish, its boundary runs N.W. along the brook that runs one field deep along the E. side of the railway to the gate across the Paxford-road, then E. along the S. side of the field on the E. side of the Paxford-road at that part, along the N.E. side of that field and the two succeeding it on the N.W., along the bottom of the little meadow to the E. of the station to Battle Bridge, in the Ebrington-road. From thence the boundary follows the ditch round Battle Bridge meadow and along the present railway a short distance, then crosses the line some 140 yards S.E. of the tunnel mouth, meeting the brook running along the bottom of the last field crossed by the tunnel footpath. It then follows the brook west until the Mickleton-road is reached just below Paul's Pike, and along that road and the Ashton Highway to the corner of Kingcomb-lane. The boundary follows that lane to its termination and the road above Campden Wood to the entrance to the Mile Drive, and along the footpath side thereof to its end. It then turns due S. to the entrance to Tilboro' Hollow, in the London-road, leaving the Fish footpath to the N.W. Crossing the road, the boundary follows field boundaries due S. to the Seven Wells gate in the Snowshill-road, and continues S. past Seven Wells Quarry and Middle Lodge, and turns round by Middle Wood, running N. and N.E. along the boundaries of the fields adjoining the warrens on the Spring Hill estate, embracing those to Worcester Lodge, in the Stow-road. From this point the boundary runs along the S.E. of the Blockley-road up to the turn, and continues along the E. of the plantation, running due N. Turning to the N.E. here, the boundary runs along the N.W. side of the Five-Mile Drive plantation to the Blockley-road by Sedgcumb Crossing the road, it strikes across Northwick Park almost due E., skirting Sedgcumb Wood on the S., meeting the Draycott-road by the brook, which the boundary then follows E. until Pye Mill is reached.

The parish of Campden abuts on eight parishes and on the county of Worcester. Blockley adjoins the parish on the S. and E. from the boundary turn at the S.E. corner by Campden Ashes to the point of the field on the N. side of the Paxford-road. Ebrington from that spot to the middle of the Battle-bridge meadow boundary; Mickleton from here to Paul's Pike; Weston Subedge from the latter to the S.W. end of the Mile Drive; Saintbury from thence to near the London-road; and Willersey for about 170 yards to the latter road. Broadway abuts from here to the S.W. corner of the boundary by Campden Ashes and Snowshill. along the S. of the latter some 250 yards.

The whole circumference of the parish is just about 14 miles, and its area 4,699a. 2r. 22½p., according to the late Ordnance Survey. Of the latter, 4,593a. 3r. 39½p. is enclosed land, 77acs. 3r. 11p. roads, 26a. 3r. 11p. railway, and 1a. 1p. water.

The face of the parish before the enclosure looked very different from what it does now. Then the private enclosures were comparatively few, the common fields were large and open, with little timber, the roads were bad and very open and altogether the face of the country could not have had the beautiful appearance it has now. Under the Enclosure Act an immense award on about 20 skins of parchment was drawn up, setting out the various allotments of land, roads, stone pits, etc. This award was deposited in the church chest or safe, where it still remains rolled up in an immense tubular case, with the incorrect title upon it "Berrington Award, 1799" —incorrect because the award deals not only with land in the tithing of Berrington, but the other tithings of the parish. It is very unfortunate and strange that no plan is incorporated in the award, for plans must have been made by the surveyors when working under the Act, and one would have thought the advantages of plans would have greatly outweighed their expense. It is only therefore from a good acquaintance with the features of the parish, its boundary, the boundaries of its tithings, and the field names and areas that one can, after much study, construct a word-picture of the parish before the Enclosure. This interesting work has been done, however, by the author, and the following is the result:—

All the main highways ran then as now. The boundary of the borough ran along the Back Ends, the N.W. side of Littleworth Orchard, excluding Littleworth, to Tallyho Cottage, thence S.E. along Wood-lane to the mill stream bridge, and along the stream to the end of the Crofts. Then sharply turning to the S.E., it followed the S.W. boundaries of the Silk Mill Close and Boxhedge Close and the gardens of the cottages on the bank to Sheep-street, along which it ran to the Broad Campden-road, excluding Walnut Tree Close on the S.W. Here it passes round the Cherry Orchard, Workhouse Close, Peartree Close, and the gardens of the Noel Arms Hotel to the end of Calf's-lane, along which it ran to Bedfont House grounds, which it crossed, running N.E. and passing through the school in Church-street. This thoroughfare it crossed, and passed by the Old Eight Bells Inn, along the back of the Almshouse gardens, through the Vicarage garden, N. to the E. end of the cottages in Cider Mill-lane. It then followed that lane W. into the Aston Highway, and passed along to the Wolds End Farmhouse. There is some reason to think, as will appear later, that the Sheppy Field, between Workhouse Close and George-lane, was within the town boundary, and that the latter passed round that field along the Broad Campden road and George-lane.

Now, unfortunately, the author has not been able to locate exactly the boundaries of the tithings in the S.W. part of the parish, and the boundaries at that part seem to be lost; but at other parts of the parish they may be located and recorded. The division between Broad Campden and Westington runs from the brook forming the N.E. limit of the parish along the brook joining it S. of the Moors, until the Mivies is reached, where, instead of following the brook to Broad Campden, it follows the smaller stream round the Mivies and by Catbrook, round Mr. Fels's land, crosses the road, passes up by the side of Mrs. Izod's land to the hill by Hill Barn. It is here lost, but probably met the Conduit Hill-road just beyond the corner disused quarry, and followed the road to the Seven Wells gate, a stone wall dividing the two tithings at this part. Probably the old stone wall still existing on the left of the road towards the Four Cross Hands is the old tithing wall. According to old sketch maps, too, the land on this side of Conduit Hill was enclosed by a wall, and its S. part is referred to in the Enclosure Award.

The division between Westington and Berrington runs from the gate in the Paxford-road at the parish boundary, follows the Paxford brook for four fields from the boundary, then turns S. and W. through the vicar's land until it reaches the W. boundary thereof, when it turns S. along the boundary until the N.E. corner of Staple Cop is reached. From here it runs W. along the N. boundary of Staple Cop and the fields W. of it to the corner of George-lane, and then meets the town boundary. It branches off from the latter again at Tallyho, runs along the N.W. boundary of the mill meadow, and is then lost. Probably it met the stream and followed its course by Court Piece, turning off by the S.W. corner of the wood to follow the boundary of that enclosure up to the Mile Drive.

Berrington is the smallest of the three tithings, but there is not much to choose between Broad Campden and Westington, the latter including Combe. The areas of the tithings must not be confused with the localities of their hamlets. For instance, Spring Hill Warren and part of Campden Ashes and Pye Mill are in Broad Campden, although the former is 2½ miles S.W. and the latter 1½ miles N.E. from the village known as Broad Campden. Meadows south of the Paxford-road are as certainly in Westington as Meadows's Barn on the further side of the London-road,

although the hamlet is practically a suburb of the town. Although, too, Berrington is rather more in a ring fence, yet it comprises meadows both by the Paxford-road and Campden Wood, and the name is by no means confined to the small suburban locality generally known as Berrington.

Almost the whole of Broad Campden was open. There was a large enclosure of about 100 acres called Campden Ashes, in the extreme south of the tithing and parish, now part of the Spring Hill estate. Another large enclosure, called Sedgcumb, of 62acs., lay between the Blockley and Draycott-road, and is now part of Sedgcumb Farm. Then there were two or three small enclosed meadows at the side of the stream, by Pye Mill, and some ancient enclosures in the hamlet. The whole of the remainder of the Broad Campden land was dealt with under the Enclosure Act, including Sedgcumb, which for that purpose was looked on as a common field.

The parts of the tithing of Broad Campden were designated by many names, some of which have been continued generally for the same localities. The south extremity from the London-road to Campden Ashes was known as Broad Campden Far Hill, and generally the part immediately adjacent to the Conduit Hill-road from about Hill Barn corner to Seven Wells Gate was called Broad Campden Common or Hill. The locality about the Rifle Range below Campden Hill Farm was known as the Hill Fields, and the part to the east nearer the hamlet, through which the road to Blockley runs, constituted the Cow Pasture, and to the west of this, against the Broad Campden-road, stretching to Mrs. Izod's land and up the hill a little distance, were Sharcomb furlong and Sion closes. Between the Blockley and Draycott-roads were Sedgcumb and, below this, Jewels Knap, Stoney Furlong, The Hole, and parts of Cow Pasture. Duck Pool Furlong, and Marebrook Furlong. By Pye Mill were Pye Mill Lays, and along the brook running N.W. were the meadows. The present Graystone Farm was occupied by Graystone Field and Marebrook and Duckpool Furlongs. North of these were Longridge and Briar Hill and Moorside Furlongs, Moor Meadows, and the Great Meadow. Griffiths's farm was made up of Coddle Apple Furlong, Long Close Furlong, Mivey Furlong, Long Close, and Moor Meadow. Fel's Farm comprises what were Farm Piece, Middle Nait, and Catbrook Furlongs, Duck Pile Field, Duck Pile, Hades, and Common Close.

Westington had at its east end Westington Meadow, running from the boundary back to Shekell's Ground and Staple Cop, and between the Paxford-road and the footpath from Pudlicote Mill to Broad Campden. Between this footpath and the brook on the south and south-west, on the boundary of the tithing, were the ancient enclosures called the Moors, some 30acs. At the Mivies was the Mythy Meadow, and extending west from the Moors to the Broad Campden-road were parts of Catbrook Furling and Walkhedge Furlong. At the foot of Conduit Hill and round the homesteads there were some ancient enclosures, but between Conduit Hill-road and the Broad Campden-road all was open, there being part of Catbrook Furlong west of the latter and above it Withy and Wold furlongs. Above these were Broad Campden Furlong and Conduit-lane Furlong. Round the north side of Westington hamlet were several small enclosures, but between these and the brook, north, was the Croft Furlong, abutting on Ley Close, the most east of the three Croft fields, and enclosed before this. To the west of the foot of the hill were a few small enclosures, including Pound Close, at the corner. Above these were the Water Furlong, Forty Furlong, and part of Conduit-lane Furlong, which was on both sides of the road by Campden Hill Barn. By these furlongs was Westington Cow Pasture, and south of these Westington Common. Beyond the London-road was Westington Far Hill, stretching to Seven Wells Gate. Along the S.E. side of the stream and Coombe Manor grounds, and between the N.-W. boundary of the latter and the parish boundary, there seem to have been enclosures. Coombe Manor, its present grounds, and the enclosures on each side of it no doubt formed Coombe Grange, which throughout mediæval times was a self-contained fee.

As regards Berrington, the open field between the Station and Paxford-roads running to the parish boundary, towards Pudlicote Mill, was known as Whaddon. South of the Paxford-road and bordering on Westington Meadow was Berrington Meadow, only some 13acs. Between the Paxford and Station-roads N., and the Paxford Brook S., and the Coneygree W. was the Brook Furlong of some 22acs. Between Sheep-street W., the town N.W., the Station-road N.E., the Brook Furlong E. and N., the vicar's land E., and the Broad Campden-road and Walkhedge and Staple Cop, etc., S., were a number of old closes, such as the seven Sheppey's (now five), Workhouse Close, Peartree Close, Rours-ground (opposite the latter), Smith's ground (east of the latter), the Moat ground (east of the last), and Moseley's ground, Perring ground, and Shekel's meadow and ground. Along the east side of the Aston highway from Tanner's Close to Paul's Pike was the Church Field. Its east boundary was the cart track leading from the Station-road to Furze-lane. Between this boundary W., the Station-road S., and the parish boundary N. and N.E. was a great open field having Battlebridge and

White Standing Meadows at its E. extremity. This field included the Bratch Furlongs, the Bratch, and Pound Furlongs. Between Kingscomb-lane and the Back Ends was Berrington Common and Hoo Field, and between Littleworth and Dyer's-lanes were The Leasows old enclosures, that seem to hace existed since the 16th century. Westward from Dyer's-lane, Berrington seems to have been made up of Campden Wood and other enclosures now forming part of Court Piece Farm.

3,281acs. were dealt with under the Enclosure Act. This area included all the open and common arable fields, Westington and Berrington Meadows, Broad Campden and Westington Cow Pastures, the Mythy Meadow, White Standing, and Battle Bridge Meadows, and Broad Campden Sedgcumb Field, but not Campden Ashes, Campden Wood, Coombe Manor grounds, Tilbury Hollow, and the various ancient enclosures before referred to. Apparently the meadows referred to were either open or common to the freeholders. Some 200acs. of Westington Hill by the London-road and Quarry banks seems also to have been untouched and left heathland. As previously stated, 96acs. of this was leased after the Enclosure to Wm. Izod, and the heath was open as late as the "thirties." The Enclosure acreage on specific comparison has been found to be below that of the Ordnance Survey by about 2 per cent. roughly. Therefore, according to the present measurement, about 3,355acs. were dealt with by the Enclosure, leaving about 1,300acs. (less roads) of the parish, made up of old enclosures, sites, etc., as under:—

	Acres.
Town sites	48.963
Broad Campden sites and small closes	30.000
Westington sites and small closes	30
Littleworth sites and small closes	6.511
Leasows (say)	30
Campden Ashes, by computation	124
Churchyard and small closes there	7.435
Small closes by Pye Mill	7.467
The Moors	29.179
Old enclosures by Sheep-street and S.E. of the town and by Berrington Mill	165,643
	471.195

leaving about 829acs. as representing the area of Coombe Manor and its enclosures and Campden Wood and the closes adjacent.

The actual allotments under the award may now be conveniently dealt with. John Lord Northwick, who probably owned some seven yardlands in the open fields, was allotted Sedgcumb, as prescribed by the Act; also 72½ acres by Sedgcumb, between the Draycott and Blockley roads, and 89 acres on Broad Campden Hill at the east corner of the London-road and Conduit Hill-road, and now encircled by the Five Mile Drive, the whole allotment being 223a. 2r. 6p. Cotterell was allotted 69½ acres now constituting Griffiths's farm at Broad Campden, and 70 odd acres on Broad Campden Hill now constituting Lapstone Farm in six enclosures, also 5 acres in Jewel's Knap, by the Draycott-road, which he exchanged at the allotment with Lord Northwick for a messuage and 3r. 38p. on the north side of the Draycott-road. The total of the Cotterell allotment was 144a. 3r. 34p. Roberts was allotted 45 acres by Pye Mill, being the large field intersected by the railway on entering the parish and the two fields to the east of it. He was also allotted 28 acres on Broad Campden Hill, being the field to the south-west of Lapstone, bounded north-west by Conduit Hill-road and south-east by the Five Mile Drive. The total allotment to Roberts was 73a. 1r. 10p., and was made to him in lieu of 1½ yardlands in the open fields and rights of common in Broad Campden. Wm. Postlethwaite, who probably held two yardlands, had 64a. 8p. allotted to him on Westington and Broad Campden Hill, and now constitutes the Hill Barn Farm. Wm. Izod had held two yardlands, and in lieu of these he was allotted 33½ acres by Catbrook, being the large field to the south-west of the Broad Campden-road and the two fields to the south-west of it; also 24 acres on Broad Campden Hill between Roberts's and Lord Northwick's allotments there. The vicar in lieu of his glebe had two acres allotted to him, and in lieu of his vicarial tithes 14½ acres in Church Field, now forming the enclosure to the north of Parson's Close; also two acres there; 95¾ acres of Berrington and Westington Meadows, being the eleven enclosures intersected by the railways by Paxford Bridge, bounded north by the brook, west by Shekel's ground and Staple Cop, south by the Moors, and east by a small field on the boundary of the parish; and 147½ acres on Broad Campden Hill, now constituting Campden Hill Farm, but formerly known as Rectory Farm, lying north-east of Lapstone Farm, and south-east of Conduit Hill-road and Postlethwaite's allotment. The vicar's total allotment was 261a. 2r. 21p. Wm. Brain had allotted to him, in lieu of his commonable land and rights of common in Broad Campden, 1r. of the Cow Pasture there, which he exchanged with Sir Gerard Gibson was allotted 18p. in the Butts, Noel for 38p. of Soley's House Close. Jas. Broad Campden.

The remainder of the lands enclosed was allotted to Sir Gerald Noel in 25 allotments. One allotment of 4a. 1r. 30p. at the corner of the Aston Highway and Back Ends was made in lieu of manorial lights. Another of

101a. 26p., comprising almost the whole of the church field, less the portions of it allotted to the vicar, was allotted in lieu of glebe land previously vested in Sir Gerard as lay rector or impropriator. Another of 292a. 1r. 24p. was allotted in lieu of great tithe payable to or owned by Sir Gerard. This allotment lies to the south of the Moors and Griffiths's farm, and now forms the main part of Briar Hill Farm and part of Greystone Farm. The remainder was allotted to Sir Gerard in lieu of his open fields. At the Enclosure there was but one lessee of land dealt with under the Act, and that was Mary Perrin, of Westington, who held for her own life, and she was allotted 92a. 1r. 30p. for life, situated between the Izod allotment at Catbrook and Conduit Hill. Besides the exchanges previously referred to, other exchanges were effected at the Enclosure. The vicar exchanged his 2a. 32p. of church field with Noel for two ancient enclosures opposite the churchyard (2a. 19p.), now forming Parson's Close, and that adjoining east or a part of them. The vicar also exchanged his Vicarage Close, 1a. 2r. 16p. in Berrington by Campden Wood, for 1a. 2r. 6p. awarded to Noel. The author has not been able to identify Vicarage Close. Cotterell exchanged his ancient close at Broad Campden called Gill Hay (2r. 34p.) for 1a. 30p. of Noel, adjoining Coherell's allotment by the Moors. Gill Hay is the small close in Broad Campden, almost opposite Fels Farmhouse. Mary Perrin was ordered to pay 5 per cent. interest on the amount levied on Noel for cost of the Act, etc., in respect of her allotment. This was apportioned at £172, and the annual charge at £8 12s. She seems to have been the last lessee for life on the Noel estate here.

In addition to dividing, enclosing, and allotting the common fields, etc., the Enclosure Award fixed the following roads.

Conduit Hill-road to Seven Wells-gate, which previously does not seem to have been a public road. Probably it was but a road to the wolds for use by those having common rights there. It is, however, shown on old "Travellers' Guide" maps.

The Station-road, an old road.

The Paxford-road from White Cross way in the Station-road to the gate to Paxford fields. This was nearly in the old track.

The road from the end of Watery-lane to Westington, an old road.

The road to and through Broad Campden to Oxford Gate, near Northwick grounds, an old road.

The road from Broad Campden to Northwick Park, an old road. This apparently is the Draycott-road.

Littleworth-lane, described as a bridle-road.

The Back Ends, described as a private road for the use of the owners and occupiers of adjoining property.

Road from the London-road, near the corner of Upton Old-lane, and then east to the gate at the entrance to Upton Old Farm.

A 20ft. road from Oxford Gate, east to Pye Mill, a public bridle road and private carriage road for Paxford and Pye Mill people, and owners of allotments passed over.

A 20ft. road from Broad Campden, west to Conduit Hill, for the Broad Campden and Paxford people.

A 16ft. road from Conduit Hill, over the vicar's land and Lapstone Farm to Stowe Gate, at the entrance into Northwick Grounds, a public bridle road.

A 6ft. road, north from Campden Ashes to the Gloucester-road, at the bridle gate in the wall separating Broad Campden and Westington.

A 16ft road from Seven Wells Gate, over Westington Far Hill, on east side of the wall dividing Westington and Broad Campden to the London-road, a public bridle road and private carriage road for Seven Wells and owners and occupiers of lands on the W. side of said wall.

A 20ft. road from Broad Campden towards Draycott.

A 20ft. road from the W. end of Pye Mill Ford, N. by Pye Mill closes, to a gate at the entrance into an enclosure of the owner of Pye Mill.

Seven public stone pits were awarded as under:—

1. 1ac. 2r. on Berrington Common, bounded N. and E. by Noel Allotment and S. and S.W. by Ash Ground and Eden's Close, ancient Noel enclosures.

2. 1ac. 2r. on Westington Hill, S. of Postlethwaite Allotment, forming the corner afterwards known as Horseman's Corner, in consequence of the Horseman family being tenants of the vicar's farm, adjacent. It was closed as a quarry in 1868.

3. 32p. in Catbrook Furlong, bounded W. by the Broad Campden-road. This is perhaps the small piece of ground at the end of George-lane.

4. 1r. 15p. in Jewel's Knap.

5. 1r. 15p. on the E. side of the Blockley-road.

6. 1r. 22p. by the Gloucester-road, in Broad Campden.

7. 1r. 24p. on Broad Campden Hill, bounded E. by London-road, S. by Upton Old, and W. and N. by Noel Allotment.

All footpaths and watercourses were to remain as before.

The herbage of the 2nd stone pit was awarded to the surveyor of highways, but the herbage of the others was awarded to Sir Gerard Noel. The herbage by the highways was awarded to bordering owners.

The Northwick allotment passed on the allottee's death in 1857 to his nephew, the

late lord, and is now the property of Lady Northwick, his widow.

Cotterell's allotment on his death in 1813 passed to his sons George and William. George died in 1821, and his portion passed to his eldest brother, Edward Stokes Cotterell. Later on the estate was divided, Edward Stokes Cotterell taking the lower farm and William the hill allotment. The lower farm passed to the Griffiths family, and the hill farm was sold to William Holmes, of Westington, who built a farmhouse on it. On his death in 1838 the farm passed to his nephews, Henry Wm. and George Keen, and eventually to the former, who sold it in 1850 to John Griffiths. It was put up for auction in 1865 and 1867, and was sold to the late Lord Northwick as Lapstone Farm in 1868. It is now the property of his widow. Many years ago this holding was known as Hill Farm, but about the middle of last century it became known as Lapstone, tradition says because a shoemaker lived there, and the lap stone used by him is built into the house, but the only ground for such a tale is that the husband of Elizabeth Pension, an old domestic in the Cotterell family, was a shoemaker, and may have had some interest in the property as tenant or caretaker.

Postlethwaite's allotment passed into the Tidmarsh family, and from them to the late Mr. Charles Izod, upon whose death in 1896 it went to Mr. James Izod, of Norwood, who now owns it.

Roberts's allotment passed to Mr. Jos. Roberts, who sold the hill allotment and the part of the allotment at Pye Mill, S.W. of the line, to the late Lord Northwick. The remainder of the Pye Mill allotment is now the property of Mr. O. Gray.

Izod's allotment at his death in 1846 passed to the late Mr. Nathan Izod, his son, on whose death in 1890 the Catbrook portion went to his widow, Mrs. Izod, the hill field having been previously sold to the late Lord Northwick.

As previously stated, some 888½ acres were sold by Lord Gainsboro' in 1869, all of which had been allotted to him at the enclosure.

Greystone Farm, which had been bought by Mr. Rich. Reynolds, was sold by him the same year to the late Lord Northwick, except the two fields some 44 acres on the N.E. side of the railway, N.W. of Pye Mill. These were purchased by the late Mr. J. C. Reynolds, of Paxford, in 1886.

Briar Hill Farm, which had been bought by Mr. Jas. Buchanan, afterwards passed to W. H. Bagnall, Esq., who now owns it.

The 69 ac. farm at Broad Campden, which was purchased by Mr. H. New, lies between the Broad Campden-road W., the brook N., Griffiths's Farm E., and the village S. It was afterwards the property of Mr. E. Bartleet, upon whose death in 1876 it passed to his son, the Rev. Canon Bartleet, now of Dursley, who lately sold it to Mr. Fels.

The two 15 ac. meadows sold to Mr. D. Lane lie to the N.E. of the Paxford-road against the parochial boundary, and on his death passed to his relict, afterwards Mrs. Usher, upon whose death they were purchased for about £490 by the late Mr. Jno. Smith, whose family now holds them.

The two smaller meadows 9 acs. S. of the Paxford-road afterwards became the property of Mr. Jno. Smith, and are now the property of his family.

The Wold's End Farm, which was purchased by the late Mr. J. H. Rimell, forms the greater part of the old Church Field, and extends S.E. towards the railway. Mr. Rimell sold the field by Paul's Pike 13¼ acs. to Lord Harrowby some years ago, but the remainder is in the hands of Mr. Rimell's representatives.

The Town Farm comprised all the land between Wold's End Farm, the Vicar's Glebe, the Station-road, and the parochial boundary. It was sold by Lord Gainsborough to Mr. J. Wilson, and in August, 1872, it was divided and sold in parts by the latter gentleman. Battlebridge Meadow, 9½acs., was sold to Mr. Wm. Righton, of Hidcote, for £800, and has recently been purchased by the Earl of Harrowby. Whaddon and Standing Meadow, between the Station-road and the railway, 3½acs., was sold to the same gentleman for £2,875, and is now the property of Mr. Sam. Stanley. 77acs., including White Bratch, Waterfurrows, Upper Middle Stall, etc., on the south side of Wolds End Farm, and extending to the parochial boundary near the tunnel, were sold to Mr. Wm. Stanley, and are now the property of his representatives. The Flat Ground, a 10-ac. field by the bend in the Station-road, was sold to Mr. Jas. Horne, and is now the property of his son, Mr. Lewis Horne. Four enclosures, some 30acs., were bought by the late Mr. Jos. James, and form the Station-road farm, bordering S.E. on the Station-road. It is now the property of his son, Mr. Henry James. The Town Field, or piece, adjoining the glebe and the Upper Ground to the N., 46½acs., was sold in 1872 to Mr. Rimell for £4,450. The Upper Ground, 9½acs., was sold to the late Mr. Jno. Smith, and now belongs to his executors; a small part, enclosed, 2½acs., is now the property of Mr. H. Hands; about 8acs. of frontage now belongs to the Baptist Church trustees; and the remainder of the Town Field belongs to the trustees of the late Mr. A. B. Winterbotham. The adjoining 12½ac. field to the east also belongs to the Baptist Church trustees.

The grazing farm at the Hoo, before referred to as purchased of Lord Gainsborough

by the late Mr. Jas. Horne, is now the property of his son, Mr. Lewis Horne.

The return of owners of land in 1873 shows that the rental value of the Wolds End Farm was then £466 15s., Mr. Nathan Izod's holding £105 15s. Mr. Chas. Izod's £105 5s., and Mr. Buchanan's £458 3s.

Littleworth Orchard, formerly known as Kyte's, was in 1816 Mrs. Mary Tidmarsh's, 1827 Mr. Jas. Tidmarsh's, 1839 Mr. Richard Hulls's, 1866 Mr. Gardner's, and is now the property of Mrs. Geo. Clarke.

At the present time the landowners of the parish and their holdings are approximately as follow:—

	Acres.
Lady Northwick	520
Major Knox	317
Mr. W. H. Bagnall	272
The Vicar (ex-officio)	266
Mr. J. H. Rimell's reps.	127
Mr. W. Stanley's reps.	79
Mrs. Jno. Griffiths	73
Mr. Fel	70
Mr. J. Izod	65
Mr. Reynolds's reps.	44
Mr. O. Gray	40
Mr. L. Horne	38
Mrs. Izod	37
Mr. Smith's representatives	34
Mr. S. Stanley	32
Mr. Hen. James	31
Great Western Railway Co.	60
Lord Harrowby	23
Mr. Winterbotham's Trustees	21
Baptist Church Trustees	18
Mrs. George Clarke	2½
Mr. Hands	2½

The remainder, about 2,300acs., is the property of Lord Gainsborough.

Many years before the Enclosure there were five small closes north of the church, each having a messuage, and named after families long occupying them. There was Hale's Close, occupied in the 17th century by Thos. Pritchard, and in 1712 by Thos. Horne. Mealing's Close, occupied by Widow Harrison in 1712, Humphrey's Close and Young's Close, occupied by Thos. Young. At World's End was a small close called World's End Close, adjoining a messuage called Randall's house, and occupied in 1712 by William Horne, formerly by Wm. Keyte. The houses, it seems, were ruinous in 1712, but one had been rebuilt by one Walker. The sites of these closes seem to have been Tanner's Close (1).

A close near Sheep-street was called Curtis Close, and was at one time occupied, with a messuage there, by Mary Curtis, later by Jno. Wilson (1).

Eden's Close, or Horse Close, occupied by Jno. Wilson, joined a messuage occupied by him in Sheep-street (1). The author has not been able to identify these closes near Sheep-street, and, indeed, there seems to have been two Eden Closes, for one is referred to in the Enclosure Award as adjoining a public stone-pit against Berrington Common, which would locate it as N.W. of the Back Ends.

Many of the old place names of the parish have not been retained. For instance, Sion Closes, Ash Ground, Middle Nail Furlong, Stoney Furlong, Forty Furlong, Withy Furlong, Pound Furlong, Wold Furlong, and Duckpool Furlong do not seem to have been retained in any way after the Enclosure, although referred to in it. The derivations of some of these names being descriptive, are obvious, and the others seem to be lost. Place names become so corrupted as time rolls on that it is frequently impossible to trace a name to an origin. There are many older place names, too, which seem to be quite lost, although the author has made great endeavours to locate the spots. Many of these have been referred to in preceding sections of this work, and are as follow:—

Choplands in 1538.
Two woods called "Fearnes" in 1544.
"Turwin's Close," or "Tyrwyn Close," in 1544.
"Ote Close," next to a malt mill temp. Elizabeth.
"Giffard's Croft" temp. Elizabeth.
A house and lands called "Cantis" in 1575.
Barnes's Mill in 1601. It is a curious coincidence that Berrington Mill was occupied by one Barnes early last century.
The "Chapel Land", at Broad Campden, 1638. Probably the land to the south of the old Norman Chapel there.
The "Great Close," 1613, in Chipping Campden. Query: Was this in the borough bounds?
Cross Close, in Broad Campden, 1672.
Palmer's House, in Westington, 1701.
Soley's Close, in Broad Campden, 1799.

1. Tithe suit, 1713-15 Mansell v. Durham and others.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN AND SOME OF ITS PLACE NAMES.

It has been found desirable to treat the subject of this section separately from that of the preceding, but the latter has unavoidably encroached somewhat on this in order that the reader might comprehend the foregoing. The parochial boundary and area have been fully dealt with in the preceding section, and a reader having some knowledge of the parish has perhaps, though indirectly, gained further information respecting the features of its land. The shape of the parish may be likened expressively, although domestically, to a sirloin of beef, lying in length N.E. and S.W., the latter extremity representing the flank and the borough being in the middle of the "eye." Along the N.E. boundary, representing the line of cleavage of the backbone, and approximately parallel thereto, the Great Western Railway line from London to Worcester intersects the parish, running from London to the N.W., the station named after this town lying on the border of the parish, very near where the spinal cord appears in the hypothetical sirloin. The approximate length of the parish from the N.E. boundary to the end of the flank to the S.W. is 4¼ miles, and the breadth at the widest part some 2¾ miles. As may be gathered from the Enclosure Award, the parish has its fair share of roads, and most of these have direct connection with the town. The most important parochial road, however, does not touch the town, but intersects the "flank" S.E. and N.W. This is the London to Worcester road, commonly known as the London-road, about 1¼ miles of which, between Broadway and Stow, is in this parish. The town is connected with the hamlet of Broad Campden, about a mile to the S.E., by a road that leaves the end of Sheep-street and at the hamlet of Broad Campden takes a sharp turn to the south, ascending Broad Campden Hill by Sedgcumb, and runs to Blockley. Another road leaves this road at the hamlet and runs to the S.E. on the further or east side of Sedgcumb to Draycott, a hamlet of Blockley. From the end of Sheep-street south a road passes S. and S.W. up Westington Hill to the parish boundary near Snowshill, crossing the London-road. This road is called Conduit Hill-road until it meets the London-road, and from thence to the boundary the Snowshill-road. Fram the N.E. extremity of the town runs the Aston highway leading to Aston Subedge, and by a turn on the parish boundary to Mickleton. This road, together with High-street and Conduit Hill-road, form the highway through from Winchcombe, Cheltenham, and Gloucester on the south, to Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick on the north. Passing east from the N.E. extremity of the town is the Station-road, the highway to Ebrington, Shipton, and Banbury crossing the railway at the station, to which it is the thoroughfare. Branching from the Station-road at its middle is the road to Paxford, which at the parish boundary meets a field road to that hamlet. Running along the parish boundary, S.W. from the Aston-road, about 1¼ miles, is a little-used road, known as Kingscomb-lane, after the adjoining farm of that name, in the next parish. From the S.W. extremity of the town a road known as Wood-lane and Dyer's-lane runs N.W., meeting Kingscomb-lane at the boundary, and also meeting the road to Weston Subedge there. This road takes its name from the Dyer family, who occupied Weston Park Farm early in the 18th century. It is an old road, but is hardly referred to in the Enclosure Award. It seems doubtful whether the parish boundary embraces Kingscomb-lane or runs along its middle or the town side of it. It is not mentioned in the Award, but was evidently made a proper road about the time of the Enclosure Act of the adjoining parish of Weston Subedge, 1850.

The lowest level of the parish, viz. about 400ft. above sea level, is reached at and near the railway line in the N.E. of the parish, and the highest, viz. 900ft., in the S.W. Generally the lower levels of the parish lie along and about the bone of the "sirloin," and the higher about the "eye," "undercut," and "flank." These similes are homely, but accurately descriptive. From the rail the land ascends to 500ft. at the Bratches, midway between the Aston and Station-roads, the church, and Broad Campden hamlet. It also extends through the town to Westington hamlet and some distance to the S.W. of the town. The ground rises to 600ft. at the Hoo, between Kingscomb-lane and the town, at Combe Manor, the conduit house on the Conduit Hill-road, and at Sedgcumb. The 700ft. level is reached at the end of Kingcomb-lane, by the Long Hill, at Hill Barn, and the flagstaff on Broad Campden Hill. Higher up on Conduit Hill, by the disused quarry known as Horseman's Corner, the 800ft. level is touched; and the London-road and Spring Hill Warren is 900ft., about the highest part of the parish. Running N.E. from the point where the London-road enters the parish from Broadway is a valley, comprising the locality known as Coombe, before frequently referred to. In this valley is situated Campden House, or Coombe Manor (a shooting-box of the Earl of Gainsborough), and its demesne land, part of the valley being known as Tilboro' Hollow, a name the origin of which the author as not been able to ascertain. Part of the demesne land at the N.E. of the valley against Dyer's-lane is a beautifully timbered wood of some 65acs., known as Campden Wood. Tilboro' Hollow is interesting as

being the last portion of Westington Hill in the same condition as and untouched by enclosure. The land between the parish boundary and London-road, and N.W. of the Snowshill-road, used to be locally known as Happy Land, ironically presumably, for its exposed situation is not so conducive to comfort as the lower land. The whole of the land between the parish boundary and Snowshill-road, N.W., and London-road, N.E., now forms part of the Spring Hill estate, the property of Major Knox, and comprises Middle Wood, Diamond Jubilee Plantation, and very extensive warrens.

Part of this locality is still called Campden Ashes, the name of a large enclosure formerly occupying part of this site, so named probably in consequence of the prevalence of the mountain ash (the rowan tree) in the neighbourhood. Campden Ashes, or "Ashes," was at one time divided up and occupied with a messuage as a farm. The name is referred to temp. Anne, when the farm was occupied by one Wilson.

Almost the whole of the length of the London-road in this parish is sheltered on both sides by plantations, and the whole of Lord Northwick's original allotment of land to the N.E. of the London-road is surrounded by a portion of the Five-Mile Plantation, which also extends N.E. along the boundary of the parish to and around Sedgcumb, between the Blockley and Draycott-roads. A spot on the east boundary of this land of Lord Northwick is called Kealey's Hollow, in consequence of one Kealey, a sheep-stealer, being hanged there some 110 years ago, and the field formerly belonging to the Izods, near by, was known as Kealey's Field. The N.W. of the Conduit Hill-road from the London-road to Horseman's Corner is bordered by plantation, about half a mile length of it by that corner, extending back some distance, forming a large plantation of some 50acs., known as Quarry Banks and Shernal. The origin of the latter name is not known, but the former takes its name from the great quarry of the parish situated here, but not now used. For very many years very fine building stone, an oolitic limestone, was quarried here, and it is probable that the stone of which the church is built and the stone of all the good ashlar work in the parish was obtained from this quarry. If this is a fact, then the quarry must be 500 or 600 years old; but there is nothing against this supposition, for although one would on first thoughts think it was hardly possible for so much stone to come from what appears to be a small quarry, yet it is now so extensive that it is obvious an immense quantity of stone has been quarried from it. Its apparent smallness, too, is in favour of age, because evidently it has never had the number of quarriers in it that it might have supported, and in fact the quarry probably has been frequently allowed to remain untouched for years at a stretch. At the present time it is not used in consequence of the great labour now involved in bringing the stone to the quarry mouth. To the S.W. of Shernal is another plantation of some 13acs., known as Wyatt's Plantation, after the name of a family formerly farming the land about here. To the S.E. of the Conduit Hill-road are Lapstone Farm, Campden Hill Farm, and Hill Barn. The name Lapstone has before been remarked upon. It was formerly known as Campden Hill Farm, or the Hill Farm. The present Campden Hill Farm belongs to the vicar ex-officio, and was formerly known as Rectory Farm, an inappropriate name, as although part of the vicarage endowment, the property had no relation whatever to the rectory. The farm was known, too, at one time as Rogues Hill. Below Hill Barn and between the Conduit Hill and Broad Campden-roads is a farm, now occupied by Mr. Gladwin, but formerly by the Perrins, and consequently at one time called Perrins' Farm. Here are two fields just below the old Conduit House, on the Conduit Hill-road, called Wellridge. Between this farm and the Blockley-road are a few enclosures, bearing names worthy of notice, although their derivations seem to be lost. A field on the hillside, between Broad Campden and Campden Hill Farm, is known as Maidenwell—perhaps the old name for the spring which breaks out at this spot. In this field are the rifle targets and a flagstaff. Below this field is Day's Hillside, and adjoining it on the west is Wheeler's Gore, so named, in consequence of its triangular shape. To the N.W. are the Upper and Lower Gratton Hills and Sharcomb. S.E. of Maidenwell is Wells Brow, and S.E. of this again are Deep Ground Hill, Summer House Hill, and Pool Ground, the first and last abutting on the Blockley-road. The large pasture at the corner of the latter is named Down Green. As before remarked, Sedgcumb lies between the Blockley and Draycott-roads. It is now surrounded by a plantation, and is part farm, part wood, and part forms a portion of Northwick Park. Its name seems to indicate a valley, or wooded valley, with flags or sedges. To the east of Sedgcumb are the two fields known as The Wrangle and Foultsuch, Long Rylands and Marebrook being part of Greystone Farm, In Briar Hill Farm, which lies to the north of the latter, are Offenham Piece and Long Leech, abutting on the Draycott-road, and Flagheads, the field on the east of the railway, on two sides of which the stream flows, and evidently deriving its name from the number of "flags" at one time growing there. One of the late Mr. Reynolds's fields, on the same side of the line and near Pye Mill, is known

as Piddenham Meadow. Pye Mill is a very old name, for it is found as early as 1600, but its origin is lost. Perhaps the mill had some ecclesiastical connection in mediæval times, and derived its name from the "Pie," or service book. The hamlet of Broad Campden is very much cut up. The road from Campden to Blockley and Draycott runs in a curve to the south, while a bye-road passes in another curve between two points in that road, meeting it at the church and at the point where the main road divides for Blockley and Draycott. An almost circular aggregation of enclosures is thus formed, that nearest the church being Bakehouse Close, one to the S.E. of the last Pound Close, and that to the N. of Pound Close and opposite the orchard of Mr. Fel's farm, Gill Hay, an ancient name, perhaps derived from "gill," or ground ivy. Two other short by-roads terminating in footpaths to Campden run north from the little village green.

The locality about the point where the tiny stream crosses beneath the road between Campden and Broad Campden is called Catbrook, which originally was doubtless the name of that little brook, and a field to the N.E. of Mr. Fels's farm, is identified by that name. Another field on that farm, bounded by the mill stream which the Catbrook joins, is called Millbrook, and the field against the road bounded by the footpath on two sides is termed Broadpath. Another field on the east side of the mill stream is named Pugpile—a queer name, which cannot be explained exactly, but appears to be a corruption of Duck pile, the old name for this locality prior to the enclosure, and which may mean the bank frequented by ducks. A 4½ac. meadow between Fels's farm and Staple Cop is called Mivies, formerly Mythys or Mythy, a name which is the only remaining local evidence of the connection of the Abbey of Tewkesbury with the tithing of Broad Campden, although, by the way, this field is just over the boundary and in the tithing of Westington. Mythe was one of the possessions of the Abbey, and no doubt this field was given the name in consequence. The point in the Broad Campden-road where it is met by the bridle road to the High-street was locally known as Marshal's Grave, by reason, 'tis said, that a person of that name, a felo de se, was buried at this junction of roads. Whether this is true or not cannot of course be ascertained, but it is probable, otherwise the statement would hardly have been handed down. Suicides, being denied Christian burial, were often buried at cross roads, with the additional ignominy of a stake driven into the body after burial; and it is supposed that many a fine elm has grown from such a stake. There is an entry in the parish register of a burial 19th April, 1787: "Jonathan Marshal, a pauper"; so undoubtedly the name was not unknown in the parish, and it may even be that this was the felo de se whose burial was entered in the register, although not taking place in consecrated ground. The large field east of the road at this point is Walkhedge Ground, a name descriptive of the commodious footpath to Broad Campden along its boundaries next the road. Staple Cop, before referred to, is a sheep walk, and the name, which is at least 80 years old, probably originated in this function. Most of the land between Sheep-street, the town, the Station-road, and the locality last dealt with, has been previously described, as it consists mainly of old enclosures. Of these the five Sheppys, formerly seven, derive their names from the fact that they were sheep enclosures. Smith's Ground, Shekel's Ground, and Moseley's Ground obviously take their names from old-time occupiers and lessees. The Coney Gree was evidently affected by rabbits in the long past, probably when the Saxon lord had his mansion house in Berrington. It was formerly three enclosures. One small piece running up from the stream parallel to the boundary of the Court-house orchard was called The Mount, and a divisional hedge ran from the higher extremity of this to the gate by the road. Pool Meadow, which lies beneath the Coney Gree on the other side of the stream, takes its name from the mill pool of Berrington Mill, which lies on the eastern boundary of the meadow. This enclosure is entirely surrounded by water, but it seems likely that part at least of the stream between it and the Coney Gree has been diverted to its present course artificially. That portion which passes along the lower boundary of the Court-house orchard, formerly the pleasure grounds of Campden House, was made to serve the purpose of the "canal," or piece of water considered so essential to beauty by the old achitects, and the course was evidently made in the present position for that purpose. On the south side of Pool Meadow, between Smith's and the Moat Ground, is a curious mounded enclosure. It is really an island, being surrounded by a portion of the stream here, and it was in consequence called the Moat, and gave that name to the adjoining enclosure. It is sometimes incorrectly referred to as The Mount, but, as previously stated, that was another enclosure which has ceased to exist as such. The small enclosure opposite to the Moat was formerly an osier bed.

The rising ground between the Paxford and Ebrington-roads is called Whaddon, but the derivation of this name is unknown to the author.

The stretch of the Ebrington-road from the bottom of the churchyard to the Paxford-

road was formerly known as Whitecross-way, particularly the lower part of it, where it gave the name to the meadows abutting on it at the Paxford-road junction (now two). The author has not been able to ascertain whether this name is more than 100 years old, but it is quite likely that it is, for the name is probably derived from the finger-post at the junction referred to. It may be presumed that the arms were painted white, and being emphasised by naming, it is likely that it existed here when there was but one other finger-post in the parish, which was also given a name, "The Four Cross Hands," of which more later. Although the Paxford-road as now was laid down at the Enclosure, it existed as a track before, and was just such an one as could well be identified by a finger-post.

Of the land between the Ebrington and Aston-roads a little was enclosed prior to the Enclosure Act, and these closes bear their ancient names. They are Battlebridge Meadow, Standing Meadow (adjoining), and Tanner's Close (at the north end of High-street). It is doubtful if the latter is a name more than 100 years old, and it evidently was the name of a one-time occupier. Battle-bridge takes its name from the bridge over the stream adjacent to the meadow, which name perpetuates the tradition of a great battle having been fought here. The enclosure (now small allotments) next Tanner's has since the Enclosure been dubbed the Pitch Ground or Barrel's Pitch, evidently by reason of its sharp rise from the Aston high road. The land to the north of the Station-road, near the station, is termed Whaddon, but evidently only because of its proximity to the ancient Whaddon, for before the Enclosure the name is not found on this side of the road. Several fields next the tunnel of the railway, at one time one large field of 25acs., are termed the Bratch, and several enclosures hereabouts bear the same name qualified. Originally all the land from the Church Field to the railway was probably called the Bratches or Campden Bratches, in the same way that the land on the further side of the railway in Ebrington parish was known when open as Ebrington Bratches; and, in fact, still popularly referred to by that name, although it has been enclosed for many years. Presumably the name is a descriptive one, and was applied when the soil of the localities in remark was uncultivated waste and looked upon as of a poor stony or brashy character. The name is quite inapplicable now, the Bratch grounds in Campden being excellent soil.

In the centre of the rising ground bounded by Kingcomb-lane, the Back Ends, Aston-road, and Littleworth-lane is the Hoo (meaning a hill), 600ft. above sea level, and crowned with an elm tree. From this point a nice view of the town may be obtained. Most of the enclosures hereabouts are dubbed with some reference to Hoo, but the allotment grounds next the Aston-road are popularly known as the Clay.

Littleworth-lane is a bridle road or single track running due N.W. from a very pretty collection of thatched houses, termed Littleworth, at the S.W. end of the back ends to Kingcomb-lane.

Between Littleworth-lane and Dyer's-lane is some very pretty rising, but irregular, land. One point on a level with the Hoo, and crowned with a small plantation, goes by the name of Doe Bank. The enclosures nearer the town are termed the Leasows, meaning pastures; and exceedingly good and pretty pastures they are. The bottom four pastures, about 18½acs., are probably very old enclosures.

To the S.W. of Dyer's-lane, by the banks of the stream, and overshadowed by Campden Wood, is the Court Piece or Pieces Farm, the name probably arising from the fact that it was a farm of small old enclosures near the demesne lands of Combe Manor long prior to the Enclosure.

A spring next the Aston-road, by Tanner's Close, is known as World's End or Wold's End. Both names are old, and are found for the last 200 years and more; but which is correct it is impossible to say, because both have been used equally. Wold's End seems more applicable, but on the other hand old records rather more support World's End than the former. World's End is rather a common name, and is found given to spots which by their locality and nature do not compare favourably with Nature elsewhere; but this spot, in the midst of fruitful soil, close to the town, next an important old highway, and near the demesne land of the manor in mediæval times, seems hardly to deserve the appellation.

There were several toll gates in or on the boundary of this parish. There was the White Cross Way gate, close by the gate to Berrington Mill, in the Station-road; Tilt-up End Gate, at the junction of the Broad Campden and the Conduit Hill-roads, at the end of Sheep-street; and Paul's Pike, in the Aston-road, on the boundary of the parish. At the latter spot there are several cottages, which retain the name of Paul's Pike. Paul is not a known name in old Campden, and it was probably the name of some otherwise obscure person who performed the important functions connected with the gate for many years. "Tilt-up" was probably descriptive of the form of gate. The cottage of the gate-keeper at this spot still remains, and has been converted into a cosy residence.

As might be expected from the varying levels of the parish, several streams take their rise in it, and the boundary of the parish is largely formed of stream beds, a form of boundary greatly affected in very early times, when parochial limits were fixed as being a natural feature unlikely to materially change. The main and mill-operating stream of the parish, known as the Cam, takes its rise in Tilbury Hollow, and flows down through Coombe Manor grounds to Westington Mill, which it operates. The stream then flows along the S.E. side of Watery-lane to the old silk mills of the Guild of Handicraft, in Sheep-street, which mill it used to operate. From thence it flows along the S.E. outskirts of the town to Middle or Hayden's Mill, which is also worked by it. After leaving that mill, the stream divides at Pool Meadow, flowing on both sides of it, the north branch passing through and working Old or Berrington Mill. The branches unite again at Shekel's Meadow, and the stream runs to Paxford-road, which it follows on the south side until the parish boundary is reached. This it follows to the point near Pudlicote Mill where the stream is joined by a tributary which flows along part of the N.E. parish boundary from the north end of Battlebridge Meadow to its junction with the Cam. Another stream breaks out at Campden Hill, or Vicarage Farm, on Broad Campden Hill, and flows down to and through Broad Campden hamlet, between Fels' and Griffiths's farms, to the Mivies, where it receives the Cat Brook, a tiny stream which takes its rise also on Broad Campden Hill, and forms the division between Broad Campden and Westington tithings. The united stream flows east by the Moors to the east parish boundary, where it takes a sharp turn to the south and forms the parish boundary to Pye Mill, under the name of Knee Brook. At Pye Mill it receives a tributary rising in Sedgcumb, from whence it flows east to Pye Mill, forming another portion of the parish boundary.

No footpaths were laid down at the Enclosure, and the Award merely states that they were to remain as before; therefore those existing were all probably used before 1800. The parish has perhaps more than the usual number, for there seem to be more than thirty ostensible public footpaths. With one exception (referred to later), it appears that no great footpath dispute has arisen in the parish in recent times, perhaps because the footpaths have been used in a proper manner. Footpaths so used are very little, if any detriment to enclosures, but abused by using them as a means to damaging trespass, they are a nuisance to those whose rights are infringed, and sometimes a public nuisance. It may be interesting to set down here the Campden footpaths in order, commencing on the N.W. with one which is very pretty and much used for health and pleasure. It must be understood, however, that the author cannot vouch for the existence of any public rights in any of them.

1. From Littleworth through the Leasowe to Kingcomb-lane, towards Dover's Hill.
2. From Littleworth to Tally Ho! Cottage, at the bottom of Dyer's-lane.
3. From the middle of No. 2 to Dyer's-lane, opposite Wood House.
4. From the middle of No. 2 to upper part of Dyer's-lane.
5. From Dyer's-lane, opposite No. 4, to the beginning of the Mile Drive at the parish boundary.
6. From Westington Mill up the stream to the grounds of Combe Manor. As the latter are private, it would seem that this footpath is not public.
7. From Broad Campden-road at Catbrook to Conduit Hill.
8. From Watery-lane to Westington, across the Croft.
9. From No. 8 to the end of Watery-lane.
10. From No. 8 to the middle of the road between Watery-lane and Westington.
11. From George-lane to Sheep-street, across Peartree Close.
12. From George-lane to Gainsborough-terrace and the lower part of Sheep-street, via Peartree and Workhouse Closes.
13. From middle of No. 11 to the lower part of George-lane.
14. From lower part of George-lane to Gainsborough-terrace, meeting No. 12.
15. From George-lane through Rours Ground, the Sheppey, Walkhedge, Broadpath, to Broad Campden.
16. From Middle Mill across Rours Ground, meeting No. 15.
17. From Middle Mill across Smith's Ground and the Sheppey, meeting No. 15.
18. From George-lane across Rours Ground, Smith's Moat Ground, Moseley's, Perrin's, Shekel's and the Vicar's land to the Paxford-road.
19. From the lower part of George-lane across Rours Ground and Smith's, meeting No. 18.
20. From No. 18 across Moat Ground, Moseley's, Staple Cop, Mivies, Millbrook, and Pugpile to Broad Campden.
21. From No. 15, at the top of Broadpath, to No. 20, in Pugpile.
22. From No. 20, at Staple Cop, across the Moors to the parish boundary.
23. From No. 20, at Staple Cop, round Briar Hill and by Long Leech, to the Draycott-road just beyond Broad Campden.

24. From No. 22, in Staple Cop, to No. 18, near the Paxford-road.
25. From Broad Campden, across Down Green, to the Blockley-road, near Sedgcumb.
26. From the Blockley-road through Sedgcumb to the Draycott-road.
27. From the Draycott-road, near Offenham Piece, across the railway to the parish boundary towards Paxford.
28. From the Station-road, opposite the church, across Parson's Close and the Bratches, to the parish boundary at the Railway tunnel, on the way to the Mickleton-road.
29. From the Station-road, lower than No. 28, meeting it.
30. From No. 28, by the Church Ground, across the Bratch Grounds to the parish boundary, on the way to the Mickleton-road.
31. From No. 18, across Pool Meadow and the Coney Gree, to the Station-road.

It appears that an attempt to close the last was made in 1860 by building a wall across its entrance in the Station-road, but the obstruction was removed by Mr. Niblet, J.P., on behalf of the public. Whether this gentleman was right or wrong in his claims, the author cannot venture to say, but he believes that no strong claims on one side or the other have been made as regards the footpath in remark of late years.

There is little to be said as regards the soil of Campden parish. Generally the soil averages good, and the pasture, except the small area on the highest levels, is of excellent quality throughout the parish. Around the town and in the lower levels the soil is a good loam, but on the hills it is of a light nature, intermixed with debris of oolitic limestone. Perhaps the best land in the parish is that between the north end of the town and the church and the east boundary, where the loam has great depth. To the north is a perfect stratum of heavy clay between rather sandy soil and towards the S.E. boundary and Paxford lies some stiff clay, the soil being of a variable nature. Thus the parish affords every facility for stock raising, dairying, and cultivation, and farmers who can occupy both hill lands and low lands can well keep flocks of sheep, great cattle, and grow all the usual crops. Generally speaking, however, landowners of Campden hold good property, for even the lighter and poorer soil is superior to much that has to be struggled with in the eastern countries, for instance.

THE RECTORY, VICARAGE, ADVOWSON, AND CHURCH.

It is well to preface this section with a few explanations in order that the layman reader may appreciate some of the matter of it. The term "rectory" has not the limited meaning understood by the general reader—that is, the parsonage house—but covers all the property vested in the rector of a national church for his support, such as his dwelling-house, the glebe land with which charitable persons have in the past endowed his office, and last, but not least, the tithe, that is, the tenth of all the produce of the parish. The origin and establishment of tithes is very ancient and difficult to settle and follow, but suffice it to say that in Saxon times the Church had no absolute right to tithe, but considered it had a moral right to that which, in the absence of other provision, was necessary to support those who by virtue of their sacred office were unable to support life by the usual occupations. Thus it seems to have become a custom for Saxon socmen and the like to give a tenth of their produce for the support of the Church, and as time went on their successors granted the tithe formally and legally in perpetuity to the Church. When these grants were made direct to the parochial office, the grantor retained, or was given, the right of presenting a new incumbent for the living to the bishop, and this right being appendant or ancillary to the grant of tithes—an act of patronage—is called the right of patronage or advowson. Many of these grants were made by the King's license to religious houses, or were acquired by them, in which case the right of patronage to the rectory was extinguished, because such houses were practically corporations and could never die. At the dissolution of religious houses, temp. Henry VIII., one-third of all the rectories in this country were vested in such bodies. The right to the rectory, however, always carried with it the duty of performing the office of discharge of the cure of the parish; therefore religious houses owning rectories had to supply and pay some proper person—usually one of their body—to perform the office. This person was termed a vicar, and his services were usually repaid by vesting in his office some portion of the tithes only, the rectors retaining the great tithes—that is, the tithe of corn and grain—and endowing the vicarage with the small tithes, as, for instance, those of wool, milk, cheese, lambs, etc. These two classes of tithes are sometimes termed rectorial and vicarial tithes respectively, in consequence of this division. Under the statutes by which the religious houses were dissolved they were robbed of their property, which became vested in the Crown. The Crown being thus the rectors or owners of the great tithe in many

parishes, together with the vicarial advowsons, proceeded to grant such rectories and rights to laymen in exchange for sums of money or in return for past services, and thus lay rectors, or impropriators as they were called, were originated.

The tithes of this manor seem to have been given in 1093 by Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester to the Monastery of St. Werburgh, in Chester, which house thus became the appropriators of the rectory. However, although the rectory was in the possession of St. Werburgh at the dissolution of religious houses, there is considerable doubt whether the appropriation was in that house throughout the period 1093-1540. A papal provision of a canonry in St. John's, Chester, was issued in June, 1317, to one Rich. de Cestria, who is therein stated to be "rector" of Campedon, in the Diocese of Worcester, and the rectory is stated to be worth £37 per annum (1). In 1333 license was granted to St. Werburgh's to appropriate the "church at Camepdene, said to be of their advowson" (2); and in 1340 such appropriation appears to have taken place. The fact appears to be that some time after 1093 St. Werburgh's re-vested the local incumbent with all the church property, thus constituting him rector, and did not merely appoint a vicar to the cure while retaining the major portion of the tithes in themselves. Several facts, in addition to the reference to Rector Richard de Cestria, above given, bear this out. In 1283 and 1294 the incumbent here is referred to as the "parson" of the church, and in those days that term strictly meant "rector" in distinction to "vicar," and not as now loosely understood as "clergyman." On 26th March, 1300, license was granted at the instance of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, the King's kinsman, to St. Werburgh's to alienate the advowson and 10s. rent in "Caumpden" to the abbot and convent of Heyles (3); but it is evident from the record of 1333 that such alienation did not take place. The supposition that St. Werburgh's held the advowson only about this time is also supported by Pope Nicholas's Taxation, 1288-1291, in which the value of the rectory is stated to be £24 13s. 4d. per annum, less 10s. payable to the Abbey of Chester and 10s. to the Abbey of Bordesley. It is obvious that if the rectory was at that time appropriated to Chester it would not be stated that 10s. per annum was payable to it out of the value of the rectory.

In 1344 the appropriation in 1340 by the Bishop of Worcester of the Church of "Chaumpeden" to the Abbey was confirmed by Pope Clement VI. (4), and in 1346 a papal mandate was issued to the Bishop of Lincoln to confirm or alter, at his discretion, the portion of £20 assigned by the Bishop of Worcester to the vicar of Campden, "a question having arisen as to the sufficiency of the said portion" (5). This assignation was of course that made on the appropriation, and having regard to the value of the rectory, the portion seems to have been a very good one, and must surely have comprised more than the small tithes.

About 1533 Parliament abolished the old payments to the See of Rome out of ecclesiastical property in this country, and in lieu of this payment the Crown was given the first fruits and tenths. The first fruits were the first year's income of a benefice on induction of an incumbent, and the tenths were one-tenth of the yearly income he afterwards obtained. Now, in order to ascertain what sums were thus due to the Crown, a complete valuation was made by Commission of all ecclesiastical property throughout the kingdom, whether in tithes, lands, or rents, and whether the property belonged to religious houses, rectories, vicarages, or chantries. This valuation was made in 1535, and its record is termed the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," or commonly "The King's Book." Although the confiscation shortly after of all the property of the monasteries rendered a large part of the value of the return unnecessary, yet the record, being a very exact one, has been of great use. In this the rectory is valued at £26 per annum, as part of the possessions of St. Werburgh's. The vicarage is returned as owning rents of assise, rents of farm—that is, rents on leases and of less ancient origin—and tithes of the clear yearly value of £20 0s. 1d.

From 1340 to the dissolution of the greater religious houses in 1540 the rectory and advowson were retained in the hands of St. Werburgh's Abbey, and that house presented to the vicarage many times in that period. Upon the dissolution the property passed to the Crown, which in August, 1541, granted the rectory and advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Chester to hold, with other property, at a rent of £106 16s. 5¼d. (6). Very shortly after, however, the rectory and advowson were re-conveyed to the Crown in exchange for lands in Cheshire (7). Litigation on this exchange arose very shortly after in the Star Chamber, and the records in the proceeding throw a little light on the transaction. One Jno. Bothe was the plaintiff, but it cannot be ascertained what interest he had in the matter or how he considered himself injured. The defendant, Jno. Gybbes, was one of the Chapter of Chester, and had

1. Papal Reg. 1 John XXII., Vol. 64, f. 198d.
2. Pat. Roll 6 Ed. III., m. 15.
3. Pat. Rolls 28 Ed. I., m. 23.
4. Papal Reg. 3 Clem. VI., Vol. 165, f. 186d.
5. Papal Reg. 4 Clem. VI., Vol. 186, f. 163.
6. Letters, etc., temp. Henry VIII.
7. Augm. Off., Box. B.

laboured the affair of the exchange in London, but discovered afterwards that a certain Sir Piers Maynwaring, who was concerned in the affair for the Crown, exhibited a lease of the benefice for a term of years which he had obtained from the Dean and Chapter. Gybbes alleged that this lease was kept secret from him until the exchange was concluded, when the lease was handed to him, and he, with consent of other parishioners, gave it into the charge of the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations (8). The exchange was undoubtedly carried into effect, because in 1549, 1569, 1571, 1573, and 1616 the Crown presented to the Vicarage. About 1623, however, the advowson, and apparently the rectory also, were granted by the Crown to Sir Baptist Hicks. In a letter of 25 Sept., 1623, Sir Baptist wrote to Jno. Coke, one of the Masters of Requests, in reference to this living: "There shall be an honest and learned preacher placed in the living. His Majesty loseth not anything in profit by the donation" (9). Now, as to the rectory, it is not certain whether it was conveyed to Sir Baptist or whether only the great tithes upon his lands in the parish were granted to him. If it were not for the Privy Tithe award no doubt would be cast upon it. Sir Baptist's successors in the estate leased, for instance, the great tithes of Broad Campden and Westington without restriction to the lands owned by them, and, as appears from the foregoing sections, a few other persons owned land in those tithings, which land, although small in area in comparison to that owned by the Noels, was yet far too considerable to be neglected in exception in such leases, amounting as it would in Broad Campden alone to some 300acs. probably. Then, again, in the Enclosure Act, Sir Gerard Noel is recited to be impropriator, and not merely owner, of a "portion" of the tithes, as such a limited ownership would be termed, and under the Award he was allotted land in lieu of the great tithes, again without qualification, and was also allotted land in lieu of rectorial glebe land, which he could hardly have owned unless he owned the rectory entire. Moreover, neither the Act nor the Award made any provision for allotment of land in respect of the great tithes upon land not owned by the Noels either to any other person than Sir Gerard or to the Crown, in which presumably such great tithe would be vested if it were not conveyed to Sir Baptist. The Act, on the whole, makes it quite clear that the Legislature at the time considered Sir Gerard Noel entitled to the rectory. One would have thought that the Enclosure Act and Award settled tithe in this parish once and for all, for under it Sir Gerard and the vicar were to have allotments in lieu of their respective rectorial and vicarial tithes due to them on produce throughout the parish, and these allotments appear to have been duly made. Of course these allotments were made at the expense of the whole of the allottees, because it reduced the area of land divisible amongst them, and even those owners who had before been liable to tithes and were not entitled to any allotment of common land did not have their tithe burden removed freely, because the Act provided that such owners of homesteads and old enclosures on which tithe was payable and not entitled to any land dealt with by the Act should make monetary compensation for their tithe redemption. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an award was made 13 March, 1845, regarding certain small tithes, which award contains statements inconsistent with the Enclosure Act and the other facts before referred to in regard to ownership of the rectory. The said award, termed a Privy Tithe Award, states that it had been found that "all Sir Baptist Hicks's lands" in the parish were exonerated from great tithe by his annexing to the vicarage certain lands and tithes in Winfrith and Lulworth, co. Dorset, and that all the land in the parish remaining, "except 22acs.," was exonerated from both great and small tithes, and the said lands of Sir Baptist Hicks from small tithes due to the vicar by enclosure of land allotted to him in lieu. This statement throws a very different complexion on the impropriate property of the Noels, clearly showing that great tithe upon land which about 1623 did not belong to Sir Baptist was payable up to 1799 to someone else. Without further inquiry, which the author is unable to make, it is impossible to reconcile the Privy Tithe Award of 1845 and precedent public records. Most will agree, however, that it is far more probable that the recitals in the Privy Tithe Award are incorrect than correct, having regard to the positive precedent evidence that the whole rectory was in the hands of the lords of the manor and the absence of anything precedent showing that there was great tithe in the parish owned by other lay persons. Proceeding, however, it was found (so states the Award) that the said 22acs. (4acs. arable and 18 pasture) were still liable for tithe in kind to the vicar, and the award fixes a rent charge upon the land amounting to £10 5s. per annum in lieu of such tithe. The land thus dealt with consists mainly of Pear Tree Close, Workhouse Close, Cherry Orchard, the first and second Sheppeys, the close on the town side of Workhouse Close, Boxhedge Close, Littleworth Orchard, and several homesteads and gardens on the N.W. side of High-street and Watery-lane. It is not clear why this land remained

8. Star Chr. Proc., Hen. VIII., xxiv., 400.
9. Coke MSS.

charged with tithe after the Enclosure Award, but the fact that the land comprised all the principal titheable land within the borough boundary seems to suggest that the tithe-exonerating provisions and allotments in the Enclosure Act and Award must have been held to apply only to the tithings, on the ground that the Act only dealt with the tithings, and that the owners of the lands found excepted had not paid or given any consideration for the tithe exoneration. The fact that the first and second Sheppeys to the S.W. of George-lane were found liable, as stated, makes it appear upon the supposition explained that that enclosure is within the borough bounds, whereas according to an old map such bounds did not embrace it, as explained in an earlier section.

Upon the appropriation of the rectory in the fourteenth century, it appears that the vicarage was endowed with the small tithes, and presumably with the great tithe also, upon certain old enclosures, later the property of Lord Gainsborough. In 1712 a suit was brought by the then vicar (the Rev. Thomas Mansell) against Thomas Durham, John Wilson, John Humphreys, Mary Eden, William Horne, and John Dutton, lessees of the Earl. Thomas Durham was the lessee of Coombe Farm; Wilson was the lessee of Campden Ashes (vide ante) and of Curtis Close; Mary Eden held "Eden's" or Horse Close; Wm. Horne held World's End Close, Hale's Close, and Young's Close; John Humphreys held Mealing's Close and Humphrey's Close; and Dutton held a curtilage behind his messuage, certain rights of common pasture in Berrington, and presumably certain curtilages belonging to the messuage of Anne Kente, widow, in Watery-lane, formerly three parts, but then in two. The subject of this suit was a claim by the vicar for both great and small tithe upon these holdings. The closes called Hale's, Mealing's, Young's, and Humphrey's laid to the north of the church, and in the seventeenth century each formed the curtilages (10) to a house, those of Young's and Hale's Closes then standing, the latter being in the occupation of Thomas Pritchard. World's End Close abutted on a messuage of Mr. Freeman, formerly of Jno. Randall, and had been previously held by Wm. Keyte. Curtis's Close was so named because it had been held by Mary Curtis, widow. Eden's Close seems to have been in Sheep-street. The evidence in the suit was taken by commission at the house of Alice Gold, widow, in Campden, known as the King's Head, 29th Dec., 1712, and 3rd Oct., 1715, and some other facts worth noting, besides some of those just stated, were given in evidence. It appears that prior to that time part of the Common Hill, in the Common field of Westington, had been enclosed and added to the lands of Combe Farm or Manor. John Wilson is stated to have held at one time a messuage, dove-house, garden, and orchard, and Pear Tree Close, in the borough, which were then occupied by Thos. Fletcher. These premises may have been those now known as the Noel Arms Hotel, still the property of the Earl, but if so it seems that they were not known then by any sign. It is several times given in evidence that the great tithes generally belonged to the Earl of Gainsborough, but that the whole of the tithe on the enclosures referred to in the suit belonged to, and had been paid to, the vicars either in kind or by a modus for many years. An agreement was entered into between the Viscountess Juliana and the Rev. Hen. Hicks, then vicar, 15th July, 1662, to pay a modus of £14 per annum in lieu of tithe due in respect of the manor, and this had been paid regularly up to the time of the suit. An important question to be settled—perhaps the main question—was whether or no this modus covered or included the tithe due to the vicar in respect of the various closes referred to.

The witnesses at the sitting in 1712 were:

Wm. Scott, aged about 60.
Robert Harrison, of Campden, labourer, aged about 60.
John Harris.
Thomas White.
Wm. Barnes, almesman, aged 99.

At the examination of 1715 the witnesses were:

Mary Luffe, widow, of Campden, aged about 72.

Thomas Newsham.

Richard Richmond, of Mickleton, aged about 40.

Jno. Mitchener, of Warwick, aged 42.

Jno. Clayden, of Campden, malster, aged about 32.

Wm. Saunders, of Campden, labourer, aged about 71 (born there).

Nich. Fletcher, gent., of Campden.

And others.

Thos. Newsham was steward of the manor 1693-1705, and kept the courts, as stated in a previous section.

Richmond was tenant of Campden Ashes.

Mitchener was agent to the Earl of Gainsborough 1694-1708. Part of his evidence was to the effect that the borough had two constables, that Broad Campden and Westington

10. A yard or backside immediately round a messuage.

were constablewicks and each had a constable, and Berrington was a tithing and had a tithing man (11).

Harrison deposed that he had collected the great tithes for his father, Lewis Harrison, and one Rob. Taylor, apparently lessees of such tithes, about forty years before, and for Nicholas Fletcher and Edwd. Allen about 17 years before.

The evidence in this suit certainly supports the supposition that Sir Baptist Hicks bought the whole of the rectorial property and not merely the great tithe upon his own lands. Even if the result of the suit showed that the great tithe upon the enclosures referred to belonged to the vicar, that fact would not support the findings of the Privy Tithe Award, for the land in question was old property of the Noels, and not the same as the land found charged in 1845, and were not the only ancient enclosures belonging to Sir Baptist Hicks and his successors.

There seems no doubt that the consideration for the Crown grant of great tithes to Sir Baptist Hicks was the endowment of the vicarage with the lands and tithes in Winfrith and Lulworth before referred to. It seems that they were of the yearly value of same £25 or £30, because Campden Vicarage in the "Survey of Church Livings" not many years later, viz. 1650, was valued at £50 per annum. In 1712 the vicarage was said to be worth £150 per annum (12), and in 1779 £300 per annum (13). In 1712 the Dorsetshire property is stated to have been worth £100 per annum, and to consist of the rectory of Winfrith. This, however, is not correct, the property being a portion, viz. two-thirds, of the great tithes of that parish.

Some 40 to 70 years ago the annual value of Campden Vicarage varied between £600 and £700, but at the present time it is worth but about £346 per annum, in consequence of the terrible depreciation of productive soil value in recent times. The latter sum is thus made up:

Impropriate tithe rent charge, Winfrith, Dorset, commuted at £373, present value about	£249
266acs. land, present value about ...	£79
Privy tithes, about	£5
Fees, about	£6
Court of Chancery	£7
	£346

11. A tithing was an ancient Saxon division of a parish containing ten freeholders, and the tithing man was the civil man whose duty it was to determine small differences between the men of the tithing. A constablewick was very similar to a tithing, but formed in later times by the lord and his freemen, and the constable was the equivalent of the tithing man.
12. Atkyns.
13. Rudder.

Campden is in the deanery of its own name and in the diocese of Gloucester.

The earliest known incumbent of Campden was Osmund, mentioned in Gonderel's foundation of St. Katherine, 1180-4 (vide post). Other pre-Reformation parsons and vicars were Ralph de Terve, who in 1255 had licence to hold another benefice in addition to that of Campden (14); Hen. de Upaven(e), who in the period 1283-1295 often figures in the Patent Rolls; Richard de Cestria, 1317, previously referred to in this section; Jno. Thommes, or Thomas, who is mentioned in records 1446-50, before referred to; Rob. Smyth, mentioned in Weley's will, 1644; and Richd. Banysen, or Bannister, who is mentioned in wills 1544-6. The living was vacant by death 1549, from which time the following have been incumbents:—

1549, Ralph Smith (died).
1569, Anthony Huggins (died).
1571, John Jennings, of Haresfield.
1573, Nath. Harford (died).
1616, Rob. Lilley (died).
1636, Wm. Bartholomew (died).
1661, Hen. Hicks (died).
1709, Thos. Mansell (died).
1734, Nathl. Weston.
10 Jan. 1743, Wm. Weston (died).
20 May, 1791, Hamlyn Harris (died).
29 April, 1815, Wm. Spooner.
19 Sept., 1824, Leland Noel.
12 May, 1832, Chas. Ed. Kennaway.
28 March, 1873, Rob. Braithwaite (died).
24 March, 1882, Francis S. Forster exchanged with
3 June, 1896, Thos, Carrington, who resigned.
July, 1909, Owen F. Jacson.

The Rev. Ralph Smith was secular chaplain B. Gram. 24 Feb., 1535-6, Oxford.

The Rev. W. Bartholomew was such an ardent Puritan that he was strongly suspected of Presbyterianism on the outbreak of the Civil War, in the early years of his ministry. Consequently he found it necessary to vindicate himself, as was usual at that time, by publishing a sermon dedicated to Juliana Viscountess Campden, in which, however, by using the most extreme language, he spoilt much of the desired effect, although securing himself against Parliamentary interference during the unhappy times.

The Rev. H. Hicks was a son of Wm. Hicks, and born at Shipston-on-Stour in December, 1631. He was a most florid preacher, as may be gathered from the following extract from the funeral sermon of the Viscountess Juliana preached by him:—

"That her doors were without any tall porters, her tables spred twice a day, so furnished that they were to others what

14. Papal Reg. 1 Alex. IV., f. 46d.

her Conscience was to herself—a continual feast. God had provided her Plenty, provided her guests, and what she gave to hunger she gave to heaven."

The sermon was in the following year (1681) published at Oxford.

He matriculated at Oxford 9th Nov., 1650, B.A. Trinity College 16 May, 1653, and M.A. 22 June, 1655; also vicar of Ebrington 1704-8.

During this vicar's incumbency the first fruits and tenths, then in the hands of the Crown, were excused from small livings, and a meeting was held 28th March, 1707, by the Bishop of Gloucester at the Green Dragon Inn (some years ago occupied as a butcher's shop by the late Mr. Jno. Morris) to deal with the matter as regarded certain livings. The notice of this meeting was signed by Vicar Hicks.

The Rev. Thos. Mansell was a son of Thos. Mansell, of Shipston, co. Worcester, and born 1678. He matriculated 6th April, 1693, B.A. 1696, M.A. from New Inn Hall 1699, vicar of Lamborne, Berks, 1705. He was of Trinity College, Oxford.

The Rev. N. Weston was of Cambridge University, B.A. 1705, M.A. 1715.

The Rev. Wm. Weston was the son of Francis Weston, of Holy Trinity, Guildford, co. Surrey, and born about 1707. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, matriculated 10th July, 1714, B.A. 1728, M.A. 1731. He was also rector of Mepshall, co. Beds., and prebendary of Lincoln.

The Rev. Hamlyn Harris was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1765, and M.A. 1768.

The Rev. Wm. Spooner was a son of Isaac Spooner, of Aston, co. Warwick; born about 1788, and of St. John's, Oxford; matriculated 20 Oct., 1796, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803; rector of Elmdon, co. Warwick, 1802, and of Acle, co. Norfolk, 1824, prebendary of Lichfield 1828; died 2 Sept., 1857.

The Rev. Leland Noel was ninth son of Sir Gerard Noel, and of Trinity College, Cambridge; born 21 Aug., 1797; M.A. 1821; hon. canon of Peterborough and vicar of Exton, co. Rutland; died 10 Nov., 1870.

The Rev. Chas. Ed. Kennaway was the second son of Sir John Kennaway, first baronet, and born 3 Jan., 1800, and died 3 Nov., 1875. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, and M.A. 1825.

The report of Bishop Hooper's visitation of Campden in 1551 is very interesting. It runs: "Parish Church of Campden, the King propriator. Ralph Smith, vicar, not examined because he did not appear. Humph. Hower, minister. 'Commandments,' says ten. Exod. xx., but cannot repeat. 'Apostles' Creed' repeated, but did not prove from Scripture. 'Lord's Prayer' gave full satisfaction. 'Communicants,' about 485." It seems that the parish at this time was not in charge of a theologian of a high order, but possibly poor Hower made up for his lack of standard knowledge by practical ability. The number of communicants was certainly satisfactory.

One or two curates of Campden are known. Thus, Sir Laurence, the chaplain, mentioned in 1378, may have been a curate, although he was more probably a private spiritual adviser to one of the lords of the manor. Wm. Hall seems to have been curate in 1593, and Thos. Meerith filled that office in 1595.

The record of the foundation of the free chapel called St. Katherine's, within the Mother Church of Campden, by Hugh de Gonderel, or Gondeville, as before stated, is to be found in Bishop Wulstan's Register in the following words:—

"Be it known, as well to present as future, that I, Gondeville, have given and granted for the safety of my soul and the souls of my ancestors three hides (15) of land in the vill. of Westington, with all their appurtenances, free and quit of all secular service (16), to the service of the chapel of the blessed virgin Katherine, which I have established in my Court of Campedene in perpetual and pure alms (17) —that is to say, half a hide of land which William Ailwy holds and a virgate of land which Hardyns holds, and a virgate of land which Leir holds, and a virgate which Aluered holds, and a virgate which William Collyns holds, and a virgate which Walter fitz Gumuld holds, and a virgate which Alured fitz Ralph holds, and a virgate which William fitz Walter holds, and a virgate which Avord fitz Hurbert holds, and a virgate which Anfred fitz Suam and a virgate which Geoffry Clarke holds, from the demesne messuage in the vill. (18) of Campedene, before the gate of the court—that is to say, from the messuage of Serlo, the cook, to the house of Herbert Salins, deacon of the Mother Church. I have established also by counsel and assent of clergy and laity, two priests in the said chapel, so that one priest shall hold 'in prebendum' (19) a hide and a half, and the other a hide and a half, from the three hides aforesaid, by rendering to the Mother Church one pound of incense annually. This is done in the

15. A hide, a Saxon measure of land equal to four yardlands, or virgates, which here were 32 acres each.
16. Thus this was a tenure in frankalmoign, and no feudal, military, or agricultural service was due to the lord.
17. That is by gift for ever without any direct qualification.
18. "Vill," often used in old records to express "town," after the Norman-French, generally signifies "village," which it became later.
19. That is, for the support of office.

presence of Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, by will of Osmund, the parson, so that the aforesaid chapel may have full liberty.

"I have given also to the Mother Church aforesaid of the manor of Campedene by this grant the tithes of four mills of the said manor, which before it had not in pure and perpetual alms.

"The presentation of the chaplains of the chaplain aforesaid shall belong to my heirs, and when they are presented by the Bishop and instituted by him, they shall swear fealty to the parson of the Mother Church, and that they will not usurp anything of oblations (20) or tithes or other things belonging to the Mother Church against the will of the parson" (21).

The last few clauses of the record are of little interest, concerning only the residence of the chaplains.

This foundation must have been effected in the period 1180-4, for Bishop Baldwin held the see of Worcester for that period, Campden being until the formation of Gloucester Diocese in 1541 in the Diocese of Worcester. Hugh Gondeville or Gundeville, as previously stated, was lord of the manor at the time. There are good reasons for supposing that this Gondeville was he who was closely attached to King Henry II., and was concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket. If this is correct, then there is no doubt the foundation of St. Katherine's was in expiation of the founder's part in the tragedy. It is a curious coincidence that others of the murderers had connections in the West, one of whom, Tracy, was a Gloucestershire knight. The dedication, however, is not helpful in confirming the motive referred to for the foundation, for one would naturally expect the dedication to be to St. Thomas of Canterbury if Hugh's generosity to the Church was the outcome of the murder of Thomas, whereas St. Katherine was an Egyptian virgin.

The record of foundation is interesting for other reasons besides those in connection with the endowment of St. Katherine's. Up to this time it will be seen the tithes of the four mills had not been formally granted to the rector, although no doubt such tithes had been previously given voluntarily to the Church, as in Saxon times. Moreover, the facts that these tithes were given to the Parish Church and not to St. Werburgh's, and the references to the "parson" of Campden and the oblations and tithes due to the Parish Church are strong evidence that the incumbent was in possession of the rectory and was not merely the vicar or curate of St. Werburgh's.

20. Payments to a priest ex-officio for particular purposes.
21. Regr. Wulstan, Vol. I., fol 121 (a).

The record also constitutes the earliest evidence of the names of any of the tenants of the manor.

St. Katherine's was not endowed with demesne land of the manor, but with land held of it, thus practically creating a sub-manor. The holders of the land were probably customary tenants, or the predecessors of such, and not freeholders, for the free rents of the latter would not have been sufficient for Gondeville's purpose; and, moreover, even 100 years later a very small comparative portion of the land of the manor was held in freehold tenure, and insufficient to make up the 12 virgates given to the Church. Now, the Church seems never to have taken possession of this land, and it is doubtful if the rents and services were ever paid or performed to or for the Church direct. There are several reasons why this was so. Services were of no use to the incumbent of St. Katherine's, for he would have no land, or insufficient land, in his own occupation on which the works could be performed. On the other hand, he was probably unable to obtain full possession and occupation of the land granted, for even at this early period semi-servile tenants of a manor in occupation had encroached on the rights of the lord to such an extent as to make it at least doubtful if they could be dispossessed at his will, provided they paid their rents and performed their services. Therefore the tenants of this land probably had by that time acquired by custom some rights of possession. The right of patronage to St. Katherine's was not only reserved to Gondeville's successors in the manor, but the living was evidently a donative, and thus very much under the control of the lords. Therefore, instead of taking full possession of the land with which it was endowed, the chaplains of St. Katherine's evidently accepted a money payment from the lord in lieu. The consequence is one finds, according to the partition records, after Somerey's death in 1273, that the chaplain was paid 30s. per annum by the lord's reeve, or steward, the two chaplains of the foundation being reduced to one. This income was evidently considered merely a charge on the manor for such a period that St. Katherine's lost all its endowment except this customary payment, and its incumbent, like many others entitled to a fixed payment, must have been practically dependent upon the lord in later times, because money became so reduced in purchasing power that 30s. per annum became practically a nominal income. The land with which the chapel was endowed thus was perhaps never severed from the manor, and the benefice, being a donative, quietly dropped out of existence when the lords ceased to appoint to it, probably about 1550. It is possible, however, that the land endow-

ment of St. Katherine's, after being retained in the lords' hands for a time, was appropriated by a lord to the Abbey of St. Mary, at Bordesley, to which house Combe had been given by the Earls of Chester, as previously stated. In fact, the chapel endowment may have contituted that holding under the name of Combe, for the Earls of Chester succeeded Gondeville in the lordship, and the whole of the land given by him was in Westington, of which Combe is part, and the area corresponds roughly with that Combe has usually been reckoned to have. On the other hand, some of the land is stated in the record to reach from the gate of the lord's court, in the town of Campden, and Combe only adjoins the town near Watery-lane.

The situation of St. Katherine's Chapel is also uncertain. The reference to the "gate" of the lord's court shows that "court" is used in the record in the sense of court or mansion house, and not in the sense of "manor" or jurisdiction. This being so, it appears the chapel must have been in the curtilage of the mansion house, and this is stated to be in the town of Campden. From these facts, and from the facts that most of the demesne land was in Berrington, as previously pointed out, and that there was a demesne fish pond, and that in the eighteenth century there were several ponds in Berrington near the church, it is probable that the mansion house was in Berrington, near the church, and on the site afterwards used by Sir Baptist Hicks for his mansion and its offices. This locates the chapel near the church, but perhaps the matter is not without doubt, for no relics have ever been found of the chapel in that locality. The reason for this may be, however, that all remains were destroyed by Sir Baptist before he commenced building.

The advowson of St. Katherine, although limited to the founder and his heirs, passed to his assigns or successors in the lordship of Campden, and when division of that took place, so the turns of presentation were allotted to the lords. Thus, in the inquisitions on the lords some are found to have been possessed of the fourth turn of presentation to St. Katherine's and some to a moiety of the advowson.

Presentations were made by

Jno. de Knokyn, Walt. de Sudeley, and Ralph de Cromwell (Reg. God. Gifford 224).
Sir Rich. Stafford, Knt. (Reg. Reg. Bryen 34).
Lady Matilda de Stafford, lady of Aston Subedge (Reg. Sidemanni Wincheomb 8).
Ed. Ludlow (ditto 37).
Jno. Stafford (Reg. Phil. Margon 8).
Thos. Stafford (ditto 22).
Rob. Molyneux (Reg. Thos. Pulton 82).
Thos. Stafford (Reg. Thos. Bourgcher 37).

In 1387 Jno. Wynriche was chaplain, being transferred that year to Todenham (22).

Annexed to the ecclesiastical institutions of the parish before the dissolution of religious houses were four chantries. A good deal of misapprehension prevails as to chantries, and it is well to explain that they were endowments for what would in later times be termed superstitious uses—that is, to provide for periodical prayers for the souls of certain dead in perpetuity. The endowment of a chantry was rarely sufficient to provide for the erection and maintenance of a special chapel for the performance of the rites directed, and therefore although "chantry" is often supposed to mean or include a chapel, it must be borne in mind that the term signifies nothing corporeal, but signifies the incorporeal endowment. To constitute such an endowment a chantry the funds had to be sufficient to support a special priest for the work, who, according to the endowment, had to perform the rites of the church to which the chantry was annexed or with which it was incorporated. In this building there might be a special altar, at which the chantry rights were exercised, but care was always taken to prevent any interference by the chantry priest with the incumbent of the living. When the incumbent himself was vested with property for the purpose of special prayers for the dead, the foundation was termed an obiit, or oblation. In these cases the duties directed had not to exceed those which the incumbent could perform compatibly with his other duties, and such endowments were not chantries, but oblations, or obits.

Under the Statute 1 Edward VI. all chantry endowments passed to the Crown, and in 1548 a Royal Commission inquired into the property and income of all chantries and certified the matters to the Crown. The certificates, dated February, 1548/9, dealing with the Campden chantries, are interesting, because they record almost all the definite knowledge extant relative to these institutions. The four chantries were then termed:

St. Katherine's first chantry, alias Stafford's first chantry.
St. Katherine's second chantry, alias Stafford's second chantry.
Trinity Service, alias Good's service.
Our Lady's Service, alias Barnard's Service.

St. Katherine's first chantry was reported as founded by Sir Richd. Stafford, Knt., by license, to support a priest to celebrate and pray within the church for the souls of the founder and his kinsfolk and all Christian souls for ever. The lands and tenements

22. Pat. Rolls.

were found to be of the gross annual value of £8 0s. 7d., the outgoings 9s. 7d., and net value £7 11s. Daniel Tibbott, aged 57, the incumbent.

St. Katherine's second chantry, reported to be founded by the same Sir Richard under license to support a priest to celebrate and pray within the Parish Church for the founder's soul and all Christian souls for ever. The lands and tenements belonging to the chantry were found to be of the gross annual value of £6 10s. 8d., outgoings 8s., net value £6 2s. 8d. Christopher Baxter, aged 41 years, incumbent.

Trinity Service was founded by one Walter Goode, who put into feoffees' hands certain lands with the intent to support a priest to pray for the founder's soul and all Christian souls for ever. The lands were of the gross annual value of £9 3s., outgoings £1 4s. 2d., net value £7 18s. 10d. Thos. Mortiboys, aged 31 years, incumbent.

Our Lady's Service was founded by one Wm. Barnard, and its lands given by Margt. Chambleyn and divers others to support a priest to pray for them and to help to sing the divine service in the Parish Church of Campden for ever. The lands and tenements were of the annual gross value of £10 10s. 7d., outgoings 19s. 1d., given yearly to the poor 13s. 4d., leaving £8 18s. 2d. clear. Rob. Joy, aged 46, incumbent.

The certificates show that the four incumbents did not take the whole of the net income from the respective chantries. Thus, the priests of St. Katherine's chantries took but £5 6s. 8d. per annum each, and the priests of the other two chantries took but £7 each.

The certificates also show that none of the chantry foundations owned any ornaments, plate, or jewels except that in St. Katherine's first chantry one chalice was used weighing 8ozs., and also three old vestments, all of which were in the hands of Thos. Smith, lord of the manor, who claimed them as his own, and that they had only been used by the priest by favour. It is possible that Smith claimed these articles merely to save them from Crown rapacity, in which case they were probably given to the Parish Church soon after.

It may be noticed that two of the chantries were founded by license, while two were endowed by vesting the property given for support of them in private persons, who held for the benefit of the chantries. This variation indicates that the chantries of Goode and Barnard were founded after St. Katherine's chantries, probably in the fifteenth century. In early days land could not be given to a person ex officio—that is, annexed to his office (by which the holder was constituted a corporation sole) without license of the lord of which the land was holden and of the lord paramount the King, in consequence of the Statutes of Mortmain. These statutes were passed in order to preserve the lord's rights over the land holden of him, for as a corporation never dies, it is obvious that by vesting land in a corporation the lord's rights exercisable on death of a tenant were destroyed. In later mediæval times, however, land was often given to ecclesiastical corporations in effect, notwithstanding Mortmain, by enfeoffing private persons of the land to the use of or in trust for the office. This use or trust, even if unexpressed, would be enforced by the Court of Chancery in Equity, although the common law only recognised the legal owner and not the beneficial owner. This course was taken in the foundation of Good's and Barnard's Chantries.

Sir Richard Stafford obtained license 28 Jan., 1350/1, to found a chantry in Campden and to assign 10 marks of rent, with appurtenances, to a chaplain to celebrate divine offices in the chapel of S. Katherine the Virgin in the town of Campden (22A). From the records of the foundation, however, in the register of Bishop Bryen, of Worcester, it seems that the endowment was not executed until Sunday, the morrow of St. Kenelm the Martyr, 18 July, 1361, and that two chantries were then founded together, being St. Katherine's first and second chantries, as reported by Edward VI.'s Commissioners. These chantries are stated to be "in honour of God and the Most Holy Trinity and of the Blessed Mother of God and all the Saints, for the good estate of myself and of Matilda, the partner of my home, and of my children, and of the most noble house of the lord Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford, and of his children, as well as of the venerable father and lord the lord Reginald, by the grace of God Bishop, and for the souls of Lord Ralph Bassett, formerly lord of Drayton Bassett; of Edmund de Stafford and Margaret, my parents; and of Isabel, my late wife; and of all the faithful dead" (23). Details are then given of the chantry priests' duties.

Very few of the priests' names are known to the author. Wm. Tirry was presented to the "perpetual chantry within the chapel of St. Katherine, Campden, void by the death of Jno. Campyon" (24). In 1488 Hugh Mason was one of these priests.

A good deal of confusion has existed in connection with St. Katherine's chantries, for they have been confused with St. Katherine's Chapel. The facts are that, as related, the endowments were entirely distinct, and the chantries were not even dedicated to St. Katherine. They were apparently so named

22A. Pat. Roll. 24th Ed. III., pt. 1, m. 15.
23. Reg. Reg. Bryen, Vol. I., fol. 106.
24. Pat. Rolls.

because they were evidently intended to be, and in fact were, performed in the chapel. The license to Sir Richard was for a chantry in the chapel. Tirry's presentation was to a chantry there; and above all Sir Richard is recorded as having presented to the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of the manor of Campden. Certainly the Commissioners' certificates seem to show that these two chantries were performed in the Parish Church, but it is quite possible that they were so at that time, St. Katherine's Chapel not having been maintained. It has been related that the income to the incumbent of the chapel was but a few shillings a year, and it is highly probable that after the foundation of Stafford's Chantries the chapel incumbent office ceased, and the income was lost, the endowments of the chantries supporting the chapel and their priests performing all the services therein. This would entirely account for the lack of mention of St. Katherine's Chapel at the Dissolution, its non-existence as a foundation for several centuries, and the confusion between the chapel and the chantries, for in course of time the endowments of the latter would be looked upon as the endowment of the former.

There is little doubt that Barnard's Chantry was in the Parish Church, for it will be noticed that the priest was to help celebrate at the high altar.

The lands of the first three chantries were granted by the Crown to Henry Stapleton in 1549, who the next day conveyed them to Thos. Smith, as related in a prior section of this work, where the lands are described. It is uncertain what became of the property of Barnard's Chantry. It may be that as there was a closer connection between this chantry and the Parish Church than in the case of the other chantries, the property in 1548 was looked upon as part of the rectorial property, and had previously passed to the Crown with the rectory. As will be observed on examining the Enclosure Award, the rectorial glebe must have been rather extensive, for Sir Gerard Noel had a very considerable allotment in lieu of it. Atkyns states that lands formerly belonging to the chantries of Holy Trinity and St. Mary were in 1610 granted to Sir Wm. Ryder and others, but as this cannot be wholly correct, it is unreliable.

It must be remarked in some palliation of the confiscation of the chantry property that each of the four priests at the time, as they had no other living than their office, were awarded life annuities of £5 per annum each, equivalent to about the present value of £40 or £45.

It has been previously stated that no record of St. Katherine's Chapel at the Reformation can be found, and that its endowment seems to have been lost previously. This is based upon the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535, which contains no mention of the chapel, although that Return has always been considered very exact and reliable. Therefore, unless indeed the endowment was incorporated in Combe Grange, which is reported on, and the incorporation long overlooked, there can really be no doubt that St. Katherine's endowment was lost, and what was known under that name was really the two chantries which had been performed in the chapel. The latest reference to the latter seems to be in the will of Jno. Josselyn, dated 1524, before mentioned, in which "the advowson of the Chapell of Saint Kateryn" is referred to as annexed to the manor. This was but ten years before the Valor, and if the endowment was in existence in 1524 it would surely be in existence at the time of the Valor, and returned. In the preface to the official copy of the Valor, published 1810-1834, it is stated that as regards chapels it showed those which existed before the Reformation, for it was held that none escaped which had before that time any fixed endowment, whence it followed that any chapel not in the Return was either founded later or was left by its founders without any endowment on the priest who was to officiate in it.

St. Katherine's two chantries are returned in the Valor under that name, the annual values given being evidently net, for they correspond with the net values returned by Edward VI.'s Commissioners in 1548. It is extremely strange, however, that the other two chantries are *not* returned. Bearing in mind the accuracy of the Valor and the fact that they were fully returned in 1548, and that their endowments, being in land of considerable quantity, must have been notorious, one is almost forced to the conclusion that Good's and Barnard's Chantries were founded some time between 1535 and 1548. On the other hand, it is unlikely that chantries would be founded in that period, so full of ecclesiastical trouble, and the names of the founders do not occur in Campden Records of the time, but there the matter remains.

The advowson of the vicarage after its grant to Sir Baptist Hicks descended through his successors to the present Earl of Gainsborough, who a few years ago sold it to the Earl of Harrowby. During the time that the Earls of Gainsborough have been members of the Roman Catholic Church they have presented through trustees:

About 60 years ago a small chapel of ease to the Parish Church was built at Westington, at the junction of the Broad Campden and Conduit Hill-roads, for the convenience of Westington inhabitants. It had about 80 sittings, but was not used for some 20 years before its demolition, which took place a few years back.

In 1867 an old cottage was purchased in the hamlet of Broad Campden, to the east of the village green, for the purpose of a site for a chapel of ease to the Parish Church, for the use of Broad Campden. This chapel was then erected by public subscription to the memory of the first Earl of Gainsborough, who had then recently died, and has some 100 sittings. It is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, and is a very pretty little structure.

Nothing is known of the earlier structure of the "Mother" or Parish Church of Campden. That there was one in Norman times can admit of no doubt, for it is referred to in Gondeville's chapel foundation, 1180-4, and in all probability there was a church here in Edward the Confessor's time. It is unfortunate that not a single reference to the old structure or its site can be found, and it can only be assumed that the present fabric occupies its site as a likely supposition, having regard to the probability of the site of the Saxon *Burh* being near by. This would account, too, for the entire absence of any remains of an earlier church than the present. An old Norman ecclesiastical structure still exists at Broad Campden, which it has been suggested may have been the early church; but, bearing in mind the ancient foundation of the town and the subservience of the manor and lords of Broad Campden to those of Campden, it is extremely unlikely that the original parish church was anywhere but in the bounds of the town. An account of the Norman chapel at Broad Campden will be given later. Traditions should not be disregarded by the historian, as facts previously unknown have often come to light showing that particular traditions are true, or have a large element of truth in them. Now, tradition says that Campden Parish Church was formerly in the middle of the town. It is extremely unlikely that the town extended at any time N.E. of the present church; but, on the other hand, no corroboration of supposition that the church was in the middle of the town can be found. Nevertheless, there appears to be some truth in the tradition referred to, for in recent years it has been found that the foundations of the present Town-hall were those of an ecclesiastical building, probably St. Katherine's or the chapel built or adapted for performance of Sir Rich. Stafford's chantries, and this structure is about in the middle of the town.

Unfortunately, like many other things of Campden interest, a good deal of obscurity hangs over the building of the present church, which obscurity it appears can never be removed. The architecture is beautifully uniform throughout, but of a slightly debased Perpendicular style. The fabric is built of the limestone of the district, is symmetrical in its disposition, and beautifully proportioned. All this leads to the conclusion that the church was completed in but a few years, and the impurity in the architecture is such as to point to erection in the early Perpendicular era, say the end of the fourteenth century. The fact, however, is that although the structure was commenced before 1400, even the main portions were not completed 80 years later. The inscription to Grevel's first wife, of which more hereafter, tends to show that the structure was partly built as early as 1386, for she died in that year, and appears to have been buried in the present fabric, although of course it is possible that she was buried in the older church. The reference, too, in Wm. Grevel's will, 1401, previously dealt with, to the "new work" certainly shows that at that time the structure was at least in hand, if not completed. The words quoted may either mean the work then going on or the work according to the then new or Perpendicular style. In the north wall of the chancel is a recess, which was evidently formed when that wall was built, and in this recess is a stone coffin or tomb. This was opened in 1729, and within were found a few pieces of apparel not quite perished, shoes, spurs, etc., of the time of Edward III. Evidently this was the burial place of a knight or gentleman, and the situation and structure of the burial place shows that the person buried was a benefactor to the building of the chancel at least. It seems fair to suppose that here were laid the remains of Sir Richard Stafford, who died 1380, or one of the Ludlows. These facts again point to the chancel, which was probably the part of the structure first built, having been erected not later than about 1390. On the other hand, Wm. Bradway, in his will, of which particulars have already been given, proved 1488, bequeathed 100 marks to the building of the nave and body of the church. Therefore it seems that the present structure was in erection 1380 to 1490, or so.

The fabric was evidently erected mainly at the expense of the wealthy merchants trading in Campden at the period, although there is reason to think that Sir Richard Stafford, one of the Ludlows, or some other lord of the manor built the whole or larger part of the chancel. Wm. Grevel's bequest to the building has been stated, and no doubt he contributed largely during his lifetime to the work, and watched its progress with jealous care as he was vouchsafed manifestations that his end was near. Probably the industrial expansion of the town about that time had rendered the old church quite insufficient for the needs and unsuitable for the amenities of the town. Grevel had made a considerable fortune; his labours were ceasing, and his

thoughts were turning towards that world which was then drawing near to him. Casting about for a suitable manner in which his feelings might be practically expressed, he decided on a means to that end that many others in mediæval times had employed, for then it was considered that no more fitting and lasting monument to belief in the life to come could be established to stand before future generations than a house to God. To what actual extent the present beautiful fabric owes its existence to Grevel is not known. It has been irresponsibly asserted that he built the whole, but Bradway's will shows that this is not a fact. Other old authorities assert as a fact that Grevel built the tower in consequence of the similarity of the pinnacles above the west door with those upon his brass, but this is no evidence of the assertion for the design of both is common. There seems to be more reason to think that he built the north aisle, for formerly there were many mullets (which occur in his coat of arms) dispersed over it. It is probable that those merchants of Campden who succeeded Grevel in the fifteenth century in his trade and position in the town generously continued the good work. One can hardly suppose that, for instance, such a man as Wm. Weoley, who died 1450, and was, like Grevel, buried under a brass in the church, did not materially help the unfinished work along. Mullets also formed part of the Weoley arms borne by them at that time, so it is even doubtful if they did not build or contribute to the building of the north aisle.

Since the Reformation the dedication of the church has been to St. James, but Grevel in his will refers to it as the Church of the Blessed Mary, and Bradway also refers to it in his will as the Parish Church of Our Lady, so that it seems the old dedication was to the Virgin Mary.

The church consists mainly of chancel, nave with tower at the west end, and side aisles, each of which has a chapel at the east end open to the chancel. The total length of the fabric is 130 feet, and that of the nave 58 feet. The total width is 58 feet. The tower is 120 feet in height and the nave 60 feet. The tower has twelve pinnacles of very slender and delicate proportions, the corner pinnacles being capped with vanes; and it also has what Sir Gilbert Scott terms arrow buttresses. The interior of the bottom of the tower opens into the nave by means of a lofty arch, and has a western door. Above are lofty ringing and bell chambers, with a clock-room between them, approached by a winding staircase and door in the external wall of the tower at the S.W. corner thereof.

From a varied doggerel persistently handed down, it appears that the man who built Campden tower also built the tower of Gloucester Cathedral. Too much reliance should not be placed in the doggerel, and the two towers, although they have points in common, exhibit no unusual or exceptional similarities. The doggerel has been handed down as:—

"A man of the name of Bower
Built Gloucester Cathedral and Campden tower";

and

"John Bower built Rosamond's tower,
Gloucester Cathedral, and Campden tower";

and

"John Bower built Gloucester College
And Campden high tower";

and, as a couplet on a tomb said to exist at one time in Campden Churchyard,

"Here lies the body of John Bower.
Built Gloucester Cathedral and Campden tower."

The author is convinced that some truth underlies this traditional couplet, but to what extent he has been unable to ascertain.

Campden Church tower is very beautifully proportioned to the remainder of the church fabric, and in this respect it is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the best, for many miles. The tower excels the famous Bell tower of Evesham in proportions, for that tower, in the author's opinion, is too squat and does not sufficiently convey in that feature the idea of elevation and uplifting of the soul. In fact, in all probability Campden tower, for its style, is one of the finest in the kingdom. Its structure and annexation to the nave are such as the great Wren laid it down were necessary for a church tower, and its natural disposition is such as to exhibit and accentuate those beautifying qualities. A church tower to be beautiful should rise uninterruptedly from the ground, and its connection to the other part of the fabric should not be striking, oppressive, or intrude upon appreciation of the tower's proportions. Campden tower rises solidly from the ground, and only the lower half of its east side is joined to the nave. The situation of the tower upon abruptly rising ground from the west, and the aspects that may be obtained of it from the west and south-west, enhance the good structural features, for viewed from those points the body of the church is dwarfed and the tower stands boldly in the foreground.

In the bell chamber of the tower is a very sweet peal of eight bells, which unfortunately are not rung as often as most would like owing to the dearth of ringers, bell-ringing as a pleasant and healthy exercise apparently going out of fashion in favour of the all-absorbing football. The ages of the several bells vary, but it will be noticed from the following account that the majority are of

goodly age. The big, or tenor, bell weighs 22cwt., measures 4ft. 1½in. by 3ft., and was cast by C. and G. Mears, founders, of London, in recent times. The seventh bell merely bears the initials and date "R.R., 1678," and measures 3ft. 7½in. by 2ft. 9in. The sixth bell was re-cast in 1851 by C. and G. Mears, and measures 3ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. The fifth bell is that given by Sir Baptist Hickes at a cost of £66. It bears the inscription "Ex dono dignissimi Baptiste Hickes, milites 1618." The fourth bell was given by "William Blakley, one of the borges of this town, 1683." It measures 2ft. 10in. by 2ft. 1in. The third bell measures 2ft. 8½in. by 2ft., and is inscribed "Tho. Taylor, Will. Keyte, Will. White, Rich. Perin, C. W., 1686." The second bell was cast by Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1737, and measures 2ft. 4½in. by 1ft. 11in. The treble bell measures 2ft. 4½in. by 1ft. 9in., and is inscribed "Captain Thomas Keyte gave me, ledar of this ring, 1683."

The present ring of bells is, however, by no means the only bells Campden tower has contained, as indeed might be guessed by the varying dates of casting of the present bells. Over and over again in wills of old-time 16th century Campden folk small bequests to the bells and ringers are found, the earliest being in 1540. It has been stated, however, that prior to 1678 the peal consisted of six bells only.

The clock in the tower is lated 1695, and in the churchwardens' accounts for that year is an item:

Paid Jno. Warnar for making a new clock and mending the chymes £08 10 0

The Warners for many generations appear to have been horologists in Campden. Throughout last century members of this family were not only men of wheels and pendulums, but also musicians, and the present doctor to distressed timekeepers of Campden bears the honoured name. A John Warner —perhaps he who constructed Campden clock—repaired Blockley Church clock some 40 years later, and received a salary of 2s. 6d. a year for nursing it—a remuneration that can hardly be looked upon as likely to induce conceit.

Campden tower was, however, provided with a clock prior to the present one, for in the accounts for 1627 is the item:

For mending ye clock £00 06 2

and in 1662 an item appears:

For mending the clock to make it be heard abroad £00 00 08

The face of the clock is of skeleton form and upon the west face of the tower.

Years ago it appears that the clock face was upon the south side of the tower, and Bigland's (1787) view of the church shows it in that position near the south aisle parapet, from which it seems that the clock was at that time in the ringing room, and not in the room above, as now.

A carillon, or set of chimes, was given and erected in the tower in 1682 by Thos. Ballard, brother of Mr. Jno. Ballard, of Weston Subedge; but is said to have been replaced by one erected by Sleight, of Pershore, in 1718. The latter was replaced in turn by the present carillon, which, as the inscription upon it sets out, was erected at the expense of the parish in 1816, the machinery being constructed by Richard Hulls and the tunes set by Isaac Warner. This carillon is a splendid piece of local handicraft, and quite worthy of Richard Hulls, the grandson of the great inventor. It is worthy of a close examination by those antiquaries of a mechanical turn of mind, the great barrel, formed of laminated English oak segments, being particularly worth scrutiny, and is of better work than is usual in chime barrels of old make. The chimes play every three hours, viz. 3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock, for nearly five minutes each time, winding being required every twelve hours. In 1890 the mechanism was restored by the family of the Rev. Canon Kennaway, a former vicar, as a memorial to his widow, their mother. The tunes at present are:—

"Holy! Holy! Holy!" (H.A.M., 160).
"Hanover" (H. A. M., 431).
"Blue Bells of Scotland."
"Belle Isle March."

The tune "Holy! Holy! Holy!" was substituted for "Taffy was a Welshman" in 1890.

Isaac Warner had the reputation, like many Warners, of being a good musician as well as mechanic. He was the great grandfather of the present representative of the family. The late Mr. Wm. Warner was organist of the church for many years.

Both the north and south aisles are provided with entrances at the west end, that to the south aisle, being the principal entrance to the church, having a fine porch, with room above, approached by a staircase in the wall. Above the outer door of the porch is a niche, in which it is said, a statue of the Virgin Mary formerly stood. Tradition is probably correct, as the church was dedicated to her before the Reformation, and the statue was probably "broke down" by that commission of the Commonwealth sent round the country to destroy all aids to religion not consistent with the prevalent Puritanical ideas.

Staircases in the N.W. and S.W. corners of the north and south aisles lead to their roofs.

Above the exterior of the middle window of the south aisle are two carved heads worthy of notice as illustrating the headdress of the fifteenth century.

The vestry adjoins the north wall of the chancel, and is approached by a door therein. This chamber is traditionally supposed to be the oldest part of the fabric, and that which was used for the first service to God before the body of the church was completed. It is unlikely, however, that it preceded the chancel in construction.

The north chapel is now used as a robing chamber and organ room. In it may be seen a built-up doorway several feet above the floor. This formerly gave access to a staircase next the chancel arch leading to the rood-loft, which in old days was situate close to the chancel roof, and was lighted by the two small windows still existing at the upper part of the chancel walls.

The south chapel contains several noble monuments to the Hicks and Noel families, and below is a vault reserved as a place of sepulchre for members of those families. This reservation is recorded in the register by a note to the effect that the chapel was conveyed to Sir Baptist Hickes for use as a place of sepulchre for himself and heirs for ever. This memo. is dated 30 Aug., 1629, shortly before Sir Baptist's death, and is signed by

Rich. Jarrett,
Wm. Broadway, } Bailiffs.

Jno. Izod, junr.,*
Jno. Warne,
Wm. Mosely,
Wm. Rose. } Churchwardens.

And by the following parishioners:—

Jno. Gilby,	Ambrose Jenckes,
Jno. Jenckes, senr.,	Rob. Hiron,
Jno. Jenckes, junr.,	Rich. Frewen,
Jno. Freeman, senr.,	Thos. Rose,
Humph. Taynton,	Jno. White,
Wm. Hurleston,	Humph. Hiron,
Jno. Freeman, junr.,	Rich. Fletcher,
Edwr. Cros,*	Nich. Izod.
Thos. Getley.	Jno. Farmare,
Rob. Wade, constable	Rob. James,
Jno. Davenport,	Jno. Hiron,
Jno. Niblett,*	Edmond Hancox,
Averie Harris,	Jno. Lee,
Wm. Lane,	Thos. Bravell,
Thos. Hale,*	Richd. Bravell,
Thos. Whitfield,*	Jno. Norris,
Thos. Harys,*	Wm. Harrison,
Wm. Davenport,	Jno. Crosse,*
Jno. Clark.	

Those marked * were marksmen.

Shortly before this Sir Baptist Hickes had repaired the chapel and re-leaded the roof at a cost of £20, and rebuilt the roof of the chancel and leaded it at a cost of £200. The latter roof still exists in fair condition.

In the sixteenth century there was a chapel in this church known as Lumhart's, or Lumbard's, probably mainly used by the Weoley family as a place of sepulchre, for Thos. Weoley (1544), Christopher (1578), and Thomas (1593) all by their wills directed burial in that chapel. In all probability this chapel was that to the north of the chancel, because the south chapel area is almost entirely occupied by the Hickes vault, and it is not likely that Sir Baptist would wish to monopolise a space then occupied by bodies of such a respected Campden family as that of Weoley, then still represented in the town. The origin of the name referred to is not known in connection with the church, for although the name and its variations were well known in Gloucestershire, there is no record of any person of that name at Campden in those early times.

In 1875-6 the external portions of the fabric were thoroughly restored, new roofs erected over the nave and aisles, the organ rebuilt and enlarged, and the galleries removed. One of these, probably that in the tower for the bailiffs and musicians, had been erected by Sir Baptist Hicks at a cost of £8, and another in the south aisle by Mr. Thynne for the children of his school to sit in. There were also two galleries in the north aisle, one for the schoolboys and one to the east of it used by Mr. Richard Miles and family. In 1884 the interior of the church was restored, the old pews replaced by the present neat pews, the church repaved throughout, new stalls for the clergy provided, and the south porch reroofed, the entire work costing £6,000. The old pews were large and cumbrous, evidently eighteenth century work, and with the galleries completely marred the interior. The original seats, Bigland says, consisted of long narrow oak planks carved in a curious manner, some of them bearing the arms of those rich mediæval merchants of the town to whom they were appropriated, carved and coloured, on their ends. Only a few of these remained in 1780, and, alas! every one had disappeared before the restoration.

It is much to be regretted that at the restoration the rubble portions of the interior of the walls of the church had their joints tricked out in blackened cement. A random rubble face per se can hardly be a thing of beauty, and to give prominence to the fact that it is rubble cannot be in good taste. It is quite clear that these rubble faces at Campden were never intended to be glorified, but were simply a matter of economy. Many sizes and every conceivable shape of stone have been elaborately advertised in Campden Church, and to the refined eye leave an objectionably lasting impression of eye-testing cards and maze diagrams. Campden is not alone in this barbarity, for some thirty years ago achitects in restoration work, while in most respects making use of good taste and putting structures back into their original condition, followed one another in the ridicu-

lous practice in question. While these architects were condemning the corrupt architectural practices of the eighteenth century, and proclaiming that they were reinstating structures to their original condition, they were adopting a practice in this black pointing absolutely foreign to our forefathers. Mediæval builders did not attempt to glorify the homely random rubble bond, but hid it beneath plaster, or at least used a pointing mortar of colour similar to that of the stone. One may be very sure that to change any architectural or decorative features of a building erected prior to 1500 is almost certain to be in bad taste, and the features of a thing of beauty should never be varied. One would imagine, to view the interior of some restored churches, that plaster and frescoes and pavimental funeral inscriptions were unknown to our forefathers. At present the eye lingers on this horrible black pointing in Campden Church, tries to follow its maze like twists and turns, and is unconsciously quite prevented from taking in the real architectural features of the interior.

The appropriation of pews in this church to certain families was evidently an ancient custom commenced in favour of those who contributed to the erection of the fabric. In course of time these customary rights were divorced from the families and annexed to their residences, and until quite recent times rights to certain pews were appendant on ownership of certain burgages in the town, and conveyed from one person to another with the latter. At the re-pewing, however, all such rights were disregarded, unjustifiably and injudiciously, in the author's opinion, because these rights appear to have descended from those burgagers to whom the fabric owes its existence, and the Church cannot afford to disregard history. In this connection it may be remarked that Sam. Kimberley, Doctor of Physic, obtained a faculty 4 Jan., 1695-6, confirming to him two seats erected by him adjoining the seat of Thos. Wilson, gent., E., and Jno. Hall, W., 10ft. long and 7ft. wide. This pew went with the others.

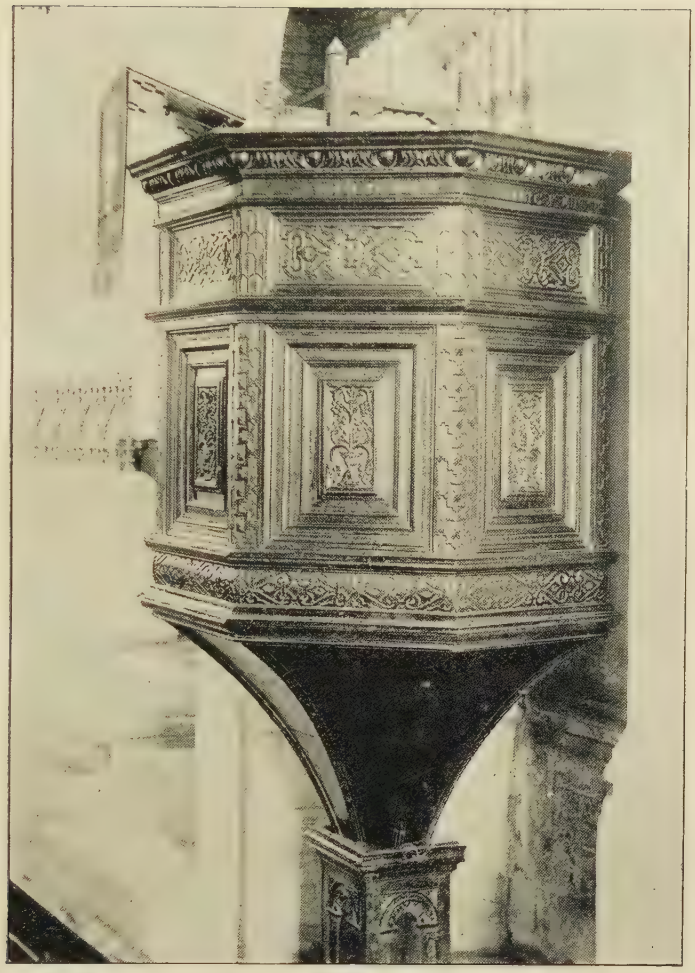
The church was formerly paved with rather curious flat slabs of black and white marble. From time to time these were displaced by inscribed tombstones. At the restoration of the church marble slabs and tombstones were all torn up and destroyed and the present tiles substituted for them. The colour of the present tiles is not in keeping with the body of the fabric, and far better taste would have been displayed by use of black and white or white tiles. It is to be deplored, too, that the ancient pavimental inscribed stones, except those having brasses, should have been destroyed or even removed, for the author is of opinion that they would have been more in keeping with the fabric than terracotta tiles. Moreover, however obectionable the practice of burial beneath the interior of a church may be, it is a practice that has been followed for centuries, has prevailed in this instance so long as the fabric has existed, and the stones were bought, cut, and placed by private individuals, who entrusted them to the custody of the Church and who would no doubt be considerably astonished if they arose again and found that the Church of all bodies had disregarded moral if not legal trust. The south porch still retains some inscribed tombstones in its pavement, and a synopsis of the records on those destroyed was inscribed on a marble slab, which was erected in the north chapel. To this extent the present generation must be thankful, but the public synopsis referred to by no means excuses the removal from their original positions and destruction of piously-worded inscriptions disposed by past worshippers to make room for tasteless tiles. A place of worship, after all, is so closely connected with the human life from birth to the grave that memorials to the dead are not incongruous in such a place, and are indirect aids to faith and piety.

On the inner sides of the most easterly two pillars of the north aisle are two symmetrically moulded corbels, the function of which has been subject for debate. Probably they served to support partly one of the galleries, but they may be of older construction, for support of a chantry office above a tomb or a canopy over a chantry altar or tomb, as at Stow-on-the-Wold and Burford.

Beneath the north aisle is a crypt, which is now utilised for the church heating apparatus. This apartment, which extends almost the whole length of the aisle, is approached by a door from the churchyard. It has a nicely groined roof, and is perhaps worth a visit on that account. Prior to the Reformation the crypt may have been used as a kind of purgatory, where sinners were temporarily imprisoned for meditation until forgiven. It is said to have been approached at that time by a door in the north aisle and flight of steps. From the Reformation until recent times it was used as a charnel house by the sextons, where stray human bones accidentally disinterred by them were placed until their number warranted collective burial.

The old font, or rather what remains of it, is secured to the west end of the south wall of the chancel. Ballard records that the mutilation was effected by one Rowland Smith, being churchwarden, to "make room for a pew for his tenants to sit in," in or about the year 1727.

Rudder states that there was at one time much curious old painted glass in this church,



THE JACOBEAN PULPIT IN CAMPDEN CHURCH

Given by Sir Baptist Hicks.

[*Photo by J. Taylor, Campden.*

but that then (1779) little remained. Geo. Ballard, in his MS. account of the church, written about the year 1731, specifies the then remaining fragments of old glass as five headless figures in the north chancel window, four of them the principal ancient fathers of the church, figures of St. George and St. Christopher from the knees upwards in the north aisle, and in the south aisle fragments of a representation of the passion of our Saviour. In later years this old glass almost entirely disappeared, and what little could be found at the time of the restoration was inserted in the top lights of the east window of the chancel. Many small fragments, however, have been from time to time unearthed in the churchyard, and these were collected by the late sexton.

At the present time the church is adorned with several beautiful, although modern, coloured windows. The west window was erected in 1876 as a memorial to the Rev. Canon Kennaway, who held this living for 40 years, and has for subject "Jacob's Vision," as recorded on a brass plate affixed to the interior of the tower and inscribed as follows:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
CHARLES EDWARD KENNAWAY, 40 YEARS VICAR, THE WEST WINDOW IS PLACED BY HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS, 1876.
THE SUBJECT ILLUSTRATED IS JACOB'S DREAM.
THE TEXTS: "THE ANGEL OF THE LORD ENCAMPETH ROUND ABOUT THEM THAT FEAR HIM"; "THIS IS NONE OTHER THAN THE HOUSE OF GOD, AND THIS IS THE GATE OF HEAVEN."

The fine window over the chancel arch was erected to the memory of the late Edwin Bartleet, Esq., and his wife Henrietta, and represents the "Day of Judgment," as recorded on a brass plate affixed to the interior of the wall of the chancel, inscribed as follows:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
EDWIN & HENRIETTA BARTLEET.
THE WINDOW OVER THE CHANCEL ARCH WAS PLACED BY THEIR CHILDREN A.D. 1878.

The window in the south wall of the chancel, which represents Christ raising Lazarus, was erected in 1867 by the executors of J. F. Hiron, Esq., and bears the following inscription:—

To the pious memory of Mary Ann, wife of Jno. Franklin Hiron, who died June 17th, 1838, aged 23; Susannah, second wife of John Franklin Hiron, who died Feb. 8th, 1855, aged 52; Lucy, daughter of John Franklin and Susannah Hiron, died Sept. 9th, 1863, aged 14 years; an infant daughter of John Franklin and Mary Ann Hiron, died 1838, and John Franklin Hiron, who died April 2nd, 1866, aged 62.

The present beautiful lectern is the "brasse falcon" given by Sir Baptist Hicks, at a cost of £26, as appears by the inscription upon it. To some the eagle appears of older make than the stand, and some authorities have stated that the eagle is of pre-Reformation date, and had been previously used for collecting Peter's Pence, which were inserted through the beak and removed through an aperture in the tail. It is doubtful, however, if brass falcons like our present lecterns were in use in pre-Reformation days, and the holes in the beak and tail were probably merely caused by the supports for the "core" in casting. Moreover, the stated cost seems too great for a second-hand "falcon" and merely a new stand. Therefore it is probable that the whole was made to Sir Baptist's order.

The pulpit is that given by Sir Baptist Hickes, and is a fine specimen of surface or cabinet carving. With the pulpit Sir Baptist gave "a cloath and cushion of gold tissue," which have disappeared. The whole cost £22.

The pulpit is inscribed "EX DONO BENIGNI BAPTISTAE HICKES.

The church possesses no pre-Reformation plate. It seems rather remarkable that such should be the case in this glorious old church, which was for centuries munificently supported and patronised. Perhaps, however, such plate did exist in generous number and quality of pieces, and was stolen, for amongst the State papers in the Record Office is a confession of one Geo. Harley, made at Beaudley, 24th Sept., 1535, "touching robbery of the church at Camden," amongst other robberies. The two chalices at present in use were given by Sir Baptist Hicks in the latter end of the year 1627, at a cost of £21, in acknowledgment of which the churchwardens sent him a present, as is seen by the following item extracted from their accounts:

Paid for three couples of chickens, which we sent to Sir Baptist Hickes when he gave us the boules, 2s. 3d.

Rudder records a gift of two double gilt salvers, also by Sir Baptist Hickes, but there appears to be no proof of this. An early list

of church goods taken from the churchwardens' accounts for the year 1627 is as follows:—

The church goods received at the hands of the old churchwardens by the new-elected churchwardens for this next year to come, An. Dm. 1627, Aprill 27:

Two gilt comunion bolles, with their covers.

One silver comunion bole, with his cover.
Two Pewter flagons.
Two great Bibles.
Three comunion Books.
One new commo. (prayer) book.
Two surplisses.
One crimson pulpit cloth.
Three lynnen Towells.
Six napkins.
Two lynnen table clothes.
Nyne Silk cushions.
Five silk board clothes.
Two chestes.
Two regester books.
The book of the cannons.
Two pewter plates.
Three books of prayers.
One houre glasse.
One great paper book of accounts.
Three and twenty pounds of belmettel.

(Signed) William Broadway,
William Hurleston,
William Hiron,
Jno. Fletcher.

The "two gilt comunion bolles" were probably those given by Sir Baptist, and now in use; but there is no certainty, because of ignorance of the exact date when the bowls were given. There is an entry in the margin opposite the item "One silver comunion bole" as follows:—"This was changed into a silver and gilt plate this year, 1627." Possibly this bowl was the chalice before referred to as belonging to St. Katherine's. If so, we have ignorant churchwardens to thank for the loss to Campden of a piece of pre-Reformation plate.

The exchanged plate or paten dated 1627 is still in use, and has the above churchwardens' names inscribed on it. The church also possesses two patens marked for 1626 with the initials F.R.S., a large gilt alms dish, a flagon marked Brittania L.E. given by J. Goodwin about 1615, a plated apostle spoon, and a silver gilt spoon marked J.K.H.C. In 1903 the Bartleet family presented to the church two cruets and silver chalice, paten, and almsdish.

In the custody of the vicar are a copy of the Bishop's Bible and two ancient copies of Foxe's "Acts and Memorials."

Jno. Savage, Esq., in 1734, gave £100 for the erection of an altar piece. This appears to have been removed in 1884.

There still belongs to the church at Campden some ancient church embroidery. It consists of two hangings of cream coloured damask, beautifully embroidered with a representation of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and having a ground powdered with flowers of a conventional pattern. One of these hangings measures 12ft. 6in. long and 4ft. deep, and the other is 10ft. 10in. by 3ft. It is generally supposed that these hangings are the remnants of the bequest to the church by William Bradway under his will, proved 1488, and before abstracted; but his bequest only comprised a chaseble, "with all the apparel thereto belonging," and this would hardly cover altar hangings or vestments.

The interior of the church is unusually rich in memorials of the dead, containing among others the celebrated Grevel brass—one of the finest and largest in the kingdom. This brass is now situated in the chancel floor in front of the communion rails, to which place it was removed from its former position in the nave a good many years ago, with the object of preserving it. However, it is quite possible, and perhaps probable, that the nave was not its original resting-place, for from the shape of the stone when last removed it had the appearance of having formed the top of an altar tomb, such as Humphrey Bourgchier's at Westminster. When it is considered that Grevel helped to build the church, it is not unwarrantable to suppose that he was buried in a tomb in that part of the structure which owed its existence to him, perhaps the north aisle or chapel or other place temporarily monopolised for performance of the rites directed under his will to be carried on for ten years.

The brass itself rests in a grey marble slab, and measures 8ft. 9in. by 4ft. 4in., being the largest in Gloucestershire and the seventh in point of age now in the county. On it are represented Wm. Grevel, citizen of London, "Flos. mereatorum lanar tocius Angli'e," 1401, and first wife, Marion (daughter of Sir John Thornborough), 1386, with canopy, merchant's marks, and marginal inscriptions, which run as follows:—

Hic jacet Wilelmus Grevel de Campdene, quondum' Civis London & flos., m'cator' lanar totius Anglie qui obijt p'mo die mense Octobris, Ano. dn'i mill'mo CCCC. p'mo.

Hic jacet Mariona uxor predicti Wilelmi que obijt Decimo die Mensis Septembris, Anno d'ni mill'mo CCCLXXXVI. Quor a'i'ab'p'picie tur Deus. Amen.

These inscriptions may be translated:

"Here lies William Grevel, of Campden, formerly a Citizen of London, and the flower of the wool merchants of all England, who died on the first day of October, Anno Domini 1401.

Here lies Marion, wife of the aforesaid William, who died on the tenth day of September, Anno Domini 1386. On whose souls may God have pity. Amen.

These inscriptions are placed exactly as on the French brasses. the husband's beginning under his feet, the wife's over her head, and, as will be seen, are quite distinct from each other.

The hair of Wm. Grevel is shown as short and removed from the temples, like that of the reeve described by Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales." At this period the young men were clean shaven, but their elders wore a moustache and beard. Chaucer tells us:

"A marchant was there with a forked beard," and this fashion was duly followed by Grevel. He wears a tight-fitting tunic reaching to the ankles, which from the waist is fastened by buttons, three visible above the girdle and eleven beneath it. The sleeves of this tunic are close-fitting, and from beneath them emerge the tighter sleeves of an underdress, with seven buttons showing on each wrist. The tunic is confined at the waist by a girdle made of leather, profusely adorned and passing through an oval buckle, the end being passed under the girdle hanging down in front and terminated by a metal pendant, on which is engraved a rosette. On his left side is the anelace or basilard which is suspended from the girdle by a thong. The anelace is broad in the blade, sharpened on both sides, and tapered from hilt to point. The scabbard is ornamented with little pateras at the top and bottom. Over all is a gracefully hanging mantle, fastened by three large buttons on the right shoulder and gathered over the left arm. Round his neck he wears a hood, of which the buttons are not shown. The shoes are pointed and fastened across the instep by a plain buckle. The background of the feet is plain.

Marion Grevel wears the nebule headdress, which consists of three rolls of frills worn only on the top of the head and shoulders. Round her neck is a frill. The kirtle and cotehardie are buttoned from the neck to the feet, and more than four score buttons are shown. She wears neither mantle nor girdle, and closely-buttoned mittens are seen on her wrists. The ends of the shoes are visible.

Their hands are folded in the attitude of prayer, the wife being on her husband's left hand.

The figures, which are 5ft. 4in. in length, lie under a double canopy, crocketed and cusped. In each pediment is the merchant's mark, which consists of a cross standing on a globe with a streamer attached to the shaft. On either side, and from the middle, rise pinnacles, and between the finials and pinnacles are four shields. It is very unusual to find the merchant's mark and his coat of arms on the same brass. The two outer pinnacles of the whole brass are continued down until their bases form the extremity of the diapered band at the bottom, upon which the figures stand. The centre pinnacle has a foliated capital, and is extended to the base, where it meets the diapered band. The lower portion of the central shaft, three crockets, the capital of the column at the wife's left hand, and the "p'picie" of the inscription have all been lost, probably within the last hundred years, for neither Rudder, Gough, nor Bigland records the loss.

Another brass, much smaller than Gravel's, formerly covered the last resting-place of Wm. Welley and Alice, his wife, who are both depicted upon it in civilian dress. He wears a tunic reaching half-way down the leg, fringed with fur. His sleeves are very deep, and the shoes and hose are in one. His feet rest on the ground, from which grass is springing. His wife wears the fashionable headdress of the period, which was a kind of kerchief or mantle, over her head and shoulders. In other respects her dress is very similar to her husband's. The inscriptions runs:

Hic jacet Will'm's Welley qudà m'cat'or M^{o}CCCC^{o}L^{o} et Alicia uxor ejus quor' aiabz p'piciet' de' Ame.

This may be translated:

Here lies William Welley, at one time merchant of this town, who died 15th of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and Alice, his wife, on whose souls may God have pity. Amen.

The brass measures 2ft. by 1ft. 10in., and was probably placed originally in Lumbard's Chapel, before referred to.

Another brass formerly covered the grave of John Lethenard and his wife Joan, who are both shown upon it in civilian costume. His hair is like Grevel's, closely cropped, and his dress is of the same character as Welley's. His wife wears a modified form of the horned headdress. A gown covers the kirtle which she is wearing. The inscription runs:

Hic jacet Johes Lethenard, quondam m'cator isti Ville q . . . . Anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCC^{o}LXVII^{o} et Joh'na uxor ejus quor . . . . .

which may be translated:

Here lie John Lethenard, formerly merchant of this town, *who died* in the year of our Lord 1467, and Joan, his wife, on whose *souls may God have pity. Amen.*

The portions in italics are the probable translations of the missing parts of the inscription.

Another brass formerly covered the grave of Wm. Gybbys, a civilian and wool merchant, of this town, and his three wives—Alice, Margaret, and Marion—and his thirteen children. He died 8 Jan., 1484.

All four brasses are now placed in the chancel floor, having been removed from the nave floor at the late restoration.

According to Bigland, there was in his time (1785) in this church a brass to "John Barker, burgess of this town," who died 14 April, 1480. From Bigland's engraving of it, the brass seems to have been a very plain one, having merely a cross engraved upon it. This brass has now gone.

In the N.E. corner of the chancel is a curious freestone canopied monument in memory of Thos. Smith, lord of the manor, of whom an account has been given in a previous section of this work. On the table of the monument beneath the canopy is a recumbent effigy of Smith, rather larger than life, in knight's armour with a chain about his neck. On the compartments between the pedestals under the columns are bassi relievi representing Smith's two wives, thirteen living children and two others, one whereof lies at the knees of each mother, and most probably died at a very early age. In the pediment over the entablature appear the arms of Smith, as before given, and a helmet carrying the crest of two amphisbænæ, or, as they were quaintly called in the grant of arms, amphisbanies. Appended to the pedestal under the columns are escutcheons in relief, whereon in the western front of the monument are the arms of Smith, as above, and on the southern face three shields, the westernmost bearing Smith, as above, that in the middle Smith impaling four coats quarterly, viz.: 1. (Gu. on a chev. arg. 3 bars genelles (sa), for *Throgmorten*. 2. Arg. on a fess embattled between 6 crosses crosslet fitchée 3 and 3 (gu.), 3 crescents of the field for *Olney*. 3. (Sa) a chev. between 3 crescents (or) for *Spiney* or *Spyne*. 4. (Gu.) 3 birdbolts points downwards (arg.) for *Boson*. That nearest the altar bears the arms of Smith, impaling two coats quarterly, viz. (Arg.) a chief vairy (or and gu.), over all a bend (az.), a crescent of 1st for difference on bend for *Fitzherbert*, and (Az.) a cross moliere quarter pierced (or) for *Molyneux*. Against the north wall of the chancel under the canopy is the following inscription in five lines:—

HIC JACET SEPVLTVS, VIR VERVS CHRISTIANVS THOS. SMITH ARMIGER QUONDAM MANERII DE CAMPDEN DOMINVS A PVERITIA SVA AVLICVS QUI SVO TEMPORE FVIT, E CONSILIIS REGIIS MARCHIE WALLIE, BISQ VICECOMES COMITATVS GLOCESTRIE AC IVSTITIARIVS PACIS EIVSDEM COMITATVS VSQ AD EXTREMV ÆTATIS QVI HABVIT DVAS VXORES PRIMAM ELIZABETHAM FILIAM ET HEREDEM EVSTATII FITZHARBERT ARMIGERI SECVNDAM KATHERINAM FILIAM GEORGII THROKMARTON MILITIS CVM FILIIS ET FILIABVS VT HIC PATET QVI OBIIT DIE . . . ANᵒDO. 1593.

Translation:

Here lies buried a truly Christian man, Thomas Smith, Esq., formerly lord of the manor of Campden, attached to the Court from his boyhood, and who in his time was of the King's Council of the Marches of Wales and twice Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, also justice of the peace of the same county even to an extreme age. He had two wives—first Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Eustace Fitzherbert, Esq.; second Katherine, daughter of Sir George Throkmarton, Knt., with sons and daughters, as here appears. He died . . . 1593.

At the east end is a tablet inscribed:

CREDO VIDERE BONA DOMINI IN TERRA VIVENTIV (I expect to see the good Lord in the everlasting land).

Smith's memory has given rise to a doggerel in relation to this monument, purporting to be a translation of the scarcely legible inscription now upon it, or copy of an inscription formerly on the monument. That it is not a translation of the inscription still remaining is evident from the copy thereof just given, and that it was ever upon the monument in either Latin or English is hardly possible, for the doggerel, while purporting to mention Smith's children, omits all reference to those best known and indisputably his issue, viz. Anthony and Henry. The lines of tradition run somewhat as follows:—

Little pretty Betty, Dorothy, and Anne,
Mary and Moselyn and little Gizzygan,
Richard and Robert, Geoffrey and John,
Edward, William, and little pretty Tom—
These are all Mr. Smith's children every one,
Besides two still-born infants—
A daughter and a son.

While of no direct informative value, this doggerel serves to illustrate the notoriety of Mr. Smith's personality and the affection of the townspeople towards it. The reference to "Grisogen" under the local corruption of "Gizzygan" serves to show that the doggerel dates at least from the early part of the 17th century, for such a name would not have been

mentioned by accident. No doubt the doggerel was originally composed to inform visitors who the small figures on the monument represented, and it was first heard by the author many years ago in that function. Probably in the first place all the names in the lines were correct, but in three centuries became incorrect by perpetuation of mistakes from time to time.

The parts of the Smith monument adjoining the east and north chancel walls were formerly partly hidden by wainscoting, now happily removed. That upon the north wall seems to have been removed in 1729, when the tomb before referred to in that wall was found and opened. The wainscoting by the altar was, however, not removed until the present generation. Some sixty years ago the monument was surrounded by railings, but whether they were erected with the monument is doubtful.

It appears that the Smith monument had a very narrow escape from demolition in 1735, soon after the institution of the Rev. Nath. Weston to the living. This gentleman, who had been chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough, for some reason not properly known, wished to remove the monument, and had received his patron's permission to do so. Upon hearing this, Geo. Ballard, the antiquary, of whom an account has been previously given, endeavoured to stop the proposed act of vandalism. He wrote to his patron, W. West, Esq., the squire of Saintbury, who presumably influenced the Earl to forbid the removal, for the monument still remains. These facts are brought out by the letter, still in existence, addressed by Ballard to West at Figtree Court, in the Temple, London, and of which a transcript can be given below by the courtesy of R. Savage, Esq., who possesses the original. It has not been previously published, but should find a fitting place in these annals for placing on public record Ballard's worthy efforts on the one hand and Weston's contemptible vandalistic spirit on the other:

> Honoured sir,—I hope you'l excuse my troubleing you with this Letter, when you understand it comes in a supplicating way, humbly desiring your protection on a Curious and Valuable Old Monument now upon the point of being Demolisht and spoil'd, which I am verily perswaded that you with little or no trouble can preserve. The affair is this: my Lord Gainsborough, having lately presented us with a New Vicar, who being just now come to reside among us, and having taken a view of the Church, among other mischievous purposes, designes pulling down the beautifull and Curious Monument of Tho. Smith, Esq., formerly Ld. of this Manor, of whose Son, Ant. Smith, Esq., Sir Baptist Hicks purchased it. What can infuse such Monsterous Barbarisme into his Capricious Brains to Demolish such an Elegant Monument of so worthy a Man I can't conceive, or what should induce my Lord to consent to so Dishonourable and unworthy an action, unless his Chaplain, our now Vicar, has made his Lordship believe (which he certainly has) that it's an inconsiderable, useless, trifling thing, serving to no other purpose but to Cumber the place, etc., upon which consideration, I suppose, his Lordship has given him a grant (as he saith) to take it away. I know your powerfull interest can very easily stop Mr. Erostratus in his mad career. I hope, Honoured Sir, that the great affection you bear to those curious remains of Antiquity will not only put a stop to this Scandalous proceeding, but likewise pardon the trouble that is thus given you by, Sir,
>
> Your most obedient
> and most Devoted hum. Servant,
> GEORGE BALLARD.
>
> Campden, March 31, 1735.

Ballard would not have written in this way unless the danger were imminent and real, therefore it is pleasing to find that he did not hesitate to express himself in plain and forcible language. The spirit of the vandal is hardly consistent with that of religious ministration of any value, therefore it is pleasant to know that Campden was relieved of Weston's presence in some seven years' time. Fortunate it is for Campdeners now that Ballard was here as a champion of beautiful antiquities, otherwise the Smith monument would now have been a matter of wall rubble presumably, and possibly other things of beauty in this parish would have ceased to exist. Ballard's example should be taken to heart by all Campdeners, and their beautiful heritage defended by them against every attack of the vandal, whether it be disguised under the name of economy or any other name, for surely, short of torture of a human being or animal, there is nothing more debasing to human nature than the destruction of things of beauty made by past generations.

It has been privately recorded that at one time there was within the communion rails a curious inscription to a lady buried below in her wedding dress, as follows:—

> Here she was married to her earthly spouse,
> Here to God she humbly paid her vows.
> Desiring here to lie, here lies her dust
> Until the Resurrection of the just,
> When in her wedding garments she'll be found,
> And with her heavenly spouse in glory crowned.

In the chancel are mural monuments bearing the following:—

> On north wall:
> Near this monument lyeth the
> Body of John Martin Mercer,

who departed this Life September
the 22nd, in ye year of our Lord, 1757,
aged 52 years.
Also the Body of
Elizabeth, his wife,
who died March 18, 1761,
aged 68 years.

On south wall:

1. Arms at top: Arg. a cross engrailed between 4 pellets, each charged with a pheon of the first for Fletcher.

Prope hunc lapidem quicquid
Mortale fuit Thomæ Fletcher,
Villæ hujusce Gen. est depositum,
Qui obiit die Martii 15°
Anno Dei Salvatoris nostri 1746.
Ætatis suæ 67
Vir fuit S. S. Religionis
Christi Doctrinarum
non ignarus fideique
Orthodoxæ, quamvis indignus
Assertor sincerus.

Translation:

Near this stone is deposited all that was mortal of Thomas Fletcher, of this Town, Gent., who died 15 March, in the year of our Salvation, 1746, aged 67. A man who was inviolable in the doctrines of the religion of Christ, and not ignorant of the orthodox faith, and a sincere, although unworthy, asserter.

2. In a Vault
near this place
are deposited the remains
of RICHARD HORSMAN,
late of this Parish,
who died March 1st, 1774,
aged 79 years;
Ann, his Wife (1)
died Nov. 8th, 1782;
KATHERINE, their Daughter,
died April 24th, 1805,
aged 67 years;
EDWARD, their Son,
died July 8th, 1827,
aged 85 years;
JOHN, their Son,
died March 2nd, 1831,
aged 85 years;
RICHARD, their Son,
died August 6th, 1831,
aged 90 years;
MARY, wife of the above
JOHN HORSMAN,
died April 13th, 1838,
aged 86 years (2).

3. Crest at top: Issuing from clouds a dexter arm. prop. vested (gu.) cuffed (az.) holding in hand a globe in its frame.

In
Memory of
NICHOLAS FIELD, who died
June the 15th, 1786;
And of
MARY FIELD, his wife,
who died
August the 29th, 1829.
Also of
CAROLINE ROBERTS,
their daughter,
who died
February the 3rd, 1845,
Aged 77
years.

4. Sacred
to the memory of
The REV. THOS. SYMONDS,
Vicar of Guiting
and Master
of the Free Grammar School,
in Campden,
who departed this Life
Dec. 1st, 1796,
Aged 52 years.

5. Beneath an adjacent Stone are interred the Remains
of JOHN MARTIN, Gent., of this Parish,
who died Augst. 22nd, 1797, aged 63.
Also his two sisters,
ELIZABETH AND MARY MARTIN:
ELIZTH. died Janry. 31st, 1805, aged 75;
MARY died March 28th, 1805, aged 74.
In commemoration of their personal
and social Virtues, WM. FREEMAN, OF HIDCOTE,
Erected this monument (3).

On the east wall:

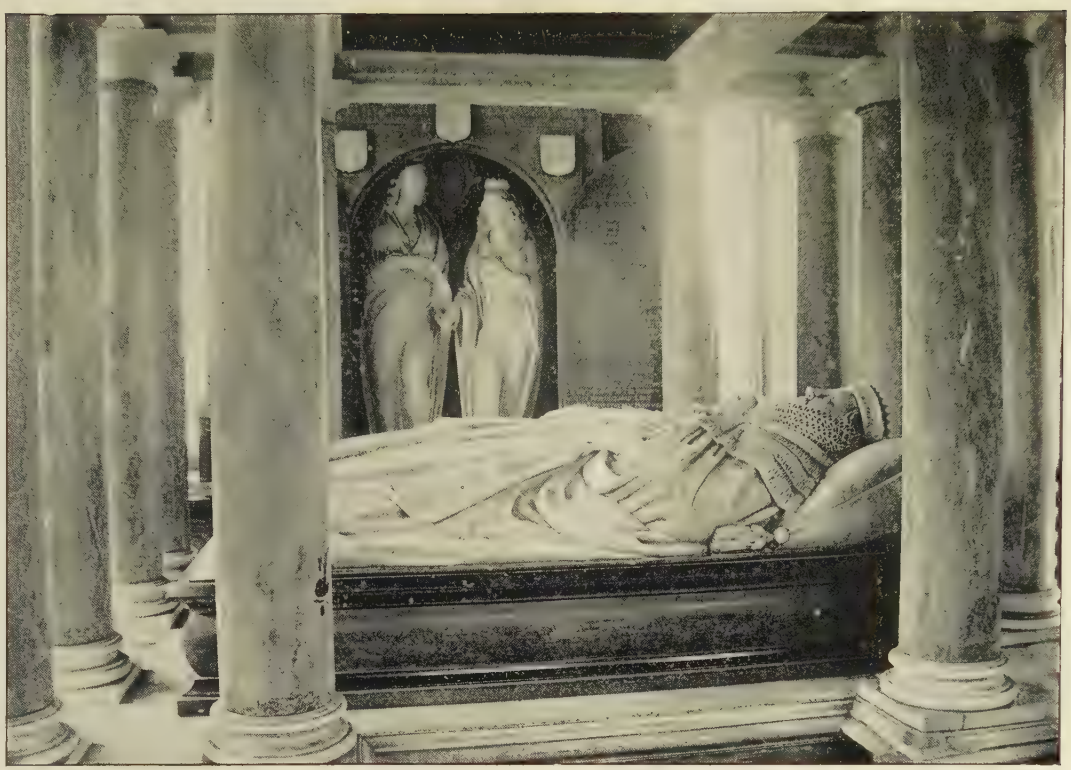
To the memory of
ANN, Wife of WILLIAM IZOD,
of Westington, in this Parish,
who died
the 8th day of January, 1833,
Aged 40 years.

---

1. Rich. Horsman and Ann Read married at Willersey, 29th Sept., 1737.

2. In reading this inscription one is struck by the brevity of history. Until recently there were persons in the town who well recollected Richard, Edward, and John Horsman, and no doubt there are still a few who recollect Richard. The father of these Horsmans was no doubt well acquainted with old Barnes, the Almeshouse man, aged 99, in 1712, and before referred to, and this person could actually talk of the death of Sir Baptist Hicks, the burning of Campden House, and Stow fight from personal or contemporary knowledge. Here then are living persons connected with those stirring events of 260 to 280 years ago through but two intermediate lives! Such instances of the bridging of years often occur, and never fail to make the thoughtful man ponder. A relation still living of the author has conversed with persons who talked of the 1745 Rebellion from contemporary knowledge! On the other hand, the brevity of descent is often illustrated. The author knows a person who was when on the right side of 60 a great grandfather, and who has a good chance of seeing his granddaughter's grandchild, without reaching an extreme age.

3. Wm. Freeman was legal representative of Mary Martin.



MONUMENTS IN CAMPDEN CHURCH TO THE FIRST AND SECOND VISCOUNTS CAMPDEN, 1629 AND 1643.

Also to the memory of
CHARLES and ELEANOR ANN,
Son and Daughter of
WILLIAM and ANN IZOD,
who died in their infancy.

The south chapel contains some beautiful monuments to the Hicks and Noel families, the largest and most striking being that in the middle, to Sir Baptist and his lady. It is of black and white marble, finished with pediments and has a canopy supported by twelve columns of Egyptian marble. Beneath the canopy are full-sized effigies of Sir Baptist and his lady, both lying in their state robes and coronets upon a black marble slab. The monument is a very noble one, and worthy of some of our national historic fanes, the sculpture of the effigies being particularly fine. They are evidently good portraits of the noble couple, and the characteristic Hicks features can be found in Sir Baptist's marble face. Camden, in referring to him, says "he lys bury'd in the South Ile of the church, with such noble monuments of marble as equal, if not exceed, most in England."

Also to the Memory of
WILLIAM IZOD,
who died
the 28th day of February, 1846,
aged 66 years.

By tradition this monument is said to have cost £1,000, but its sculptor and erector is unfortunately not known for certain, although there seems to have been only one family capable of performing such a work at that period, viz. Nicholas Stone and his sons. In their diary, however, no mention is made of this work at Campden, but it is known that Stone executed monuments of Sir Chas. Morison, Sir Baptist's son-in-law, at Cashiobury, so that it is quite likely the Campden monument was erected by Stone about the same time.

Upon the canopy are two shields, charged with the following arms:—

W. shield: Gu. a fess wavy between 3 fleur de lis az. for *Hickes*.

E. shield: Gu. a fess between 8 billets or. for *May*.

On the north side of the canopy is the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORIE OF HER DEARE & DECEASED HVSBAND,
BAPTIST LORD HICKS, VISCOVNT CAMPDEN,
BORNE OF A WORTHY FAMILY IN THE CITY OF LONDON, WHO BY THE
BLESSING OF GOD ON HIS INGENIOVS
ENDEAVORS AROSE TO AN AMPLE ESTATE & TO THE
FORESAID DEGREES OF HONOVR; & OVT OF THOSE
BLESSINGS, DISPOSED TO CHARITABLE VSES, IN HIS LIFE
TIME A LARGE PORTION TO THE VALVE OF £10,000;
WHO LIVED RELIGIOVSLY, VERTVOVSLY, & GENEROVSLY
TO THE AGE OF 78 YEARES, & DIED OCTO. 18, 1629.

ELIZABETH VISCOVNTESS CAMPDEN,
HIS DEARE CONSORT, BORNE OF THE FAMILY
OF THE MAYS, LIVED HIS WIFE IN ALL PEACE &
CONTENTMENT THE SPACE OF 45 YEARES.
LEAVING ISSVE BY HER SAID LORD & HVSBAND
TWO DAVGHTERS, JVLIANA, MARIED TO EDWARD
LORD NOEL, NOW VISCOVNT CAMPDEN, AND
MARIA, MARIED TO SR. CHARLES MORISON, KNT.
AND BARONETT, HATH PIOVSLY AND CAREFVLLY
CAVSED THIS MONVMENT TO BE ERECTED AS A
TESTIMONIE OF THEIR MVTVALL LOVE, WHERE
BOTH THEIR BODIES MAY REST TOGETHER
IN EXPECTATION OF A JOYFVLL RESVRRECTION.

The south side of the canopy is inscribed:

AD TERRAM CAMPENICAM
CAMPDENA FÆLIX POSSIDES LARGAS OPES
CORPVS PATRONI QUÆ RECONDIS OPTIMI
DOMINVM POTENTEM PRÆDIS, ET QVI ADDIDIT
ISTIS HONORVM FLOSCVLOS TERRIS NOVOS
DOMINO SEPVLCHRVM PREBEAS; ILLE ÆDIBVS
DECORAVIT AMPLIS HORTVLIS NITIDIS AGRVM
TVVM, NEC ÆDEM NEGLIGI EST PASSVS DEI
SED INDIGENTES FORTE SVSTINVIT PIA

VIVO VOLVPTAS, MORTVO FAC SIS QVIES
HIC ET PVDICAM, QVÆ SOCIA VITÆ FVIT
TENES MATRONAM CORPVS HOC GEMINVM FOVE
RESVSCITANDVM ET CONTEGAS ALIVS SINV.

In English:

To Campden.

O fortunate Campden that you possess great riches and the body of your best patron, who restored them a lord rich in lands, and who added from those lands new blossoms of honour, may you afford a tomb to this lord. He has embellished your land with many buildings and flourishing gardens; nor has he allowed the Church of God to be neglected, but in his life his devout delight was to help the poor to the utmost. In death grant that he may rest in peace; and here may you hold his modest wife, who was the companion of his life, cherish this body well worthy of resurrection, and protect it in your fostering bosom.

On the south side of the chapel, against a window, stands a stately monument in black and white marble, comprising the standing effigies of Edward Lord Noel and Juliana, his wife, larger than life, and shown attired in their shrouds. She stands upon his left, and both stand in a kind of cupboard, indicative of the tomb, the doors whereof are open, and bear the following inscriptions:—

On the door next Lord Noel:

THIS MONVMENT
IS ERECTED TO PRESERVE
THE MEMORY AND POVRTRAIT
OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SR. EDWARD NOEL, VISCOVNT CAMPDEN,
BARON NOEL OF RIDLINGTON,
AND HICKS OF ILMINGTON.
HE WAS KNIGHT BANNERET
IN THE WARRS OF IRELAND,
BEING YOVNG,
AND THEN CREATED BARONET
ANNO 1611.
HE WAS AFTERWARDS MADE
BARON OF RIDLINGTON.
THE OTHER TITLES CAME VNTO HIM
BY RIGHT OF DAME JVLIANA, HIS WI FE,
WHO STANDS COLLATERALL TO HIM
IN THIS MONVMENT,
A LADY
OF EXTRAORDINARY GREAT
ENDOWMENTS, BOTH OF VERTVE
AND FORTVNE.
THIS GOODLY LORD
DIED AT OXFORD AT YE BEGINNING
OF THE LATE FATALL CIVLL WARRS,
WHITHER HE WENT TO SERVE
& ASSIST HIS SOVVERAIN PRINCE
CHARLES THE FIRST,
AND SO WAS EXALTED
TO THE KINGDOME OF GLORY
8° MARTII: 1642.

On the door next Lady Juliana:

THE LADY JVLIANA,
ELDEST DAVGHTER AND CO-HEIRE
(OF THAT MIRROR OF HIS TIME)
SR. BAPTIST HICKS, VISCOVNT CAMP DEN.
SHE WAS MARRIED
TO THAT NOBLE LORD
WHO IS HERE ENGRAVEN BY HER,
BY WHOM SHE HAD BAPTIST
LORD VISCOVNT CAMPDEN, NOW LIVING (WHO IS BLESSED

WITH A NVMEROVS & GALLANT ISSV E).
HENRY, HER SECOND SON,
DIED A PRISONER
FOR HIS LOYALTY TO HIS PRINCE.
HER ELDEST DAVGHTER, ELIZABETH,
WAS MARRIED TO IOHN VISCOVNT CHAWORTH;
MARY, HER SECOND DAVGHTER,
TO THE VERY NOBLE KNIGHT
SR. ERASMVS DE LA FONTAINE.
PENELOPE,
HER YOVNGEST DAVGHTER,
DIED A MAYD.
THIS EXCELLENT LADY,
FOR THE PIOVS
AND VNPARALLEL'D AFFECTIONS
SHE RETAINED TO THE MEMORY
OF HER DECEASED LORD,
CAVSED THIS STATELY MONVMENT
TO BE ERECTED IN HER LIFETIME,
IN SEPTEMBER,
ANNO DOM. 1664.

There is a shield of arms by each of the doors, charged thus:

By the door next Lady Juliana:

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a fess wavy between 3 fleur de lis az. for *Hickes*; 2nd and 3rd, Gu. a chev. erm. between 3 organ rests or. for *Arthur*.

By the door next Lord Noel:

1st Or, fretty gu, a canton erm. for *Noel*.
2nd Gu. semeé of cross crosslets fitcheé a lion rampant or. for *Hopton*, of Hopton Castle.
3rd Az., 3 boars' heads, couped, between 9 cross crosslets fitchée arg. for *Hevyn*.
4th Arg. 2 pipes in pile between 9 cross crosslets fitchée gu. for *Downton*.
5th Gu. 3 bars or. for *St. Owen*.
6th Az. a lion rampant arg. within a bordure engrailed or. for *Tyrell*.

On a pediment above are the Noel arms and supporters.

This monument is by Joshua Marshall, a mason at the sign of the "Hande and Starre," Fleet-street, London, and Master Mason to King Charles II., as his father, Edward Marshall, had been before him. Joshua died in 1678, bequeathing £10 per annum for ever to his Company, and was buried in the old Church of St. Dunstan's in the West. He is said to have executed a similar monument to that he erected here at Swavesey, co. Camb., for Lady Ann Cutts. Marshall seems to have been little appreciated, and Horace Walpole does not refer to him. From an artistic point of view there are of course objections to the design of this work, but it is unique and finely executed. There is a current tradition that the doors of this monument were kept closed until Lady Juliana's death, in 1680, at the age of 95, since which time they have not been closed.

On the east wall of the chapel to the south is a monument to Lady Penelope Noel, consisting mainly of a bust of the lady in a Vandyke dress. The bust is exceedingly beautiful, and probably excels all in the church. Above the bust is a shield of arms similar to the second shield on Lord Noel's monument. Below is the following inscription:—

THE MOST EXQVISITE MODEL OF NATVRE'S BEST WORKMANSHIP.
YE RICHEST MAGAZIN OF ALL DIVINE AND MORAL VERTVES,
PENELOPE NOEL.
HAVING ADDED TO THE NOBILITIE OF HER BIRTH A BRIGHTER
SHYNE OF TRVE NOBLENESSE, YE EXEMPLARIE SWEETNESS OF HER
CONVERSATION, HER CONTEMPT OF EARTHLY VANITIES, AND HER
ZEALOUS AFFECTION TOWARDS HEAVEN, AFTER 22 YEARES
DEVOTIONS, COMMENDED HER VIRGIN SOWLE INTO YE HANDS OF
ITS TRVE BRYDEGROOME, JESVS CHRIST, MAY 17 A° 1633.
OVER WHOSE PRETIOVS DVST HERE RESERVED HER SÁD
PARENTS, EDWARD Ld. NOEL, VISC. CAMPDEN, AND THE LADY
JVLIAN, HIS WIFE, DROPT THEYR TEARES AND ERECTED THIS
MARBLE TO THE DEARE MEMORIE OF THEYR VNVALVABLE LOSSE.

"Superata tellus Sidera donat."

Lady Penelope is traditionally said to have died from the effects of pricking her finger while working in coloured silk, and that the position of her hand in the monumental effigy indicates this. Her early death was evidently generally lamented, for a friend of Milton, one A. Gill, wrote a very eulogistic elegy to her memory 53 lines long, and entitled "An elegy dedicated to the eternal memory of the most beautiful and virtuous Lady Mistress Penelope Noel, daughter to the Lord Viscount Campden, 1633."

On the east wall of the chapel to the north is a monument to Lady Anne Noel, consisting mainly of a well-executed bust of the lady in the dress of her time. Above are these arms:

Or. fretty gu, a canton erm, for *Noel* impaling Arg, on a fess az. 3 lozenges for *Fielding*.

Below is an inscription, as follows:—

TO THE SACRED MEMORY OF LADY ANNE NOEL, SECOND DAVGHTER OF WILLIAM EARLE OF DENBIGH, WHO WAS MARIED TO MR. BAPTIST NOEL, ELDEST SONNE OF EDWARD LORD NOEL AND HICKS VISCOVNT CAMPEDEN, SHEE CHANGED THIS LIFE FOR A BETTER THE 24TH OF MARCH, IN THE YEARE OF SALVATION, 1636; SHEE HAD YSSVE BY HER SAID HVSBAND 3 SONNES, THE ELDEST CHARLES, ALSO THE SECOND CHARLES, AND THE THIRD EDWARD, WHICH 3 SONNES DECEASED BEFORE EYTHER OF THEM ACCOMPLISHED THE AGE OF 2 YEARES.

This south chapel is now separated from the body of the church by railings, erected by the Noel family in 1875, by permission.

In the north chapel there formerly stood against the north wall the large altar tomb of the Rev. Rob. Lilly, vicar here 1616-1636, and uncle to the famous astrologer, Wm. Lilly. This tomb has been removed, but on the east wall the inscribed tablet to his memory still remains. The greater part of the inscription has entirely gone, but a transcript made some years ago runs:

MAGSTER ROBERTUS LILLIUS SONANTE TUBA HINC RESURGET ULTIMA VIR SUMME PIUS PROBUS AC SACUNDUS; QUEM PEPERIT AGER LEICESTRENSIS, NUTRIUIT, ALMA MATER CANTABRIGIA, FIDELEM DEMUM PASTOREM SENSIT GREX HIC MISCELLUS. UNDIQUAQUE DUM VIXIT FÆLIX NISI QUOD CALCULI DOLORES ACUTISSIMI AUTUMNUM VITÆ FECERANT VALETUDINARIUM ET (IMPEDITO ULTRA XXTI DIES LOTIO) PRORSUS AFFLICTISSIMUM; QUI TANDEM EXANTLATIS XXti ANNORUM HIC LOCI LABORIBUS TRIBUS, OPTIMÆ SPEI, LIBERIS, FUNERI SE SENTIENS SUPERSTITEM DUAS DULCISSIMAS QUAS PRÆMISISSET, FILIAS CÆLO SEQUNTUS EST. NATURÆ CONCESSIT XXIMO DIE OCTOBRIS 1636 ET ÆTATIS SUÆ 54TO.

EXIGUUM HOC PERPETUI AMORIS MONUMENTUM AMANTISSIMA PARITER AC MŒSTISSIMA CONJUX HONORA LILLY LUGENS POSUIT.

Translation:

Master Robert Lilly, at the sound of the last trump, will rise again hence. A man of the greatest piety, truth, and holiness, whom the land of Leicester brought forth, Cambridge nurtured as a foster-mother, and lastly this mixed flock deemed a faithful pastor. On all sides fortunate while he lived, except that the pains of an acute stone made a sickly autumn of life, and afflicted throughout (having been impeded in passage of urine for more than 20 days), who nevertheless for 20 years performed in this locality parochial work of the greatest hope. He desiring that if "I may survive my two dear daughters that I may be buried with my children," whom he predeceased. He was followed to heaven by his daughters. He departed this life the 21st day of October, 1636, aged 54. Honor Lilly, his most loving and mournful wife, has placed this small token of her everlasting love.

On the north wall of the chapel is a neat monument to the memory of Lilly's successor, Wm. Bartholomew, thus inscribed:

LEGE, SPECTATOR! & LUGE
HOC ENIM SUB LAPIDE IN PULVEREM [A.M.
PERCOLATUR VIR SUMMO INGENIO & PIETATE GULIELMUS BARTHOLOMEW
E COLL. TRIN. CANTABR; PRIMITIAS ANNORUM & MINISTERII EDVARDO
VICE COMITI CAMPDEN CLARISSIMO HEROI
FÆLICITER DICAVIT CUI IN ÆDIBUS BROOKIANIS
E SACRIS FUIT
MOX IN HUJUS ECCLESIÆ VICARIU SUCCENTURIATUS
VIGINTI QUATUOR PER ANNOS NEGOTIO ANNIMARUM
INCUBUIT, OMNIUM CUM AMORE, LAUDE, ADMIRATIONE
ORATOR EXIMIUS MALLEUS SECTORIARUM ORTHODOXÆ
RELIGIONIS ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ, PARTIUM CAROLINARUM
(PESSIMIS LICET TEMPORIBUS) INTREPIDUS ASSERTOR;
MORIENS EODEM IN TUMULO, QUO SUSANNAM FILIOLAM OLIM
CONDIDERAT, MORTALITATIS SUÆ EXUVIAS VOLUIT RECONDI
OBIJT ILLA SEPT. 3° ANº DOM., 1642, ÆTATIS SUÆ 3
OBIJT ILLE OCTO. 11° ANº DOM., 1660 ÆTATIS SUÆ 56
SANCTIS EXILIUM MUNDAS, SUA PATRIA CÆLUM
QUI MORITUR CHRISTO, NON PERIT, ILLE REDIT.

This, translated into English, runs:

Read, O Spectator, and mourn. For under this stone a man of the highest genius and piety has passed into dust—William Bartholomew, M.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, the first of his years and fortunately appointed chaplain to Edward Viscount Campden, a renowned hero from the sacred office to whom in the mansion of Brook he was soon instituted into the vicarage of this church. For twenty-four years he attended to the care of souls with the love and praise and admiration of all. An eminent orator, a hammer of the sect of the religion of the orthodox English Church, a fearless advocate (even in the worst of times) of the Royalist party. He dying, wished his mortal remains to be laid in the same tomb in which his daughter Susan had formerly been placed. She died 3 Sept., Anno Dom. 1642, aged 3. He died 11 Oct., Anno Dom., 1660, aged 56.

To the holy the world is exile, his home is Heaven:
Who dies for Christ does not perish, he returns.

Upon a flat blue stone formerly in the floor of this chapel, but now destroyed and covering the grave of the Rev. Hickes, vicar here 1660-1709, and his wife Mary, daughter of the Rev. Bartholomew, the former vicar, was the following inscription:—

H. S. E.

Dominus Henricus Hyckes
Collegij S.S. Trinitatis apud Oxoniensis Alumnus
Gradu Magristri in Artibus ibidem insignitus
Ecclesiæ Parochialis { de Stretton, Rector / de Campden, Vicarii
Utriusque; per annos tantum non quinquaginta
Pastor fidelis
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ vere Apostolicæ
Filius Orthodoxus
Et contra omnes Adversarios
Tam pseudo Catholicos quam nuperos novatores,
Intrepidus Vindex
Hic etiam reconditæ sunt Religuiæ
Mariæ
Dni. Gulielmi Bartholomew
Hujus Ecclesiæ olim Vicarii.
Et exploratæ in Regem fidelitatis Viri
Filiæ
Et prædicti Henrici Conjugis
Diem supremum obijt { Illa Dec. 23, A.D. 1701, ætat 62 / Ille Jan. 11, A.D. 1708, ætat 78.

Arms: *Hickes*, as before.

Translation:

Here is buried Master Henry Hickes, a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Graduated Master of Arts there; Rector of the parish of Stretton; vicar of the parish of Campden; of both the faithful pastor for almost fifty years; an orthodox son of the true English Apostolic Church; and a fearless vindicator against all adversaries, equally the false Catholics as the modern Dissenters. Here also are buried the remains of Mary, wife of the aforesaid Henry, daughter of Mr. William Bartholomew, formerly vear of this church, and a man of known fidelity to the King. She died Dec. 23, A.D. 1701, aged 62. He died Jan. 11, A.D. 1708, aged 78.

In the south aisle of the church are mural monuments, inscribed as under:—

1. Arms: A talbot passant, in chief 2 annulets for *Taylor*.

To the
Memory of
Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR,
late Citizen and Skinner
of London, who died March 18,
1718-9, in the 50th year of
His Age, whose Remains are
deposited near this Place.
This Monument was
erected by ANN, his Wife,
as a Testimony of her sincere
Love and Respect (1).

2. In
Memory of
SUSANNA, the Wife of
WILLIAM TOMPSON.
She departed this Life
July the 30th, 1785,
Aged 53

3. In Memory of
MATTHEW PHIPPS, (2)
who died 27th March, 1831,
aged 74 years.
Also of HANNAH PHIPPS,
His Wife,
who died 8th August, 1836,
Aged 70 years.

4. SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
SAMUEL HIRON, M.R.C.S.,
WHO DIED MAY XXI., MDCCCXLV.,
AGED LXXVI. YEARS.
ALSO OF
MARY HIRON,
RELICT OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED NOV. XXIII., MDCCCXLV.,
AGED LXIX. YEARS.
AND OF
MARY HIRON,
DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED FEB. XXIX., MDCCCXXIV.,
AGED XVIII. YEARS.

In the north aisle are mural monuments, inscribed as follows:—

1. Sacred
to the Memory of
EDWARD STOKES COTTERELL,
Who died April 10th, 1834,
Aged 58 years.
Also of
ALICE COTTERELL
(wife of E. S. Cotterell),
who died July 19th, 1832,
aged 55 years.

2. Arms: Sa. a chev. between 3 towers arg. for . . . .

In Memoria
Gulielmi Atkins Lapidarii
Cujus reliquiæ juxta hunc locum
sunt depositæ qui in spem beatæ
Resurrectionis animam expiravit
decimo octavo die Junii Anno { Ætatis 62 / Salutis 1729
Hæc Mundi gloria quæ magni penditur
Sacris in literis, flos fæni dicitur
Ut leve Solium, quod vento rapitur
Sic vita hominum, hac vita tolitur
Mary, wife of William Atkins,
departed this Life
the 29th day of October, 1747,
Aged 75 years.

The Latin portion of this inscription runs in English:

In memory of
William Atkins, Stonemason,
whose remains are deposited near this place. He departed this life in the hope of a blessed resurrection the eighteenth day of June, in the year of Salvation 1729, aged 62.

This glory of the great world which is handed down in sacred books departs with this life, the bloom of hay, and even as lightly a throne which snatched by the wind is borne away, so with the life of Man.

3. In Memory
of Henry Minors (3)
who depted. this life Feb.
ye 13th, 1729, aged 25.
His children three
lies on his brest,
Hoping in Christ
they are all blest!

In the nave, chancel end:

1. In Memory of
JAMES IZOD
(of Broad Campden), who
departed this Life the 9th Day
of February, 1795, aged
68 years, and was buried
In a Vault near this Place.
Good Friends for Jesu's sake forbear
To move the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the Man that spares these Stones,
For underneath there lies my bones.

1. Chas. Taylor, of Campden, widower, and Ann Humphreys married at Guiting Power, 20th Sept., 1716.
2. He was a chemist, and predecessor in business of the present Mr. Hands.
3. Henry Miners and Mary Davis, both of Campden, married at Willersey, 13th Jan., 1726.

2. TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF PRIVATES
ALFRED BENFIELD, 1ST KING'S ROYAL RIFLES;
WILLIAM HENRY FRANKLIN, 2ND ROYAL WARWICKS;
AND WILLIAM TRACEY, 1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
WHO DIED OF DYSENTERY IN S. AFRICA WHILE
SERVING THEIR COUNTRY IN THE BOER WAR, 1900.

In the porch is the grave of Rich. Darby, the friend and collaborateur of Hulls, an account of whom has been previously given.

In the pavement of the porch are other gravestones, inscribed as below, but these stones were probably removed to this place from the body of the church in 1875. Parts of the inscriptions are now illegible, but these parts are made up in the following by the aid of Bigland's collection:—

1. Here
Lyeth the Body
of Thomas Phipps,
who departed this Life
July the 3rd, Anno Dom. 1722,
Aged 60 years.
And also of Mary Phipps, his
wife, who departed this Life
August the 14th, Anno
Dom. 1754,
Aged 76.
Near this place lieth the body of
Matthew Phipps,
who died October the 4th, 1765,
Aged 50 years.
And also Ann, his wife, who died
August the 28th, 1774, aged 56 years.
This pair had 6 sons (4).

2. John Scott, Gent.,
died Aug. 28, 1779, aged 67.
In memory of
Elizabeth SCOTT,
Wife of JOHN SCOTT.
She died the 21st. Sept.,
1780, aged 57 years.

3. Here ly Waiting for a glorious
Resurrection the bodies of John
Danby, Apothecary in this
Town, who died June 16, 1693;
And of Elizabeth, his Wife,
Afterwards the Wife and
Widow of Foulk Brisco (5), chirugeon, who
died September ye 12th, 1714.

4. Under this stone
was interred the Body of
Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR.
In Memory of Thos. Taylor;
He departed this Life
the 13th November, 1774,
Aged 88.
Also in Memory of
Anne and Jane Taylor,
Daughters of Thos. Taylor.
Jane died Augst. 21st, 1779,
Aged 62;
Anne died Dec. 8, 1782, aged 71.

5. Beneath this Stone
at their joynt Request
are deposited the Remains of
Thomas Fletcher, gent.;
and of Dorothy, his wife.
She, the last Survivor, died the 22nd of
July, 1769,
Aged 87 years.

6. Mary, the wife of John Humphries,
died April 16, 1716, aged 63.

According to Bigland there were in 1786 many other pavemental gravestones in the church, inscribed as below, all of which have now totally disappeared, most, if not all of them, having been destroyed at the late restoration to make room for red tiles:—

1. Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth,
the Wife of Nicholas Fletcher, of this
Parish, who departed this Life the
19th day of September, 1709.

Arms: *Fletcher*, as before given, impaling Arg. 3 bats' wings erect, 2 and 1 sa., on a chief gu. a lion passant of the field for *Bateson*.

2. Near to the Bones of her Ancestors are
deposited the Remains of Elizh. Fletcher,
whose Patience through various Tryals
astonished many of her acquaintance;
but with Chearfulness she resigned herself
into the Hands of her Creator 1774
Aged 58 Years.

3. In Obedience to the call of his heavenly
Father, after 40 Years spent in this Place
With Skill as an Apothecary, on the
13th Day of Sept., 1777, departed
John Fletcher, gent. This Tribute was paid
to his Memory by his afflicted widow,
E. F.

4. Matt. Phipps and Ann Stanley, of Campden, married at Willersey 20th Sept., 1745. He was son of Thos. Phipps.

5. Fulk Brisco and Maria Woodward married Brisco in 1663 was an apothecary, and lived in Calf's Lane.

4. Edward Johnston, gent.,
departed this Life December 6, 1724,
aged 55 years.
Jane, late Wife of Edward Johnston, Gent.,
died Feb. 26, 1700, aged 25 years.

5. Here lyeth the Body of
Elisha Yarnold, Gent.,
who departed this Life
January 20, 1710, aged 76.
Also his Sister,
Mrs. Margaret Yarnold, Spinster,
who died May 29, 1720,
aged 79 years.

6. Mrs. Susanna Cooper,
the Wife of Mr. Robert Cooper,
of Pebworth, senior, eldest daughter
of Mr. John Gooding, of Comb.
She departed this Life the
6th of Feb., 1710, in the 84th Year of her Age.

7. Here lyeth the Body of
Mr. William Jeankes, interred
July 29, Anno 1615.

8. Margaret, the Wife of
Robert Hieron, of Westington,
died June 10, Anno Dom. 1652.

9. Nathan Izod, of Westington, Gent.,
departed this Life July 25, 1716, in the
60th year of his Age.
Anne, his wife,
died Sept. 13, Anno Dom. 1715,
in the 64th year of her Age.

10. Sarah, wife of William Izod,
of Westington, died March 5, 1722, aged 19.
William Izod, Gent.,
died June 27, 1750, in the 57th year of his Age.

11. George Combes,
died Aug. 1, 1726, aged 62.

12. Elizabeth, Wife of Edward Woodward,
died July 23, 1768, aged 76.

13. Claudius Gascoyne,
died January 3, 1744, aged 84.
Martha, the Wife of Claudius Gascoyne,
died March 17, 1739, aged 77.

14. Hazelwood Wills
and Lydia, his Wife.
She departed this Life, April 18, 1731,
aged 66.

15. Charles Taylor,
died Aug. 18, 1742, aged 45.

16. Thomas Pain,
died Aug. 8, 1749, aged 62.

17. Andrew Simpkins, son of John Simpkins,
died Feb. 6, 1726, aged 77.
Elizabeth Round,
Daughter of John Simpkins.
died June 13, 1734, aged 82.

18. Elizabeth, Wife of Richard Smith,
died June 29, Anno Dom. 1733.

19. Robert Smith.
died June 25, 1742, in the 48th year of his age.
Jane, the Wife of Robert Smith,
died March 19, 1772.

20. Henry Peart,
of Blandon, in the County of Oxford,
died June 2, 1671.

21. Mr. William Yate, senior,
died May 13, 1680, aged 60.
Millicent, his Wife,
died May 1, 1662, aged 39.
Also Mr. Benjamin Gold (6),
died April 7, 1746, aged 74.

22. Mr. William Yate, junior,
died November 3, 1689, aged 41.
Also Mr. Charles Yate,
the 4th son of Mr. William Yate,
died March 28, 1690, aged 29.

23. Millicent, the daughter of
Mr. Wm. Yate and Millicent, his wife,
died July 24, 1685, aged 29.
Also Elizabeth Lane (7),
Grand-daughter of Mr. William Yate,
died March 29, 1711, aged 34.

24. Ann Walker, Wife of Samuel Walker,
lies here interred by
her first husband, Charles Taylor.
She died March 31, 1757, aged 54 (8).

The following is not recorded by Bigland, but appeared prior to the late restoration:—
Frances, the wife of Andrew Stuard, who died 29th day of Sept., 171—, aged 75.

The older parish registers are not so voluminous as would be supposed, having regard to the population, and the suspicion arises that they were not kept with accuracy in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. They commence from "Anno Domini 1616, from the moneth of September," and the first entry is the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. Crosse, 3rd Oct., 1616. The first burial entered is that of William Barker, of Broad Campden, 9 Nov., 1616, and the first marriage that of Nathaniel Evans and Constantine Weare, 16 Oct., 1616. For about 30 years after the commencement the entries appear to be in the same hand. Parts of the entries for 1648-9 and the whole of 1650-1-2 are very faint indeed, and almost undecipherable. The entries are unfortunately very brief in the seventeenth century,. the mother's name, for instance, in baptismal records being omitted. For this reason it is almost impossible to trace the genealogy of well-known Campden

6. Benj. Gold and Ann Harris, of Hidcote, married at Aston Subedge 3rd May, 1716.
7. "Mr. Yeats, of Campden," and Ann Lane were married at Batsford 6th Feb., 1697.
8. Sam Walker, of "Stonely," and Ann Taylor, of Campden, were married at Aston Subedge 11th Jan., 1744.

families from the registers alone, there being many instances of men of the same Christian and surnames having children baptised about the same time.

During the Commonwealth registrars were appointed to parishes, and in 1653 there is an entry here that Jno. Lee was chosen for that office.

It is recorded in the register: "December 12th, 1653.—Then collected and received (by the high constable, John Walford) of the churchwardens of Chipping Campden for the relief of Maulberry, the sume of nine pounds eighteen shillings and seavin pence for the reparing of the same." This was of course in respect of the disastrous fire at Marlboro', in Wiltshire, which had then lately occurred. Collections for the relief of the unfortunate town were made throughout the kingdom, and the amount raised here seems to have been exceedingly good.

Another entry runs: "Thomas Holtam came in to Bee Clark of this parish the 17 day of May, in 1696."

There are entries of burial of several of the garrison in Campden House near by, thus:

Walter Glover, ye King's souldier, buried ye 18 of January, 1644-5.
William Bexter, ye King's souldier, buried ye 24 of January, 1644-5.
Thomas Bowles, ye King's souldier, buried ye 27 February, 1644-5.
Richard Soler, ye King's souldier, buried ye 9 March, 1644-5.
Thomas Sela, ye King's souldier, buried ye 9 March, 1644-5.
Captaine Thomas Hall, buried ye 19 of Aprill, 1645.
Robert Read, ye King's souldier, buried ye 3 of May, 1645.

In addition to the entries referred to or quoted in a prior section of this work, the following may be worth record here:—

Baptisms:

Wm., son of Jeffrey Warner, 29 Jan., 1616-7
Grace, daughter of Anne Warner, 12 Nov., 1617.
Joan, daughter of Rich. Broadway, 5 Aug., 1621.
Edwd., son of Wm. Broadway, 2 Feb., 1621-2.
Richd., son of Rich. Broadway, 1 Dec., 1622.

1619:

Mary Lilly, the daughter of Mr. Richard Lilly, was baptized the 19th of Aprill; the godfather Sir Baptist Hickes, the godmothers the Lady Mary Morison, Mrs. Elizabeth Savage.
Abigail, dau. of Jno. Warner, 14 Oct., 1627.
Richard, son of Jno. Warner, 2 Jan., 1639.
Mary, dau. of Jno. Warner, 26 Dec., 1669.
Alice, dau. of Jno. Warner, 5 Dec., 1668.

1643.

Shell, the sonne of the woman that makes tobacko pipes, baptized the 24 of December.
Thomas, son of Wm. Penn, 14 Sept., 1660.

Burials:

Abigail, dau. of Jno. Warner, 19 Oct., 1627.
Joan, dau. of Rich. Broadway, 1 Jan., 1621-2.
John Broadway, 18 Dec., 1623.
Mrs. Penelope Noel, 21 May, 1633
Mr. Rob. Lillie, 22 Oct., 1636.
John Lea, Clarke, buried the first of February (1657-8), Being 76 yeares of age.
Margt., wife of John Warner, 31 May, 1667.

As might be expected, many Campden folk were married in neighbouring parishes, and it may be useful to insert here particulars of those of such marriages (9) as are not referred to elsewhere in this work:—

Mickleton:

26 Apl., 1717, Wm. Dutton, of Campden, and Catherine Hitchcock.
5 Dec., 1765, Thos. Trapman, of Campden, and Mary Rea.

Weston Subedge:

1637, Thos. Willis, of Campden, and Dennis Clark.
12 Oct., 1665, Jno. White, of Campden, and Anne Farley.
30 July, 1710, Jno. Hale, of Campden, and Mary Stitchbury.
30 June, 1715, Jonathan Howell, of Campden, and Mary Goodford.
23 Sept., 1733, Ant. Walker, of Campden, and Ursula Grassingham.
25 Oct., 1740, Mr. Rich. Walker, of Bromsgrove, and Miss Ann Winslow, of Campden.
4 March, 1741-2, Wm. White, of Campden, and Ann Drury.
27 Oct., 1742, Rich. Allcock, of Batsford, and Sarah White, of Campden.
12 Oct., 1751, Rob. Hands and Hannah Lane, of Campden.
16 Dec., 1767, Thos. Noxon, of Campden, and Sarah Drury.
7 June, 1770, Jno. Mathews and Esther Tracy, of Campden.
16 Oct., 1775, Rich. Handley, of Campden, and Rachel Tinson.
5 Jan., 1785-6, Thos. Fincher, of Campden, and Elizth. Stanley.
24 Oct., 1788, Jno. Gibbs, of Campden, and Mary Seaman.
24 Oct., 1798, Jos. Sermon, of Campden, and Edith Horne.

Ebrington:

18 Feb., 1699-1700, Thos. Curtis, of Westington, and Mary Eden, of Campden.
21 Feb., 1708-9, Thos. Horn, of Campden, and Alice Stock, of Darlingscot.

9. For nearly all these the author is indebted to Mr. Phillimore's "Gloucestershire Marriage Registers."

6 Nov., 1716, Jno. Coleman, of Campden, and Kath. Morris.
7 Feb., 1721/2, Jno. James, of Campden, and Frances Keyt, of Hitcoat.
April, 1731, Jno. Keyt and Sarah Bevington, of Campden.
3 Feb., 1733/4, Jno. Holms and Elizth. Maughan, of Campden.
25 Oct., 1747, Wm. Eden, of Campden, and Elizth. Gregg.
30 Apl., 1750, Ant. Phipps, of Campden, and Hannah Freeman.
14 July, 1752, Thos. Jervis and Ann Chamberlin, of Campden.
8 July, 1765, Sam. Barnsly and Susannah Beal, widow, of Campden.

Willersey:
8 Jan., 1723/4, Jno. Read, of Weston Subedge, and Joane Emms, of Campden.
25 June, 1725, Jno. Dee, of Campden, and Sarah Gough, of Fal— Mills, co. Warw.
28 Oct., 1725, Rich. Martyn, of Headington, co. Oxon, and Ann Harding, of Campden.
13 Jan., 1726/7, Jos. James, of Campden, and Ann Green, of Broad Campden.
25 June, 1727, Wm. Harrison, of Campden, and Anne Eliots, of "Borton"-on-the-Hill.
12 Nov., 1727, Thos, Clerke, of Broad Campden, and Anne Soley.
5 Oct., 1758, Rev. Mr. Liscomb Aultbe Stretch, of Campden, and Mary Grove, widow.
3 May, 1787, Charles James, of Campden, and Elizth. Freeman.
24 May, 1805, Wm. Cox, of Campden, and Sarah Marshall.
30 Jan., 1806, Wm. Gardner, of Campden, and Maria Kemp.

Aston Sub-edge:
26 July, 1663, Rich. Rose, of Broad Campden, and Dorothy Leonard, of Harvington.
14 May, 1665, Jno. Tomlins and Ann Gibbs, of Campden.
18 Aug., 1667, Wm. Coltman and Alice Dickens, of Campden.
30 May, 1694, Philip Clarke, of Campden, and Anne Gun.
29 Sept., 1694, Sam. Harris, of Bishop's Cleeve, and Catherine Taylor, of Campden.
2 Feb., 1695/6, Richd. Keyt, of Binton, co. Warw., and Elizth. Smith, of Campden.
8 May, 1697, Francis Robins and Mary Robins, both of Broad Campden.
4 July, 1697, John Dyer, of Campden, and Elinor Bumpass.
4 Jan., 1697/8, Jno. Webb, of Wolvercott, co. Oxon, and Mary Smith, of Campden.
28 May, 1702, Rob. Smith, of Campden, and Mary Widdows, of Hanging Aston.
9 Feb., 1706/7, Rob. Williams, of Campden, and Sarah Dide, of Draycott.
16 Oct., 1709, Thos. White and Elizth. ——, both of Campden.
27 Oct., 1713, Rich. Greening and Sarah Cooper, both of Campden.
2 May, 1714, Wm. Chapman, of Campden, and Mary Chillingworth.
21 April, 1715, Rob. Smith, of Campden, and Eleanor Sansom.
23 Sept., 1716, Rob. Tracy and Ann Smith, both of Campden.
11 Oct., 1718, Chas. Leonard and Joane Johnsons, both of Campden.
1 May, 1811, Jno. Scrieves and Cath. Gardner, of Campden.

Moreton-in-Marsh:
8 April, 1702, Jno. Tracey and Mary Hitchman, both of Campden.
19 May, 1800, Wm. Nichols, of Campden, and Elizth. Sandal.

Batsford:
28 Sept., 1702, Thos. White, of Campden, and Ann Wardle.
20 June, 1703, Jas. Prockter, of Broad Campden, and Lucy Powell, of Barton.
14 Oct., 1741, Hen. Stephens and Margt. Darwood, both of Campden.
23 Mar., 1761/2, Thos. Rogers, of Rowington, and Sarah Dee, of Campden.

Quinton:
13 Sept., 1584, Jno. Price, of Campden, and Margt. Bowker.
16 April, 1770, Jno. Larner, of Campden, and Anne Sheldon.

Guiting Power:
7 June, 1720, Jno. Cleydon and Sara Wels, of Campden.
27 Dec., 1733, Emanuel Freeman and Elizth. Pleaden, of Broad Campden.

Clifford Chambers:
21 Feb., 1714/5, Timothy Horseman, of Campden, and Ann Phipps, of Alscoat.
1 Feb., 1715/6, Chas. Harrison, of Campden, and Mary Hawks, of Barford.
31 Aug., 1719, Wm. Careless and Mary Horseman, both of Campden.
10 April, 1724, Wm. Jones and Jane Pleadon, both of Campden.

Buckland:
16 Jan., 1529/30, Thos. Hukocks, of Stratford, and Bridget Bumpas, of Campden.

Stanton:
29 Dec., 1677, Edwd. Baldwyn, of Ebrington, and Susanna South, of Chipping Campden.
17 July, 1683, Thos. Lambert and Elizth. Gibbs, both of Chipping Campden.
16 April, 1711, Richd. Newland, of Chipping Campden, and Mary Kitchen, of Snowshill.
25 July, 1772, Thos. Smith and Ann Wells, of Campden.

Childswickham:
11 April, 1691, Ant. Stanley, of Campden, and Eliz. Roberts.
1 June, 1703, Jas. Harrison and Mary Hale, of Campden.

——, 1704, Jno. Yeate and Mary Aitkens, both of Campden.
19 May, 1726, Thos. Marshall, of Stanton, and Hannah Yeats, of Campden.
21 Aug., 1809, Wm. Eastling, of Campden, and Mary Trenfield.
23 Jan., 1812/3, Wm. Bullock, of Campden, and Eliz. Ballinger.

Saintbury:
31 Jan., 1681/2, Jno. Veal and Mary Jenkins, of Campden.
15 June, 1682, Wm. Brown and Cath. Jones, both of Campden.
29 Sept., 1685, Fcs. Rascall and Anne Rose, of Campden.
20 Oct., 1689, Matt. Manners, of Crimscote, and Magdalen Wakefield, of Campden.
24 Jan., 1699/1700, John Hale, of Campden, and Mary Clark.
13 April, 1702, Thos. Rose, of Broad Campden and Mary Banks.
25 May, 1704, Rich. Longstone, of Campden, and Mary Evans.
11 April, 1708, Elbrighte Clarke, of Campden, and Eliz. Compier.
27 Aug., 1711, Wm. Scrimshaw, of St. Clement's Danes, Lond., and Eliz. Smith, of Campden.
1 April, 1714, Jas. White, of Broad Campden, and Rebeccah Hastings.
17 Oct., 1715, Hen. James and Mary Kiton, of Campden.
5 May, 1716, Jno. Smith, of Christ Church, Lond., and Sarah Keyte, of Campden.
26 July, 1717, Geo. Bickerstaff, of Campden, and Ann Rastoll.
12 April, 1718, Jos. James and Mary Reding, of Campden.
25 Sept., 1720, Jno. Taylor, of Campden, and Eliz. Carter.
14 July, 1740, Jno. Yeate, of Campden, and Sarah Knight.
8 Sept., 1743, Thos. Atkins, of Campden, and Sarah Yeats.

Bretforten:
1 July, 1789, Jno. Allen, of Campden, Bachelor, and Mary Ashwin, spinster.
27 April, 1795, Rich. Turner, of Campden, Bach., and Sarah Ashwin, spinster.

The number of Campden marriages at Aston is very striking in the time of the vicariate of the Rev. Hickes here. From 1660 to 1720, both inclusive, there were but 81 marriages at Aston; yet in no less than 28 of these either one party or both were of Campden parish.

There are two marriage bonds of Campden folk at Worcester, thus:
1587, Jno. Rylie, gent., Broad Campden, and Mary Fletcher, of Aston Magna.
1595, Jno. Prise, gent., Campden, and Mary Earles, als. Franckelin, Broadway.

The churchwardens' accounts exist from 1626, but from the middle of the seventeenth century for many years no items are given. There are not many items of much interest in the early period in addition to those already quoted, but the following are perhaps worthy of quotation as exemplifying some of the seventeenth century church expenses:—

	£	s.	d.
1648:			
Payd to Robert Page for Castle mony and maymed soldiers ...	00	04	01
Payd for mony demanded for the mayntenance of the King's Army	00	03	06
1655:			
Pd. for a book of thansgivinge and a note from Parliament...	00	00	10
1658:			
Pd. for 3 books of the Acts of Parliament	00	01	10
1659:			
Paid for ringing at the proclaiming of the late protector (10)...	00	05	00
1662:			
Pd. Ralph Richard for makinge lime to plaster the wall where the King's armes are painted, and other places that were broke downe, and for plastering and washing	00	07	00
To the painter for painting the King's armes	03	00	06
To his man	00	02	00
For wood to heate his colours...	00	00	06
For bringing in his scaffold stuffe and carrying it away again where it was borrowed	00	00	08
Pd. to the Ringers upon a thanksgiving day	00	03	04
Pd. more upon the Gunpowder Treason day for 3 years	00	15	00
Pd. more to them when ye King came into England	00	03	00
At. his Coronation day for two years	00	11	08
Pd. more to them at the day ye King was beheaded 2 years last past	00	05	00
To the parrator for a fee for bringing two Acts and a pay for a praier for the Queene ...	00	01	00
To a Captaine that came to me from Mr. Hickes that was allowed reliefe by authority...	00	00	09

Castle money was a payment demanded by the holder of a fortified edifice of the residents near by in return for the incidental protection afforded to them.

After the King's Restoration it was customary to erect the Royal Arms in every church. Apparently here they were erected in very cold weather, a fire being required to enable the oil colours to be worked properly.

10. Rich. Cromwell. Such is the ephemerality of government that before the item was entered the people had returned to monarchical government.

A "parrator" was of course an apparitor—that is, an officer of an ecclesiastical court.

There are no accounts for the years 1649-1654, 1656-7, and 1660-1, which accounts for that in 1662 covering two or three years.

The overseers' accounts of disbursements on behalf of the poor exist from about 1704, and contain many autographs of parishioners, including that of Jonathan Hulls, which so far is the only autograph of that worthy found. These accounts are not neat, and appear to include many vestry minutes.

There are also rate books and assessments from the time of George IV., and a large number of parish apprenticeship indentures, 1681-1793.

The old parish muniment chest—a very large one—is in the vestry, but not now used for muniments, all the more important of which are kept in modern safes. A very fine, but smaller, oak muniment chest is in the room over the south porch. It is a very fine piece of workmanship, probably dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, provided with three good locks, each having a different key, to the intent that the vicar and churchwardens should each have one, and thus only have joint control over the chest.

The room referred to was used for many years for vestry meetings. It contains a fine old oak table and some seventeenth century fixed oak benches and a form. The walls of the room carry ten boards, inscribed with the accounts of some of the parochial charities, etc. Some of these boards were probably fixed in the body of the church formerly, and were removed to this room at the restoration. One of the boards records the interesting information that Mr. Jno. Fletcher, of Broad Campden, gave the middle window on the south side of the church in the year 1631, and that Mr. Jno. Gilby gave the five glass windows on the north side of the church in the year 1632. This inscription was put up in 1719.

The churchyard is now, as in most cases of parochial churches in rural districts, much larger than formerly, owing in this case partly to increase of population, but mainly to the increased desire for undisturbed sepulchre now evinced to what was formerly the case. For a very long time prior to last century the east boundary of the churchyard was in line with the east boundary of the grounds of old Campden House, and it is thus shown in the eighteenth century drawing of that mansion, reproduced in this work. The east wall of the boundary is shown, however, far too near relatively to the church in that drawing, where that wall appears to be but 20 feet from the church, whereas about 100 feet actually separated them. About 60 years ago, however, it was felt that an extension was needed, whereupon about 6,000 square feet of the Coneygree enclosure to the east was obtained from the Earl of Gainsborough and thrown into the churchyard. The extension was finally decided upon 14 Feb., 1856, the land secured later in the same year, and Mr. Freeman employed to build and finish the boundary wall. In 1858 the new ground was consecrated at a cost of £19 18s. 6d. Later on, in 1886, another extension became desirable, whereupon Lord Gainsborough gave about 3,000 feet of the Coneygree between the roadway and the previous extension, making the east boundary as it is at present, in one line running north and south between the old mansion boundary and the roadway. The roadway boundary on the north and west is of course very ancient. The boundary on the south against old Campden House garden must be very old, because the wall there is a portion of that erected by Sir Baptist Hicks nearly 300 years ago. It is a well-built wall of a present average height of some 8ft., built of the local limestone, with a picturesque angular capping at 55deg. The cost of the wall built by Sir Baptist round the churchyard is recorded as £150; and it is rather doubtful in view of this whether he walled the whole burial ground or only the east and south sides, because even in money of that period the sum mentioned would hardly pay for walling the whole ground, particularly as the walls on the north and east were and now are of considerable height and strength, having to retain a great mass of soil, the level of the ground being some 8ft. above that of the surrounding ground. Moreover, some portion of the churchyard was walled in many years before Sir Baptist's time, probably upon the north and west, and in all probability he merely completed the boundary wall, although in no niggardly spirit, upon the south and east, possibly with the main object of properly separating the burial ground from the demesne of the mansion he was building, or had erected, on adjoining land. In the evidence of one Wm. Cave, dated 1538, now in the Record Office, he states: "Where Sir John Jenkes says I grudged at 'the payment to colector at Camden,' I deny it. John Lytsten, Thomas Freman, and others were present. At the church wall he said there should not be four abbeys standing in England." Prior to the extensions referred to, a flight of 12 shallow steps led down from the N.E. corner of the churchyard to the roadway, and in a view of the church by Strahan in 1791 these steps appear. In about the middle of the south wall is a built-up doorway, which in the old days, when it was provided with a door, formed a convenient means of communication between old Campden House and the door in the south side of the chancel, which was the private entrance used by the patron's family to gain access to the manorial pew, which was no doubt in the chancel in the seventeenth century. Lining both sides of the S.E. approach to the church through the churchyard are the remains of several

large lime trees, which once numbered 12, in honour of the apostles. In later times but nine remained, and several years ago these were cut back, as they had become dangerous through age. These trees were planted about 1770, for in Bigland's view of the church in 1787 they are shown as about 18ft. in height. Many years ago in the springtime people came from a considerable distance to collect blossom from the trees wherewith to brew a cooling drink, which, probably with some reason, was believed to be a good spring tonic. In these days of proprietory nostrums, however, the knowledge and use of such homely medicines are dying out. Lime trees are not at all common in this parish, and probably no other clump of such than that in the churchyard was to be found in the near district. It is said that a number of headstones in the churchyard were destroyed and displaced during the restoration of the church exterior 30 years ago. An unusual number of ancient tombstones, with more or less legible inscriptions, still exist here, however, owing to the great durability of the local stone, exemplified in a greater degree in the church fabric. The stone in fact actually improves with age, both in appearance and durability, for while beautiful tints and growths accumulate upon its surface, the stone hardens under climatic conditions if well seasoned before use. The oldest legible inscribed stone still standing in (apparently) its original position is to the memory of Ann, the wife of Rich. Keen, who died 18th March, 1676, aged 33; but the oldest stone in the churchyard is one to the memory of Wm. and Chas. Smith, who died 16 Oct. and 29 Dec., 1674, respectively. The following are transcripts of the inscriptions upon the more important sepulchral monuments here:—

1. On an altar tomb, south side of tower, surmounted by an urn:—

W. side:

In
Memory of
Thomas
Woodward,
who lies buried
on ye south side
of ye Churchyard.
He died Aug. 4, 1748,
Aged 76.

E. side:

Here
lie entombed
the Remains
of Edward,
son of Edward
and Elizabeth Woodward.
He died —— 17, ——,
Aged —— years.

In memory of
Mary Cooper,
Wife of Joseph Cooper,
who died June 28th, 1833,
Aged 68 years.

S. side:

Here
lie entombed the remains
of Edward Woodward.
He died March the 24th, 1766,
Aged 69 years.
This Tomb
was built
by Him.

N. side:

Here
lie entombed the remains
of Richard, son of Edward and
Elizabeth Woodward,
worthy of memory
for his Duty and piety,
charity and Ingenuity.
He died June 2nd, 1755,
Aged 32 years.

This family seems to have come to this town from Aston Subedge, for in Mickleton Church is a monument to Thos. Woodward, of Aston, died 1 May, 1716, aged 71, and Eliz., his wife, died 21 July, 1686, aged 52, which persons were probably the parents of Thomas Woodward, who died 1748. The latter was a mason and builder, and a lessee of Westington Quarry. He took down the old tower of Blockley Church in 1724 at a cost of £25, and built the present tower there at a cost of £500. Edward Woodward, his son, was also a mason, and there is a monument by him on the south wall of Blockley Church, but the work is crude. It is believed that the Woodwards built Bedfont House, in Campden.

2. To the S.W., on an altar tomb:—

S. side:

Near this Tomb lie ye bones
of William Freeman and
Margery, his wife.
He departed this life May ye 12th,
Anno Domini 1754, aged 88.
She depd. this life Jan. ye 12th,
Anno Domini 1757, aged 91.
This pair lived together
in a Married State 63 years.
In this Tomb are deposited
the remains of David
Freeman and Sarah, his wife.
He departed this life
March the 27th,
Anno Domini 1762,
in the 92nd year of his Age;
She departed this life
April the 3rd,
Anno Domini 1760,
Aged 84 years.

N. side:

Underneath this Tomb
lieth the Body of
Ann James,
who departed this Life
Novem. ye 20th, 1780,
Aged 81 years.

W. side:

In hope of a Joyful
Resurrection rests in
this Tomb all that is
mortal of John Freeman.
He lived and died steadfast
in the faith of Christ the
6th Day of May, 1797.
Aged 84 years.

On top:

In memory of
Jane, wife of
James Freeman.
She departed this life
the 25th Day of Novem., 1810,
Aged 61 years.
Also of Anne, wife of
David Freeman.
She departed this Life
the 3rd Day of December, 1811,
Aged 68 years.

It is worthy of note that the average age of the eight persons mentioned on this tomb is 81.1 years! For the six persons whose ages are mentioned on the Horseman monument in the church the average is even greater, being 82!

3. W. of the tower on an altar tomb:

Sacred to the Memory
of Nathaniel Tidmarsh, who
departed this Life the 25th Day of
August, 1782, aged 69 years.
Also of Judith Tidmarsh, Wife of
the above Nathaniel Tidmarsh, who
departed this Life the 1st Day of
June, 1812, aged 96 years.
Sacred to the Memory
of James Tidmarsh, Son of
Nathaniel and Judith Tidmarsh,
who departed this Life the 4th Day of
March, 1802, Aged 55 years.
Also of Mary Tidmarsh, Wife of
the above James Tidmarsh, who departed
this Life the 20th Day of May, 1818,
Aged 71 years.
Also of Nathaniel Tidmarsh, Son of
the above James and Mary Tidmarsh, who
departed
ths Life the 21st Day of November,
1789, aged 5 years.

W. side:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mary Tidmarsh,
Daughter of
James and Mary Tidmarsh,
who departed this Life the 5th
Day of February, 1794,
Aged 8 Years.
Also of Lucy, daughter of
James and Mary Tidmarsh,
who departed this life the 5th
day of November, 1804,
Aged 14 Years.

N. side:

Sacred to the Memory
of Charles Tidmarsh, Son of
Nathaniel and Judith Tidmarsh,
who departed this Life the 27th Day of
May, 1823, Aged 74 years.
Also to the Memory of
Sally Williams, daughter of
Nathanl. and Judith Tidmarsh,
and wife of Wm. Williams, of
Fairford, who died Febry. 20th,
1835, aged 83 years.
Sacred to the Memory of
Mary Wilson Tidmarsh,
Wife of James Tidmarsh,
who departed this life Febry. 1st,
1838, aged 31 years.
Also to the memory of
James Tidmarsh,
who departed this Life May 15th,
1858, Aged 65 years.
Also of Mary, the beloved Wife of
Charles Izod,
who died July 27th, 1888, aged 58 years.

E. side:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mary Tidmarsh,
daughter of Nathaniel and
Mary Tidmarsh (of Kenilworth,
in the County of Warwick), who
departed this Life the 25th
Day of September, 1792,
Aged 2 years.

The Tidmarshes owned the land on Conduit Hill, north of Lapstone Farm, and lately owned by Mr. Chas. Izod, who presumably obtained it by reason of his marriage into the family.

4. Near the vestry, on an altar tomb:

Sacred to the memory of
Richard Tomes, who
departed this Life October
1st, 1785. Aged 40 years.

5. East of last, on an altar tomb:

W. side:

To the memory of
John Robins, the Son of
Thomas and Dorothy
Robins, who died the 25th
Day of May, in the year of
our Lord, 1758,
Aged 5 Years.

E. side:

In memory of
Ann, wife of
Richard Jenkins,

who died November 1, 1816,
Aged 58 years.
Also Richard Jenkins,
who died February —, 1829,
Aged 82 Years.

N. side:

To the Memory of
Thomas Robins,
Who departed this Life
the 18th day of September,
1788, Aged 77 Years.
Likewise in Memory of
Dorothy, the Wife of
Thomas Robins,
who departed this Life
the 3rd Day of July, 1788,
Aged 60 Years.

6. To the South, on an altar tomb:

S. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
Hannah Maria Hancock,
wife of John Hancock,
who departed this Life Jan. 29th, 1849,
Aged 64 Years.

N. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
John Hancock,
who departed this Life July —, 1831,
Aged 44 Years.
Also of James Hancock, son of
John and Hannah Maria Hancock,
who departed this Life March 7th, 1829,
Aged 10 years.

On two altar tombs in a railed enclosure to the south:

7. Upon the one to the north:

N. side:

To the Memory of
Henry Holmes,
who departed this Life
the 25th Day of May, 1802,
Aged 77 Years.
To the Memory of
Mary, wife of
Henry Holmes,
who departed this Life
the 28th Day of February, 1830,
Aged 95 years.

W. side:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Richard Keen,
who departed this Life
June 9th, A.D. 1844,
Aged 61 Years.

S. side:

Beneath this tomb
lieth the Body of Richard,
son of Henry and Mary
Holmes, who departed this
Life the 30th of Oct., 1787, Aged 23.

Beneath
lieth the Body of
Elizabeth, wife of
John Keyte,
and daughter of Henry
and Mary Holmes,
who departed this Life
the 1st day of March, 1796,
Aged 29 Years

E. side:

To the Memory of
Mary Keen, Wife of
Richard Keen
(and daughter of Henry
and Mary Holmes),
who departed this Life
the 19th Day of September, 1835,
Aged 58 Years.

8. On the tomb to the south:

W. side:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mary Holmes,
who departed this Life
Dec. 8th, A.D. 1860,
Aged 73 years.

S. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
William Holmes (late of Westington),
who departed this Life Jan. 11, 1838, aged 64.

The latter gentleman, who was known as "Squire Holmes, of Westington," lived in the Cedars there.

On two altar tombs near the last, in a railed enclosure:

9. Upon the one to the N.:

In Memory of
Richard Miles,
late of this Parish,
Who died May 31st, 1839, in the
84th Year of his Age.
Also of Sarah,
Daughter of the above
and of
Sarah Elizabeth, his wife,
who died Feb. 14th, 1835,
Aged 12 Years.
Also of Sarah Elizabeth,
Wife of the above,
who died July 16th, 1849,
Aged 71 years.

Mr. Miles built and resided in the large house in the Square known as Cotswold House.

10. Upon the one to the S.:

W. side:

John Joseph Shingleton,
died 21st July, 1849,
Aged 77 years.
Elizabeth, his wife, died
Aug. 2nd, 1862, Aged 86 years.

On top:

Sacred
to the memory of
George Mathews,
Ob. 31st Day of August,
1826, Aged 47 years.
Also of Elizabeth,
his Wife; she died
the 7th day of January, 1830,
in the 48th Year of her age.
Also of her Niece,
Sarah Ebsworth,
who died
the 9th day of January, 1836,
Aged 23 years;
And of Mary,
relict of the late
John Ebsworth,
Maidenhead, Berks,
who died
the 10th Day of July,
1840,
in the 65th
Year of her Age.

S. side:

Alfred, son of Charles Decimus and Mary Mathews, died 31st October, 1844, aged 7 weeks.
Mary, wife of Charles Decimus Mathews, died 29th January, 1847, aged 37 years.
Also in memory of the above-named Charles Decimus Mathews, who died December 12th, 1866, aged 69 years.

11. To the S.E., on an altar tomb:

W. side:

In memory of
Elizabeth Berry,
who departed this Life
the 11th Day of April, 1835,
Aged 84 Years.

S. side:

In memory of
James Turney,
who resided in this Parish for 32 Years,
during fourteen of which he held
the office of Parish Churchwarden,
in which, as in all the Relations of Life,
he was highly esteemed for his Upright
and conscientious Conduct;
He departed this Life
January XXXI., A.D. MDCCCLV.,
Aged LXXIII. years.
In memory of
Mary Ann,
wife of
James Turney,
who departed this Life
June XXVII., A.D. MDCCCLVI.,
Aged LXXIV. Years.

N. side:

In Memory of
William Gardener, who departed this Life
June 11th, 1869.

E. side:

In Memory of
Ann Gardener,
Who died June 1st, 1865,
Aged 55 Years.

Mr. Turney lived and died in Seymour House.

12. On an altar tomb to the S.E.:

S. side:

Sacred
To the Memory of
John Kendall,
son of Thos. and Elizath. Kendall,
who died Feby. 3rd, 1807,
Aged 60 Years.

N. side:

In Memory of
John Kendall, Son of John and Margaret
Kendall, of the Parish of St. Pancross,
London, and
Grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth Kendall,
of this Town. He died July 1st, 1790,
Aged 13 Years and 9 months.

E. side:

To the Memory of
Mary Kendall,
daughter of Thomas
and Elizabeth Kendall,
who departed this life
April 12th, 1778,
Aged 24 years and
8 months.

The Kendall family about 1800 occupied a farm of 133acs. in St. Pancras, the land now forming part of Regent's Park. The farm was known as Kendall's Farm. What connection the family had with Campden the author cannot ascertain, but it is a curious coincidence that the owner of the adjoining "Willan's Farm" is said to have retired to Gloucestershire.

13. On a low altar tomb to the S.E.:

S. side:

Sacred to the memory of
Captain Robert McPherson,
who departed this Life the 18th Day
of August, 1813, Aged 36 Years.

W. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
Donald McPherson,
who departed this life
the 2nd day of July, 1803,
Aged 13 days.
Also of Jane Isabel,
who departed this life
the 1st day of June, 1826,
Aged 20 years.

N. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
Richard Lumbert, Esquire,
who departed this Life the 15th Day
of July, 1816, Aged 65 years.

This gentleman resided in Leasebourne, in the house next to Mr. L. Horne's.

14. On a low altar tomb near the last:

On top:

Sacred
to the Memory of
the Rev. Joseph Worgan,
late Vicar of Pebworth, Gloucestershire,
many years Curate of Campden,
and 27 Years Head Master of the
Free Grammar School,
Ob. August 15, 1825,
Aged 58 Years.

Also
to the Memory of
Jemima Little Worgan,
his wife,
who departed this Life
Jan. 8th, 1830, Aged 62 Years.

Also
to the Memory of
Joseph and Charlotte Pleasant Worgan,
their Son and Daughter,
whost remains are interred at the
Head of this stone.
Joseph, their Son,
Died May 6th, 1802,
Aged 18 Years and 5 months;

Charlotte Pleasant Worgan,
their youngest Daughter,
Died Sept. 1st, 1821, Aged 16 Years.

The Rev. Worgan was a very heavy man and blessed with a hearty appetite. He was nicknamed "Bread-and-Butter Worgan," in consequence of his fondness for that form of food, and of an incident that is said to have occurred when he was on a visit to Old Comb Farmhouse. Present in the kitchen with the maidservant, who was cutting bread and buter for the tea he had been invited to partake of, he remarked to her: "Now, my wench! cut it thic' o' bread and thic' o' butter."

15. On an altar tomb to the S.E.:

S. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
John Allen, who departed this life the 26th
Day of March, 1770, Aged 68 Years.

Also to the Memory of Elizabeth Allen, wife
of the above John Allen, who departed
this Life the 7th Day of June, 1770,
aged 65 years.

N. side:

Sacred
to the Memory of
William Allen,
who departed this Life
the 4th Day of March,
1817,
Aged 70 Years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
Elizabeth Allen, wife of
William Allen,
who departed this Life
the 1st Day of February,
1823,
Aged 84 Years.

W. side:

Sacred to the Memory of
Richard Allen
(son of Willm.
and Elizabeth Allen),
who departed this Life
the 5th day of Febry., 1784,
aged 5 months.

The Allens resided for many years in the old Court or Dower House.

16. On an altar tomb to the S.E.:

Beneath,
in Hopes of
Joyful resurrection,
Rests the Body of
Thomas Fletcher, Gent.,
who, after more than 30 years
spent in a profession he dignified,
Died in the 62nd year of his age,
Truely lamented by the Poor,
To whom
He was a private benefactor,
And in distress Counsellor and friend.
Obiit Dec. 4th, 1766.

Upon headstones are the following inscriptions worthy of notice:—

A faithful friend,
A Mother dear,
A Loving wife
Lys buried here.
My time was
Short, the longer
is my Rest;
God takes them
First whom He
Doth love the
Best.
Happy was his
Dying Day;
it was the . . .
to his Joy;
it gave that bliss
for which he strove,
And sent him to
the . . . . above.

Near the crypt door, on a headstone to the memory of Rich. Martin:

How vain is flattery on a Tomb,
Since there's a judgment yet to come;
His end, and his alone, is blest
Whose life and actions stand that test.

On a headstone to the N.E., to the memory of Giles Hows (d. 27 July, 1787, aged 42):

A loving wife I've left behind,
A crown of Glory for to find.
Do not forget my children dear,
But love them well, though I lie here.

On a headstone to the N.E.:

Here lye resting,
after the toils of a wearisome
and tempestuous life,
the bodies of Nathaniel and
Hannah Weston, the former
of whom, having desired
to be left to the evil report and
good report of the world,
was yet not so indifferent to
the virtues of his Wife
as to deny her this faithful
Character.

The Wife that lies within this peaceful Tomb
Had Rachel's face and Leah's fruitful womb,
Abigail's Wisdom, Lydia's faithful heart,
Martha's just care, and Mary's better part.

On an upright stone to the S.:

A Tender Wife,
A Mother Deare,
Lys Buried here;
Her Corps to Earth
Returning is
Till Christ Doth call
Her unto Bliss.

On a headstone to the memory of Jno. Stacey, who died 7th Sept., 1783, aged 55:

Amidst the various Scenes of Life
In which Mankind engage,
They oft by sudden Death are called
To quit this busy stage.
Thus sudden Death did call for him
Whose mortal part here lies;
Short was the warning he receiv'd
And Dimness seized his Eyes
Just . . . . . .

Jane, wife of Jno. Stacey, died 8th June, 1798, aged 73. Joseph, their son, died 1st May, 1779, aged 19.

On a headstone to the memory of Richard Stanley, who died 16th Jan., 1800, aged 50:

Here lies a Man who kept his word
As far as Mortal could;
To grieve for him would be absurd,
Because his Life was good;
He liv'd and dy'd an honest Man.
Go thou and do the same;
'Twill recommend the Gospel Plan
And yield thee endless Fame.

Against the exterior of the walls of the church are affixed tablets inscribed as under:

1. W. of the S. porch:

To the Pious Memory of
Samuel Ballard, Chandler, and
Elizabeth, his wife, whose remains
are deposited near this place.
He died Juley ye 8th, 1710, Aged 46 years.
She died 10 July, 1744, aged 73.

These were the parents of George Ballard vide ante, and the tablet was erected by him. It is practically indecipherable now, but the inscription was mainly copied by the author years ago, and completed by means of Bigland's copy.

2. E. of the S. porch:

To
the Memory of Rachel,
the true and faithful Wife
of Richard Hulls, of this Place,
and sixth daughter
of John and Mary Weston, of Ebrington.
She departed this Life June 4th, 1809,
Aged 38 Years.

Mary Ann, their Daughter,
died June 22nd, 1809, Aged 10 weeks.

Also in Memory of Ann Hulls, Sister
of the above Richard Hulls,
who died April 10th, 1822,
Aged 58 years.

3. N. of the foregoing:

To the Memory of
Richard Hulls,
Builder and Architect.
For 47 years he pursued
in this town and neighbourhood
with great success,
and with an unusual reputation,
the business of his calling,
and died at length carrying
with him the esteem
of all who knew him.
His mortal remains repose in a grave
not far from this stone;
His soul rests in hopes of
a blessed resurrection.
He died Dec. 5th, A.D. 1841, Aged 68.

Also in Memory of Mary Hulls,
Widow of the above Richard Hulls,
who died November 7th, 1865,
Aged 86 years.

The persons commemorated on the last two tablets are of course Richard Hulls, the grandson of the great inventor, and the first and second wives, sister, and daughter of the former.

4. S. wall:

Near
this monument
are deposited the remains
of
John Lane
(of this place),
and of Richard, his Brother.
The former
departed this Life
Oct. 28th, 1808,
Aged 47 years;

The latter March 5th, 1812,
Aged 47 years.
Also of Caroline, daughter
of Richard and
Sarah Lane,
who died
in her infancy.

5. S. wall of chancel:

Sacred
to the Memory of
Mary Ann Holcombe,
Wife of
William Henry Holcombe,
and relict of the late
Thomas Eden, Gent.,
of Ilmington, County of Warwick,
who departed this life
May 16th, 1842,
Aged 48 Years.

6. E. wall of chancel:

Deposited beneath this
is the Body of Mary Palmer,
who died Nov. 8, 1780, aged 84.

This is now indecipherable, but was copied many years ago.

According to Bigland there were in his time two tablets, which have now disappeared, inscribed to:

1. Andrew Stuard, died 15 May, 1716, aged 73.
2. Edward Whitehead, died 23 Nov., 1781, aged 60.

The following are abstracts of the inscriptions upon the older stones still existing and legible, and not before referred to:—

Flat stones:

1. Wm., son of Jno. and Mary Atkins, died 25 May, 1748. Mary, mother of Jno. Atkins, died and buried in London. Also Mary Mills, their daughter.
2. Jno. Atkins, died — March, 1768.
3. Wm. Hands, died 15 Oct., 1798, aged 42.
   Sarah, Elizth., and Wm., children of Wm. and Sarah Hands, died infants.
   Sarah Hands (above), died 28 July, 1832, aged 67.
   Jno. Lovett Hands, grandson of above Wm. and Sarah, died 18 Dec., 1840, aged 5.
4. Ann, wife of Jno. Atkins, died 27 June, 1802, aged 36.
   Elizth., their daughter, died 19 June, 1802, aged 10.
   Joseph, their son, died — Dec., 1803, aged 4.
   John Atkins (above), died 2 ——, 1831, aged 67.
   Mem.—The Atkins family lived for many years in the premises now owned by Mr. Wm. Horne and used as a lock-up shop.

Headstones:

1. Rich. Smith.
2. Rich. Carter, died 2 May, ——, aged 57.
3. Mary Wyatt, Chas. Grove W., Chas. Tayler W., and Rich. W., children of Jno. and Ann Wyatt, died infants.
4. Thos. Harris, of Broad Campden, died 1 Oct., ——.
5. Anthony Stanley.
6. Ann, wife of —. Cale, died 19 Nov., 1674.
7. Joseph, husband of Ann Walker, died 19 Jan., 1683.
8. Mary, wife of Lewis Harrison, died 5 Oct., 1684, aged 61.
9. Edwd. Woodward, died 13 May, 1692.
10. Ann Curtis, of Broad Campden, widow, died 11 July, 1694, aged 83.
11. Jno. Hitchcox, died 31 Dec., 1695, in his 48th year.
12. Jno. Johns, died 16 Feb., 1704, aged 59.
    Mary, his wife, died 16 Sept., 1710, aged 74.
13. Martha Hiron, died 29 Sept., 1708, aged 41.
14. Thos. Taylor, died 20 April, 1712, aged 63.
15. Ann, wife of Wm. Blackwell, died — Aug., 1716, aged 45.
16. Jno. Humphris, died 2 Jan., 1716.
17. Edwd. Williams, died 2 Jan., 1718, aged 79.
18. Jno., son of Jno. and Elizth. Dutton, died 1 Dec., 1719, aged 45.
19. S. W., 1736.
20. Geo. Jeffs, died — Jan., 1741, aged 52.
    Sarah, his wife, died 4 June, 1727, aged 32.
    Elizth., his wife, died 3 Nov., — .
21. Wm., son of Anthony A——, died — July, 1750, aged 13.
22. Nathl. Weston, died 14 July, 1750, aged 66.
    Hannah, his wife, died 19 July, 1750.
23. Mary, wife of Ralph Dutton, of Chipping Campden, died 30 May, 1751, aged 66.
24. Jno., son of Thos. and Elizth. Keen, of Westington, died 17 Sept., 1755, aged 18.
25. Wm., son of Rich. and Ann Keyte, died 14 June, 1759, aged 8.
    Jno., another son, died same day, aged 2.
    Sam., another son, died 29 May, 1759, aged 5 weeks.
    Ann, a daughter, died 11 June, 1759, aged 5.
26. Sam. ——, died 24 Oct., 1769, aged 43.
27. Mary, wife of Rob. Barrel, died 28 Oct., 1759, in her 61st year.
28. Jno. Hows, died 9 Dec., 1759, aged 50.
    Mary, his wife, died 5 Sept., 1786, aged 76.
    Elizth., their daughter, died 24 July, 1763, aged 29.
29. Geo., son of Rich. and Ann Dyer, died 13 July, 1760.
30. Rich. Phillips, died — Nov., 1761, aged 50.
31. Ann, wife of Jno. Atkins, died 21 April, 1762, aged 33.
32. Jno. Tompson, died 1 May, 1762, aged 61.
    Sarah, his wife, died 1 Jan., 1763, aged 6-.

33. Ann, daughter of Anthony and —— Sellers, died 23 May, 1763, aged 48.
34. Thos. Hardiman, died — July, 1763.
35. Mary, wife of Jno. Hickman, died 24 May, 1765, aged 45.
36. Anthony Ansell.
    Ann, his wife, died 10 May, 1767, aged 73.
37. Elizth., wife of Thos. Banning, died 1767.
38. Thos. Banning, died 19 Feb., 1768.
39. R. Phillips, died 1769.
40. Jonathan Hewings, died 18 Sept., 1770, aged 60.
    Mary, his wife, died 29 Aug., 1789, aged 77.
    Rob. Pleadon, died 6 Sept., 1779, aged 37.
    Ann, his wife.
41. Rich. Allen, died 5 Oct., 1770, aged 31.
    Jno. Allen, died 30 Sept., 1785, aged 49.
42. Jno., son of Thos. and Susanna Minors, died 27 Feb., 1771, aged 27.
43. Lucy, wife of Rob. Rouse, Chandler, died 21 April, 1775, aged 38.
44. Edwd. Minors, died — Mar., 1776, aged 35.
45. Thos. Russell, died 24 Nov., 1776.
    Elizth., his wife, died — June, 1776.
46. Hen. Clark, died 29 June, 1778, aged 76.
    Elizth., his wife, died — May, 17—, aged 81.
47. Alice, wife of Rich. Keyte, of Broad Campden, died 4 Mar., 1779, aged 69.
    Rich. Keyte, died 14 Dec., 1787, aged 78.
    Elizth., wife of Wm. Dyer, daughter of last, died 22 Feb., 1785.
    Sam., a son, died — March, ——.
48. Thos. Willson, died 10 Sept., 1779.
49. Eleanor, daughter of Wm. and Hannah Bushell, died ——.
50. Ann, wife of Thomas Holtham, died 11 Aug., 1781, aged 60.
    Thos. Holtham, sexton 54 years, died ——.
51. Mary Abbits, died 28 Jan., 1782.
    Thos., son of Wm. and Hannah Abbits, died 8 Jan., 1778, aged 1 year 9 months.
    Wm., his brother, died 9 Aug., 1787, aged 12 years 10 months.
52. Rob. Fletcher, died 7 July, 1783, aged 74.
    Alice, his wife, died 14 March, 1797, aged 83.
53. Rob. Rouse, died 26 Aug., 1783, aged 46.
54. Wm. Hows, died 27 Aug., 1784, aged 47.
55. Thos. Keen, died 2- June, 1786, aged 76.
    Elizth, his wife, died 5 Feb., 1800, aged 9-.
56. Jno. Smith, died 3 Sept., 1786, aged 36.
    Mary, his wife, died 25 Aug., 1824, aged 69.
57. Jno. Barnes, died 4 Nov., 1787, aged 37.
58. Rich. Stanley, died 18 Dec., 1787.
59. Wm. Smith, junr., died 3 May, 1788, aged 38.
    Wm. Smith, senr., died 31 Jan., 1794, aged 72.
    Mary, wife of former, died 17 April, 1789, aged 24.
    Sarah Smith, died 17 May, 1786, aged 19.
    Ann Evetts, died 10 Feb., 1789, aged 77.
60. Mary, wife of Geo. Plested, died 9 Mar., 1789, aged 69.
    Geo. Plested, died 6 Oct., 1795, aged 77.
61. Fanny, daughter of Richard and Anne Hands, died 15 Aug., 1790, aged 9.
    Rich. Hands, died 21 July, 1797, aged 44.
    Anne, his wife, died 9 Nov., 1830, aged 73.
62. Sam. Keyte, died 4 Oct., 1789, aged 78.
    Rachel, his wife, died 20 Mar., 1793, aged 89.
63. Wm. Dyer, died 15 Feb., 1790, aged 79.
    Rachel, his wife, died 6 April, 1792, aged 79.
    Rachel Dyer.
64. Benj. Ansell, died 2 Nov., 1791, aged 67.
65. Ann, daughter of Wm. and Ann Tompson, died 6 Sept., 1792, aged 5 days.
    Wm. Tompson, died 15 Dec., 1793, aged 54.
66. Mary Sallers, died 12 Aug., 1793, aged 80.
67. Sarah, wife of Wm. Dunn, died 24 Dec., 1793, aged 77.
68. Sarah, wife of Rich. Griffin, of Broad Campden, died 4 June, 1794, aged 24.
    Hannah, their daughter, died 13 Dec., 1801, aged 8 years 7 months.
69. Margt., wife of Jas. Fisher, of Broad Campden, died ——, 1800.
    Jas. Fisher (above) died 26 July, 1815, aged 84.
70. Thos. Fincher, died 29 Dec., 1801, aged 46.
    Elizth., his wife, died 16 Mar., 1837, aged 79.
71. Wm. Taylor, died 30 Dec., 1802, aged 57.
72. Jas. Hancock, of Broad Campden, died 6 Oct., 1803, aged 56.
73. Jas. Hows, died 12 Aug., 1806, aged 60.
    Mary, his wife, died 30 Aprl., 1810, aged 64.
    Mary Ann Hows, their daughter, died 11 Oct., 1808, aged 24.
74. Sarah, wife of Nathl. Bird, died 29 Mar., 1807, aged 37.
    James, their son, died 23 Mar., 1807, aged 3.
    Nathl., their son, died 5 April, 1807, aged 14.
    Ann, their daughter, died 11 April, 1807, aged 13 months.
75. Mary, wife of Jno. Griffin, of Broad Campden, died 7 Nov., 1807, aged 74.
    Jno. Griffin (above), died 11 Dec., 1819, aged 84.
76. Jno. Hancock, of Broad Campden, died 10 April, 1808, aged 68.
77. Rich. Kingzett, died 31 Jan., 1809, aged 59.
    Mary, his wife, died 1 Sept., 1812.
78. Wm. Carter, died 10 Sept., 1812, aged 83.
79. Jno. Minors, late of Blockley, died 14 May, 1813, aged 37.
    Ann, daughter of Jno. and Elizth. Minors, died 15 Dec., 1814, aged 10.
    Leah, her sister, died 20 Sept., 1814.
    Sarah, her sister, died 8 April, 1813, aged 1 year and 7 months.

80. Elizth., wife of Thos. Dudley, of Broad Campden, died 13 Mar., 1814, aged 86.
81. Thos. Peyton Smith, son of Thos. and Caroline Smith, died 5 Nov., 1815, aged 24.
Thos. Peyton Smith, his brother, died aged 4.
John, his brother, died aged 1 year.
John Chas., his brother, died aged 8.
82. Thos. White, died 12 Dec., 1815, aged 55.
83. Jas. Barnes, died 30 Dec., 1815, aged 37.
Jane, daughter of Jas. and Sarah Barnes, died 21 Feb., 1836, in her 26th year.

In addition to the headstones still standing in the churchyard, Bigland states that there were in 1787 inscriptions to the following:—

Thos. Moseley, died 26 Mar., 1715, aged 66.
Ann, his wife, died 24 Sept., 1705, aged 60.
Wm. Hiron, died 20 June, 1710, aged 80.
Sam. Hiron, died 16 Apl., 1713, aged 39.
Mary, wife of Thos. Hiron, died 15 Mar., 1779, aged 26.
Susan Bland, died 30 July, 1711, aged 29.
Wm. Saunders, died 14 April, 1719, aged 66.
Mary, his wife, died 4 May, 1729, aged 83.
Margery, wife of Thos. Atkins, died 19 Sept., 1723, aged 25.
Stephen Davis, of Broad Campden, died 23 Nov., 1725, aged 55.
Rebekah, his wife, died 8 May, 1750, aged 82.
Roger Davis, died 23 Aug., 1744, aged 70.
Elizth, his wife, died 21 Nov., 1738, aged 74 (11).
Mary, daughter of Wm. and Jane Broadway, died 20 Aug., 1724, aged 25.
Jane, daughter of Wm. and Jane Broadway, died 10 July, 1731, aged 27.
Wm. Broadway, of Paxford, died 14 May, 1751, aged 54.
Thos., son of Eleazer and Elizth. Tomes, died 9 Nov., 1733, aged 21.
Mary, daughter of Eleazor and Elizth. Tomes, died 8 April, 1742, aged 27.
Eleazer Tomes, died 11 Feb., 1746, aged 75.
Elizth., his wife, died 18 Aprl., 1752, aged 83.
John Tomes, died 29 June, 1746, aged 47.
Mary, daughter of John and Mary Tomes, died 6 July, 1748, aged 26.
Nicholas Taylor, died 9 April, 1733, aged 42.
Mary, wife of Robert Pickerill, daughter of Francis and Elizth. Taylor, died 1 May, 1734, aged 39.
Edwd. Edwards, died 15 Mar., 1737, aged 56.
Mary, wife of Wm. Randell, died 26 April, 1739, aged 78.
Elisha, son of Mary and Wm. Randell, died 26 Feb., 1752, aged 42.
Rich. Hemmin, died 22 April, 1742, aged 39.
Wm. Ordway died 10 Mar., 1781, aged 82.

11. Roger Davis and Eliz. Hickman were married at Aston Subedge 3rd May, 1698.

Hannah, his wife, died 29 Dec., 1744, aged 48.
Ann, wife of Wm. Keyte, daughter of Jno. Hichcox, died 2 April, 1745, aged 84.
Mary, daughter of Benj. Ansell, died 31 May, 1749, aged 53.
Elizth., wife of Benj. Ansell, died 21 Oct., 1753, aged 47.
Sarah Freeman, died 7 July, 1749, aged 39.
Mary, wife of Job Barret, died 28 Oct., 1750, aged 61.
Rowland Smith, died ——, 1752 (12), aged 70.
Mary, his wife, died 10 Dec., 1755, aged 68.
Sam., son of Rowland and Mary Smith, died 21 March, 1764, aged 33.
Rowland, son of Rowland and Mary Smith, died 25 July, 1774, aged 58.
Susanna, wife of Rich. Smith, died 26 June, 1764, aged 42.
Martha, wife of Wm. Smith, died 22 June, 1767, aged 40.
Rob. Hands, died 21 Feb., 1755, aged 61.
Rob. Hands, died 26 June, 1782, aged 59 (13).
Wm. White, of Broad Campden, died 9 Nov., 1755, aged 55 (14).
Ann White, died 23 Jan., 1776, aged 61.
Jno. Chandler, died 17 Jan., 1757, aged 58.
Jno. Loe, died 27 Nov., 1757, aged 78.
Sam. Cecil, died 24 Oct., 1759, aged 78.
Edwd, Walker, died 3 Mar., 1761, aged 66 (15).
Jane, his wife, died 10 June, 1766, aged 71.
Nicholas Ballard, died 12 Dec., 1761, aged 94.
Wm. Perrin, died 23 Mar., 1762, aged 62.
Cath., wife of Thos. Russell, died 16 June, 1764, aged 71.
Elizth., wife of Rob. Fletcher, died 18 June, 1772.
Jno. Truby, died 13 Feb., 1782, aged 71.

Altar Tomb:
John Roberts,
died Feb. 5, 1769, aged 52.
Sarah, his wife,
died 12 Feb., 1770, aged 62.
Mary, their daughter,
died May 1, 1759, aged 8.

In 1877 there existed in the path to the chancel door a flat stone, now missing, bearing the following curious epitaph:—

Thy rest gives me a restless life,
Because thou wert a matchless wife;
And yet I rest in hope to see
The day of Christ, and then see thee.

12. He was buried 3rd June, 1752.
13. Rob. Hands and Hannah Lane, of Campden, married at Weston Subedge 12th Oct., 1751.
14. Wm. White and Ann Drury, married at Weston Subedge 4th March, 1741.
15. Edwd. Walker, of Campden, and Jane Keyte, of Ebrington, married at Aston Subedge 5th June, 1720.

Nichols (16) states that the monument to George Ballard, the antiquary, who was buried here in 1755, bore the following inscription:—

H. S. E.
Georgius Ballard,
Campoduni sui haud vudgare ornamentum;
Qui diurnâ artis illiberalis exercitatione
ita victum quaeritabat
ut animum interea disciplinis liberalibus
excultum redderet
In celebritatem et literatorum amicitiam
eruditionis famâ aliquando evocatus,
et inter Academicos Oxoniæ adscriptus,
otio floruit
nec ignobili
nec reipublicæ literariæ inutilis;
quippe Fœminarum,
quotquot Brittaniam scriptis illustrârunt,
memoriam
Scriptor ipse posteris commendavit
Sed, dum studiis intentus,
vitæ umbratili nimium indulgeret,
renum calculo confectus obiit
anno 1755.

Translation:

George Ballard is buried here. By no means an ordinary ornament of Campden, who though oppressed by the exercise of homely arts, sought daily notwithstanding to produce a mind polished by a liberal training. Called at length by the fame of his learning into celebrity and friendship with literary men, and enrolled in the Academy of Oxford, he flourished at leisure. Neither ignoble nor useless to the literary world, he as author has commended himself to memory for ever, as is shown to a great extent by his writings on British ladies, but intent on his studies he died suffering from stone in the year 1755, indulged too short a time in the retirement of life.

Although strange, it is a fact that this monument has totally disappeared. From the fact that Bigland does not mention it in his collections, it appears that it had even disappeared before 1790, but Nichols does not write of the monument as then (1823) being non-existent. Possibly it is questionable if it was ever erected.

Near the roadway, on the N.E. of the church, is a fine tree, planted by Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, on the 31st March, 1853.

There is a very early record relative to this churchyard in the Reg. Giffard at Worcester, 1269, as follows:—"License to the Rector of Caumpeden to erect a small refuge for Matilda de Caumpeden without the order or habit of a nun in the churchyard of the Parish Church, without injury to the bodies of the dead resting there."

16. In his "Literary Anecdotes," Vol. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND ITS HAMLETS, THEIR FEATURES, AND GENERAL ANTIQUITIES.

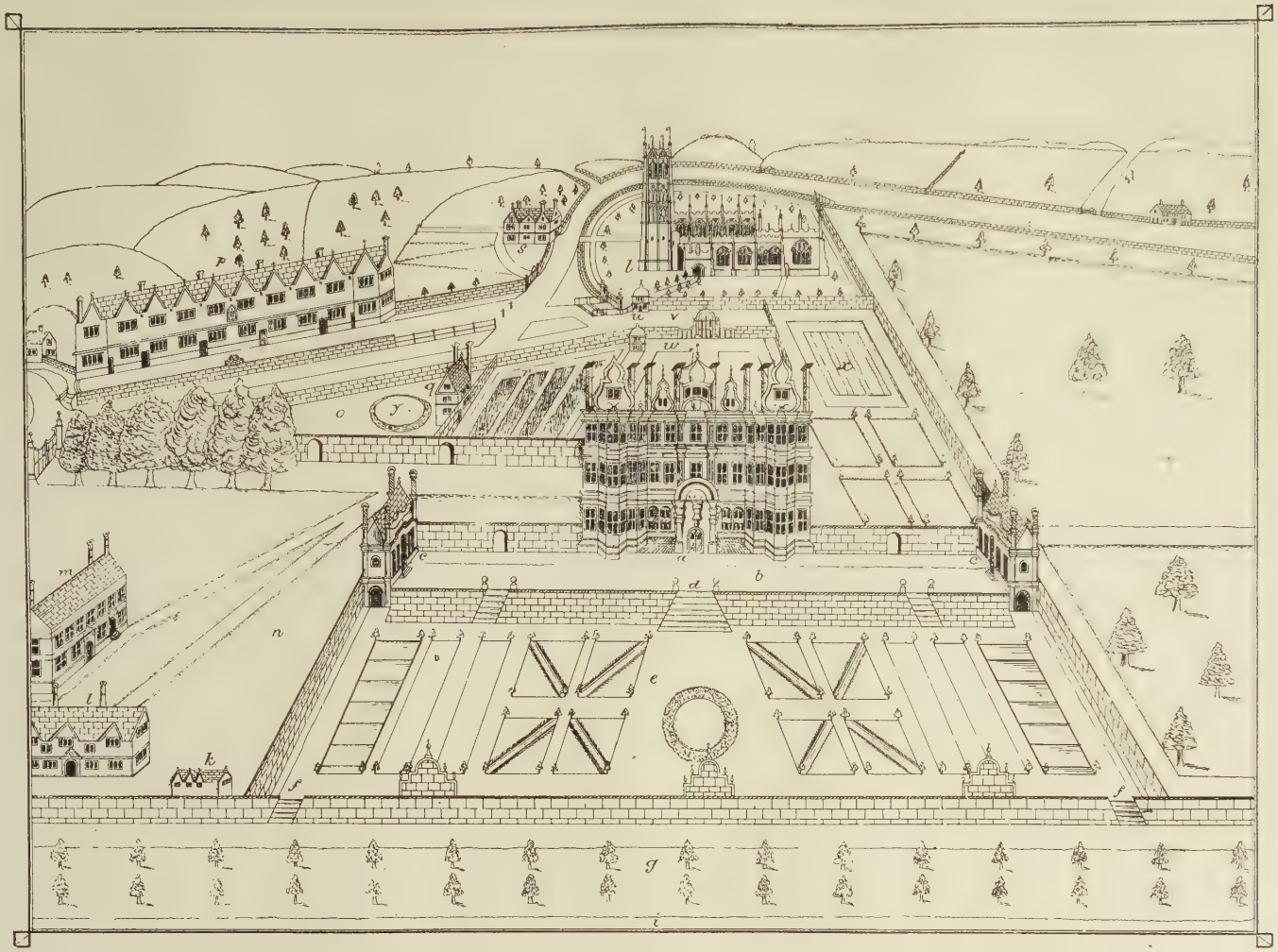
The town of Chipping Campden consists mainly of a wide street, known as High-street, closely lined with houses on each side, and of the shape in plan of a crescent with its convex part to the S.E. The N.W. extremity of this street continues as the Stratford and Evesham road, while the S.W. extremity is continued by a narrower thoroughfare, known as Watery or Water-lane, which at its S.W. end joins the hill road to Weston Subedge, known as Wood-lane, or Dyer's-lane, and also joins a road skirting Westington hamlet to Conduit Hill-road. The Station or Ebrington-road meets the north part of the town by the church, where it branches—one part, known as Cider Mill-lane, leading to the N. extremity of the town, and the other branch, known as Church-street, turning S. and S.W., and joining the High-street further south. Near the S.W. end of High-street is a tributary road, known as Sheep-street-lane, running due S. to Westington hamlet, and joining the Broad Campden and Conduit Hill-roads. At the S.W. extremity of High-street it is joined by a short tributary running N.W. to Littleworth. The backs of the premises on the N.W. side of High-street are skirted by a road known as the "Back Ends," running from Littleworth to Wold's End at the N.W. extremity of the town. From Church-street a lane known as Calf's-lane runs S. to Hayden's or Middle Mill.

The portion of High-street from Church-street to Cider Mill-lane is known as Leysbourne, or Leasbourne. About 110 years ago an open brook ran down here, where there is now a plot of grass, to a point near Church-street, from whence presumably it travelled underground to the mill stream to the south. The brook is now covered in, but it seems to have originated the name Cattlebrook, by which the south end of Leysbourne was known, and possibly also originated the latter name. The trees in Leysbourne were planted in 1871, when Lord Campden came of age, and the noble chestnut tree in the middle of the road by the junction with Church-street seems to have been planted about 100 years, for the late centenarian, Mrs. Smith, who died in 1897, has stated that her father planted the sapling.

Church-street is of course so named because it is the main thoroughfare to the church from the town.

The trees in front of Bedfont House, in High-street, to the south of Church-street, were planted by Mr. Griffiths in 1878.

The widest part of High-street is at about the middle of its length, where it is no less than 100ft. wide. Along the middle of the road at this part are ranged four groups of



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CAMPDEN HOUSE, BURNT DOWN IN THE YEAR OF NASEBY, 1645 (from an old drawing).

References—*a* The house. *b* The terrass walk. *c* The banquiting house. *d* The garden staires. *e* The great garden. *f* The orchart staires. *g* The great orchart. *i* The long canal. *k* The coach-house. *l* The brew-house. *m* The stables. *n* The stable court. *o* The henn yard. *p* The hospital. *q* The laundry. *r* The bleach garden. *s* The parsonage house. *t* The church. *u* The porter's lodge. *v* The outward court. *w* The great court. *x* The garden court. *y* The pond.

buildings, the first travelling from the N.E. being the Market-hall, the second the Town-hall, and the third and fourth being groups of private houses, these two groups being separated by a narrow passage known as "The Tour." The part of High-street adjacent to the Market-hall is known as the Pig Market, being the locality where pigs are penned and sold on market day. The space between the Town-hall and the central island of buildings to the S.W. forms the Market-square, or place where on market days the sheep were penned and sold, and therefore in the old days usually termed the Sheep Market. The end of High-street, near Watery-lane, was formerly known as Cow Fair, as here in the old days cows were sold.

Watery-lane was formerly known at times as Mill-lane, for Westington Mill is by its S.W. end. In the seventeenth century it probably had no other name than Mill-lane, for in a deed of 1625 it is so termed and described as leading to the mill of Sir Baptist Hickes. It has been stated that early last century the mill stream which now skirts the lane on the S.E. ran along the middle of the thoroughfare as an open brook, but it seems hardly possible that this considerable brook could have occupied the middle of the road for several reasons. Watery-lane was no doubt the ancient access from the town to Westington Mill, but if this brook ran along the middle of the road there would not have been left sufficient of the road to allow wheeled vehicles to pass. Moreover, one would not expect to find messuages erected along both its banks; and the cost of diversion of the stream to its present course would have been very great. Possibly a small tributary to the stream flowed along a part of the length of Watery-lane, which fact may have given the lane its name, although the present proximity of the mill stream and the occasional flooding of the locality in the past when the stream was overburdened is quite sufficient to account for the name. By reason of this flooding, its distance from the church, and other reasons, Watery-lane was in the past looked down upon by the better classes in Campden. Many of its inhabitants have, however, always endeavoured to raise its tone, for the which they seem to have been subject to the sarcasm of High-street residents. A local newspaper of 1865 sarcastically refers to the lane as Victoria-road. In recent times its dwellers seem to have become a little ashamed of the old name and termed it Park-road; but the new name does not seem to have found much favour. As a matter of fact, Watery-lane needs no new name, for now its reputation is good: it boasts some of the nicest modern houses in the town, and a proper proportion of good middle class and respectable lower class people. The lane is, too, by no means unpicturesque, its lower end, with its flowering and productive gardens, being very pretty in the summer time.

By a deed of 1636 one Wm. Banks conveyed a small close on the west side of Watery-lane, called Hill Close, to one Thos. Hardiman.

As will have been noted from the abstracts previously given of Campden wills, "Sheep-street-lane" is not only an ancient road, but has an ancient name. The derivation of the name is fairly obvious as being consequent on the road, probably as far back as Norman times, being the thoroughfare to the open wold or hill, on which hundreds of sheep were depastured. The road was therefore mainly used by persons engaged in the wool-growing industry and for sheep driving, for in olden times the wold was practically monopolised for this purpose. The name "Sheep-street" is frequently found in towns adjacent to ancient sheep pastures.

The locality known as Littleworth lies at the junction of the "Backends" with West-end-terrace, leading to High-street, which terrace, by the way, was built by Richard Hulls in the "thirties." The locality comprises a group of exceedingly pretty thatched cottages, elegantly disposed for effect. The name is probably derived from the fact that some if not all these cottages were originally held under the lord of the manor by leases for lives at small premiums and nominal rents, probably under custom. In consequence they seem to have been considered of little value, and hence acquired the present name, which is, however, quite 200 years old.

In Westend-terrace the Wesleyan Chapel is situated. This is upon the site of a messuage which Mary Folkes, als. Field, sold in 1830 to Rob. Miles, who rebuilt the house for occupation by himself, but in 1841 sold it to the Methodist Connection, which body converted the house into a chapel.

The High-street is from 460 to 466 feet above sea level. Church-street rises from 465ft. to 482ft. by the church. The middle of Westington hamlet is about 480ft., and at Broad Campden Church the level is 500ft. above sea level.

It has been customary for many years to refer to the Leysbourne end of High-street as the "upper" or "top" end of the town, and the Watery-lane locality as the "lower" or "bottom" end; but it is not at all clear why this is so, because Leysbourne lies no higher than Cow Fair. In fact, High-street reaches its highest level at the "lower" end. Even the mill stream contradicts the designations, for it runs from the lower end towards the upper end of the town.

Soon after Sir Baptist Hicks acquired the manor he set about building a large mansion house here, in which he intended to reside and end his days. For the purpose he chose as a site the high-lying ground adjoining the churchyard to the south. Several considerations probably governed his choice. In the first place, it was probably the site of the ancient court-house of the lords of the manor,

and even at that time may have been occupied with ruins of the ancient buildings, including possibly St. Katherine's Chapel, as before discussed. This consideration naturally probably led Sir Baptist to consider the site in the first instance, but in several other respects the site was most suitable for the projected mansion. The church adjoined, the town being near by, the soil was dry and some of the best in the parish, it laid high, and, above all, commanded a beautiful south aspect over ancient enclosed pastures and picturesque streams of ample supply. The mansion was built of the local stone, and was in the Italian style, with terraced gardens. It had four fronts, the principal being to the south, and a grand terrace running east and west, with a pavilion at each end. At each angle of the building was a lateral projection of some feet, with spacious bow windows, and in the centre of the north front was a portico with columns of the five orders and an open corridor. The parapet was finished with pediments of a capricious taste, and all the chimneys were twisted pillars with Corinthian capitals. The generous disposition of the owner was exemplified in a large lantern or beacon situated in a dome rising from the centre of the roof. It has been handed down that the glare of the beacon was visible for some miles around, and in the depth of winter often proved, as it was intended to be, the solace and landmark of many a traveller benighted on the dreary wolds or the rough land towards Ebrington and Ilmington. The interior was beautifully decorated and lavishly embellished with works of art, which alone were valued at £15,000 in money of the period (17). In the curtilage and near the highway was a dove-house, in front of which it was customary in olden times to dispense alms, and to the south, near Calf's-lane, were the stables, brew-house, and coach-house. Unfortunately the architect is unknown, although he must have attained considerable eminence in his profession to secure the confidence of the businesslike projector. Certainly the remains of the mansion and the drawings of the complete erection show that the building did the architect credit. The description of the entire residence, with its offices and boundaries, is best understood by an examination of the bird's-eye view given in this work. The view has been reproduced from a drawing which in the main appears to be a copy of an original tinted drawing in the King's Library by one Wm. Hughes, which, from the costumes of the persons depicted, seems to have been executed not earlier than 1730. Thus unfortunately the drawing was not contemporary, but it may be properly assumed that the drawing must have been based on contemporary sketches, for it could hardly have been imaginative. The references on the view, here given, are those on the drawing by Hughes.

The cost of erection has been handed down as £29,000 in money of that period.

As previously related, the residence was almost entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents, in May, 1645, less than thirty years after erection. The main building was entirely destroyed, except for a small portion of the south front, comprising a few window openings, which still stands, flame scorched, in the centre of the terrace, and may be seen from the Almshouse front. The pavilions or banqueting-houses at each end of the terrace, the gate lodges, the dove-house, and the offices do not seem to have suffered much, if at all; but from the time of the fire no attempt has been made to rebuild or reinstate the mansion, and therefore the buildings remaining have only been kept in sufficient repair to fit them for husbandry purposes, except the east pavilion, which some thirty or forty years ago was restored and altered in some respects by the Earl of Gainsborough to fit it for purposes connected with the Volunteer movement. Within the bounds of the ancient curtilage of the mansion stands a very comfortable residence, backing closely on Calf's-lane. This is known as the Court House, but tradition says it was of old known as the Dower House, and that Lady Juliana while a widow resided here quietly towards the end of her long life—that is temp. Charles II. There is some doubt whether this house was erected with the mansion or by Lady Juliana later with stone taken from its ruins, because it is difficult to identify the erection with any shown in the old bird's-eye view, that most resembling it in appearance being referred to as the stables, which, however, do not seem to be in the same position. It is a comfortable and roomy residence of pretty elevation at its front, which faces the ruins, but is sadly marred at the back or road front by several blocked-up windows and an inward sagging of the wall, caused, it is said, by the fact that for many years the building had no transverse partitional walls, which would have supported the outer wall in position. This gossip rather supports the supposition that the building was originally the stables, with a great loft. The house has been occupied since Lady Juliana's time as a farmhouse, and later as a residence; but the remainder of the site, buildings, and ruins of Campden House have since the fire been used as a homestead and orchard, with the natural result that such relics as remain have their beauties marred by sad dilapidation. Occasionally gatherings such as flower shows, school teas, etc., have been held in the grounds, the restored east pavilion being then used for exhibits of work, etc.

The grand entrance was against the churchyard in Church-street, but there was another entrance where the entrance to the Court

17. Lady Juliana's Petition to the House of Lords.

LADY JULIANA'S GATEWAY (A RELIC OF OLD CAMPDEN HOUSE).

RUINS OF OLD CAMPDEN HOUSE, SHOWING THE W. PAVILION AND THE TERRACE.

House is now situated. The grand entrance is formed by two low pavilions or lodges of two stories, connected by a gate screen having pediments of a kind that Bigland says defies description, the fact being that the pediments form the terminals to chimneys from the lodges. This structure still stands, the windows of the pavilions and the gateway in the screen being built up. Many years ago a dame's school was held in one, and the late Mr. Michael Grove, who died in 1887, used to relate that he attended it. The west banqueting-house, although dilapidated, exhibits the original features better than its restored prototype, although in a very poor condition and used as a barn and pigstye. Each pavilion has a basement or cellar, approached either from the room above or through doors on a level with the lower lands adjoining the terrace, and these two basements communicated with one another by a passage beneath the main terrace, now, however, built up at each end, although believed to be existent. Above the cellar in each is the principal room, approached in each case through a large panelled door at the top of a flight of steps at each end of the terrace. The room in the west pavilion is still paved with the original tiles, and has a half-round ceiling and a large Jacobean fireplace. Around the walls may be seen remains of the oak panelling, the best example being in the floorless closet at the south end. The corkscrew chimneys and pediments still remain fairly complete with the original picturesque iron terminals on some of them. The ridge roofs are constructed of the stone slates or "slats" of the district, and form an angle of 55 deg.

Below the terrace to the south may still be traced depressions and other artificial formations which originally formed the little ponds and paths, etc., with which the "great garden" was provided. Below this again, and extending to The Cam stream or Canal, was the great orchard. The whole of the site, with offices, curtilage, and orchard, occupied about 11 acres. The original boundary wall still exists in fair condition from the grand entrance west, by the churchyard, and almost to the east end. The wall then ran south past the east pavilion, and met the higher buttressed wall running east and west. This latter portion still exists, and may be viewed from the Station-road on approaching the town. Another portion of the original wall runs along in front of the Almshouse. Notwithstanding the evidence of the eighteenth century drawing of the house, it seems that there were other boundary walls, for portions still exist. For instance, some foundations are visible in the ground by the footpath entrance to Pool Meadow. To the west of these is a fine gateway, known as Lady Juliana's Gateway, and portions of the wall upon the N.W. side of the enclosure, known as Cotterell's Orchard, seem to be seventeenth century work of ornamental class. The north boundary wall of Cotterell's Orchard appears, too, to be built upon a fine old squared rubble foundation. Cotterell's Orchard (which, by the way, is not an orchard, and is named after the family that resided in Bedfont House, on the opposite side of Calf's-lane, prior to the present occupier's family) was evidently an ornamental enclosure at one time. There was formerly an ornamental water here, supplied by a stone culvert, remains of which still exist, and the bed of this water, of L shape in plan, can still be easily traced. It has often been conjectured why the gateway by Pool Meadow has been called Lady Juliana's Gateway, but it seems to be probable that Cotterell's Ground was enclosed as the pleasure ground of the Court House by Lady Juliana, and that the gateway was made at the same time as a private entrance, a road through the pasture adjoining connecting the gate with the extension of Calf's-lane by the mill. It will be seen on looking through the gateway that it is directly in line with the stable offices of the Court House, and probably a road led from the gateway, ascending Cotterell's Ground to those stables. Thus it appears likely that while the site of the Manor House and its grounds were allocated to agricultural purposes after the war, Lady Juliana made the Court House a pleasant residence for herself, with enclosed grounds reaching to the stream, and having an entrance there. It is not likely that this gate was much affected by her, because it would always have been inconvenient of access, but it probably acquired its name because it was one of the entrances to Lady Juliana's house.

It does not seem likely that Sir Baptist Hicks and his lady resided entirely at Campden after his mansion was built, because it appears that the lady, who was of a London family, did not love rural surroundings. Sir Baptist in a letter dated 28th Feb., 1600-1, to his brother, Sir Michael, writes: "I pray you recommend me heartily to my sister, and I wish that my wife were as well pleased in the country as she is, but it avails not to wish it."

On the N.W. side of Church-street, opposite the site of Sir Baptist's mansion, are the Almshouses erected by him about the year 1612, at a cost of £1,000 in money of that period. They are built of local stone, of two floors, with a terrace and wall along the front separating them from the road. They are in one block, consisting of eight tenements in the row, with two tenements at each end, placed transversely, and have spacious gardens at rear. Each tenement consists of an upper and a lower room, and there are six front entrances, each giving access to two tenements. Thus there is accommodation for 12 persons. The constructional work of the Almshouses is very fine and the design elegant

and consistent throughout. The row of well-proportioned windows and gables, the high-pitched stone-slated roofs, the projecting ends with their larger front and end gables, with pediments and striking cornered chimneys, are all features that render the structure imposing and harmonious, while relievingly varied. In plan the structure is of the shape of a capital Roman I, which in olden times served as a "J" also, and it is possible that the plan was adopted in honour of the founder's sovereign and patron, James I. In the middle of the front are the founder's arms and motto, and in the middle of the terrace wall is a water supply, brought from Conduit Hill by conduits constructed by Sir Baptist.

During his life Sir Baptist gave the use of these tenements to six poor men and six poor women, and allowed them a weekly sum. By his will, proved at Canterbury 19th Nov., 1629, he charged all his lands at Charringworth, in Ebrington, with the sum of £140 per annum, for the repair of the structure and for the maintenance and benefit of the twelve poor persons then living in it, and who thereafter should be selected from time to time to live there, his will being that his gift should be settled immediately after his decease by his heirs in such manner and form as by counsel in the law should be advised for the better continuance of his gift for ever, and to the end that each of the pensioners might have an allowance of 3s. 4d. paid them weekly after his death, and that every of them should have a frieze gown and a ton of coals and felt hat yearly. It was also directed that the nomination should be in the founder's heirs and the pensioners chosen from the town of Chipping Campden and Berrington only. As the cost of the coals and articles of clothing directed to be given, together with the cost of keeping the water supply in repair, leaves practically nothing for the repair of the structure, that has in the past been generously attended to by Sir Baptist's heirs out of their own purse. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' reports, 1829, the annual cost of the articles of clothing was £12 16s., and of the coals £17 17s. 1d., and the pipes and spring were kept in repair by contract for £6 per annum. Mr. Steph. Sylvester (who died in 1875) gave by deed, dated 13th Oct., 1871, £360 in trust, the income to be applied in augmenting the gift of coals to the pensioners. This sum was invested in £393 19s. 7d. Consols, and vested in official trustees. A few years back the income was £10 16s. 8d. The frieze gown and hat have been discontinued, and in lieu each person receives £1 per year to lay out in clothes as they think fit.

The Charringworth estate out of which Sir Baptist endowed the Almshouse consisted of the Manor of Charringworth and some 500 acres there known as Charringworth, comprising "Starveall," Stowhill, and Tyslide. This estate remained in the Noel family until 1869, when it was sold to Mr. Barrs for £17,000.

In 1744 certain rules were established by the then Earl of Gainsborough for the government of the Almshouse, but they were in the main merely confirmatory of the directions of the founder. It was, however, ordered that appointments to vacancies should be made on the 1st of May, and that no pensioners should admit any dweller in the tenement other than those adjudged absolutely necessary for assistance by the vicar and churchwardens, and that on marriage of a pensioner his or her place should be void. It was also ordered that the pensioners should "behave themselves soberly, quietly, and devoutly that they may deserve the continuance of my favour in the said house and keep up to the good ends designed by my great and good predecessor."

It will be observed that no provision was made for admittance of married couples, but they have usually been admitted by right of the one party, the accommodation being quite sufficient for a couple. This, however, entails the hardship that upon the death of the one who is the pensioner—say the man—the wife loses the tenement; but it has been the practice, unless there be good reason to the contrary, to take the earliest opportunity of appointing the survivor to a void place.

It is very strange that a financier such as Sir Baptist, whilst clearly showing his intention that his ideas should be carried out for ever, should have taken the very illusory course of providing for such by means of a fixed rent charge. It is well known that the purchasing value of money varies greatly, such value generally in the main consistently decreasing as civilisation progresses. £140 per annum in Sir Baptist's time was equivalent to at least three times that nominal amount now compared to the value of most necessaries for life. A pair of chickens, for instance, that could then be bought for 1s. 6d. would now cost 6s. The balance of the £140, after payment of the 3s. 4d. per week to each, was, too, probably within 100 years found insufficient to purchase the things directed and maintain the structure. The weekly allowance, being nominally fixed, can of course always be paid, but it is hardly enough for the founder's generous purpose now, whereas in his time it must have been ample. This misfortune has followed in the case of hundreds of charities throughout the kingdom, for a very large number were endowed with fixed annual sums. In establishing a yearly charity it is important, if the founder wishes his full intentions to be carried out for a century or two, for him to provide for the income in some way that will render it at all times of the same value compared with those necessities which he wishes it to provide, and it is surprising that Sir Baptist, with his financial experience, did not do so. Thus, if

THE ALMSHOUSES, CAMPDEN.

BUILT BY SIR BAPTIST HICKS, 1612, AND ENDOWED BY HIM.

land which, generally speaking, has preserved and probably will preserve in the future (being a source of food) its proper relational value, had been by license conveyed to feoffees for the charity, its value at the present time would have been more than £140 per annum in money of this time if it had been of that value 300 years ago. In fact, the land would probably have produced now approximately the same purchasing value as then. This would have been true even of agricultural land, but far more so would it have been true if the land settled had been such as was likely to improve in value apart from its food-producing capacity. Well exemplified is this by the endowment of similar almshouses to these at Woodbridge, county Suffolk, by Thomas Seckford, who by his will of 1587 devised land in Clerkenwell, London, then of the value of £113 per annum, to the governors of the almshouse he had founded by license. By 1719 this had increased to £180, and in 1767 the assured income was £563. At the present time it is several thousands. Sir Baptist had but mentally to look back and appreciate that where he was then paying 1s. per day for labour, the same work would have been done for 1d. 400 years before to appreciate that the old saying "There's nothing in a name" was very true of money where time is concerned. It appears that Campden had almshouses prior to the present endowment, for Anty. Bonner in his will of 1579 refers to such.

A very interesting antiquity of the town is the residence of C. R. Ashbee, Esq., known as Woolstaplers' Hall, immediately adjoining Bedfont House on the south. The north portion is probably of early fourteenth century work, and although in the past greatly abused and disfigured, now presents its original features so far as the careful restoration work of Mr. Ashbee could disclose them. During this work a fine old fireplace was found in the upper room, in the corners of the stonework of which are two shields crudely carved with charges. That to the left appears to represent three animals, two and one, either trippant or statant, the two upper animals being disposed lengthwise of the shield, and the third at an angle in the point of the shield. This disposition was evidently adopted by the sculptor to render his work easier. The other shield represents three animals' heads, two and 1. The two at the top appear to be heads "erased," but the third, in the centre of the shield, appears to be larger and to be a "face." These shields constitute a very helpful discovery in throwing light on the early history of this interesting fourteenth century house. The arms of the Calf family were Arg. 3 calves pass. gu., and, as the information already given shows, it was a family of considerable standing here in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, although it appears to have left the town by the fifteenth century. Bearing in mind these facts, and that the lane at the rear of these premises leading from Church-street to the mill is known to this day as Calf's-lane, the conclusion is irresistible that the shield bearing the three animals is intended to display the Calf arms, and that this house was built by a prominent member of the family. Wm. Calf was a freeholder of 64acs. in Westington and a house in the town, 1273. Very soon after Nich. Calf and Wm. Chalf were concerned in town broils, and in the subsidy of 1327 Philip Calf is taxed 1s. Above all, however, in 24th Edward III. Jno. Kyngton, chaplain, conveyed to Rob. Calf, of Campden, son of Jno. Calf, of the same, a messuage with land in Berrington and a croft called Giffard's Croft. The messuage could hardly have been Woolstaplers' Hall, because that is not in Berrington, but in the town, which long before temp. Edward III. had been made corporate and separated from the tithings; but it is excusable if one imagines that the messuage conveyed may have been a house at the rear of the Hall, facing Calf's-lane, and that "Giffard's Croft" is the close now known as "Cotterell's Orchard," the Cotterell family having been former owners of both Bedfont House and Woolstaplers' Hall. Certainly, it is highly probable that the Calf influence must have been very prominent in this vicinity for that designation (Calf's-lane) to be retained to this day, and it is the oldest personal name place in the parish. The other shield is a greater puzzle than the Calf shield, for the charges on it do not resemble at all closely the arms of any prominent Campden family of mediæval times. All things considered, it seems probable that this house was built by Rob. Calf towards the end of the reign of Edward III., and that the second shield displays the arms of the family of the wife of the builder. It has been handed down by tradition that Woolstaplers' Hall was a wool exchange, built and used by the wool merchants here at the period. This tradition appears to be confirmed by the fact that when the property was conveyed 200 years ago the conveying parties exonerate the conveyee from any possible exactions that may be made on the property on behalf of any merchants of the Staple. Therefore it seems likely that Calf did not erect the building as a dwelling-house, but as an exchange for the benefit of the merchants.

Next to Woolstaplers' Hall is Bedfont House, the residence of Mrs. Griffiths, which has a fine early eighteenth century stone front. This house was built by the Cotterell family, who resided here many years, until in 1831 it was sold by them to the late Mr. Griffiths's father. The gardens cover a large area, are beautifully laid out, and include some astonishingly natural-looking artificial rock work in local stone.

Almost opposite Woolstaplers' Hall is a fine house, mainly of fourteenth century work, known as Grevel House, in consequence of its always being handed down as the residence of the great Wm. Grevel, who died 1401, and was buried in the church under the beautiful brass still there, and of which an account has been given previously. An account of this great man has been given in a previous section of this work. Tradition has said that Grevel built this house and resided in it until his death, and in this instance tradition has been consistent and persistent. There is not only no reason to doubt it, but a very good reason to believe it true. The beautiful two-storied panelled bow window, with its quaint gargoyles, is undoubtedly fourteenth century, and appears to be of transitional Decorated and Perpendicular styles, dating from about 1370-80, which would accord with the period in which Grevel might be guessed to have built a residence for himself. The remainder of the front has been mutilated, probably in the seventeenth century, and windows of that time built in; but the fine piece of original work remaining is probably typical of what the whole exterior was, in which case one can appreciate that this house was indeed a handsome structure and suited for a wealthy person in the time of Richard II. The doorway also appears to be of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. Above all, the author has found good reason for supposing that this house was part of the property sold by Cranfield to Sir Baptist Hicks in 1617. This property was held by Jno. Grevel and Edward, his son, in 1541, and sold by him to John Price, whose grandson sold it to Cranfield, and there is little doubt that this house was still held by the Grevels in 1541, which accounts for the persistency of the tradition. It has since been held by Sir Baptist's successors in the manor of Campden.

The Market-hall or place, in the middle of the street, is a striking feature when travelling down the High-street. It was erected by Sir Baptist Hicks in 1627 at a cost of £90, for the use of the market—that is, for the sale of cheese, butter, poultry, etc., under cover. The erection has now out-lived its use, but within memory it was still performing its function of giving shelter to salesmen of such commodities. At other times the Corporation used to let it as a shelter for farm carts and wagons, but a few years ago the Town Trust decided that the small rents thus obtained were not worth subjecting the place to such artistic degradation. Moreover, this base use has undoubtedly injured the structure a good deal, and the Town Trust was well advised in stopping the course before the structure had been brought to such a state that demolition of it might be necessary in the absence of funds for extensive restoration. As it is, the structure has not in the past found favour with many townsmen, and it has been seriously suggested several times that it should be demolished. Perhaps these persons did not realise that they proposed destruction of one of the most picturesque features in Campden. Base uses must demoralise ideals, and for many years no doubt it was considered merely a wagon shelter, and thus a thing the existence of which could be considered to depend purely on direct commercial considerations. Like many another "old thing," the Hall has been considered to be "in the way," but it is not so, as it does not interfere with the actual highway at all, and stands upon a bank, which, although theoretically part of the highway, would be practically useless for traffic. Nowadays the Town Trust and Campdeners seem fully to realise what they possess in this structure, and one need not fear its demolition, unless indeed funds for its structural maintenance are lacking. At the present time it is badly in need of repair. The Market-hall is really a well-proportioned and designed piece of work, for although it had but to serve the simple purpose of a roof shelter, yet it is not monotonous, but beautifully varied. The walls are arranged in a rectangular plan, and are pierced with semi-circular arches, five on each side and two at each end. The roof is surrounded by a low parapet, and is cleverly constructed of ten gables, three on each side and two at each end, each corner and gable having a pediment and each gable having a window to throw light upon the floor, which windows, however, have been built up since the advent of the Window Tax. Originally the side arched openings, or at least those against the highway, were provided with stone balustrades, but these have almost entirely disappeared. At the north end are the founder's arms and date of erection on an escutcheon much mutilated. Altogether the "Hall," with its quaint design, warm colouring, and artistic disposition in the street forms a very pretty picture, and it has always been a favourite subject for artists. It has been shown both at the Royal Academy and the New Gallery.

On the higher side of the street, by the Market-hall, is a residence known as the "Martins," forming a projecting corner. It is a picturesque structure, and seems to have been built by one Jno. Smyth, a builder, about 1650. It afterwards belonged to Miss Martin (hence perhaps the name), who is mentioned on a monument in the church, and then to Mr. Freeman, of Hidcote, in whose descendants it remains.

On the lower side of the street, between Woolstaplers'-hall and the Market-hall, are the Grammar School buildings, consisting of an imposing erection of three stories, containing school-rooms and boarding accommodation and master's residence to the north, and playground in the rear. All the original ordi-

HOUSE IN CAMPDEN HIGH STREET BUILT BY WILLIAM GREVEL,
THE GREAT WOOL MERHCANT, ABOUT 1380.

A DETAIL OF GREVEL'S HOUSE, CAMPDEN.

[*Photo by J. Taylor, Campden,*

nances and deeds have been lost from time immemorial, but according to a decree in Chancery, dated 9th June, 1627, it was found by the Court that about 140 years previously one John Verby, or Fereby, and Margery, his wife, being seized in fee of half the manor of Lynham, in Shipton-under-Wychwood, &c. Oxon, and 19 yardlands there, and of a great close called Fynes Court, or Close, made a feoffment thereof to certain persons of Campden upon the trust that there should be a free school built within the borough of Campden and good allowance made to a learned schoolmaster to educate the children of the parishioners, and that the overplus, if any, above such allowance should be wholly employed for the relief of the poor of Campden parish. This finding of the Court was not, however, strictly correct, because part of the endowment was for the performance of certain ecclesiastical rites, viz. an obit, which being so, a return was made of the foundation in the Charity Certificates of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which return was evidently unknown to the Court in 1627. The Commissioners of Henry VIII. report that the endowment was to "ffynde a preste for ever to kepe a ffrescole, and to have for hys salary by year viii. li. To kepe an obyt and to gyve almes yearly xls.," the value being returned as £13 6s. 8d. per annum. The Commissioners of Edward VI. (18) state that "The Scolemaistr. suice al. dict. fferbye suyce ffounded by one John fferbye and Margery, his wiffe, and the lands putt in feoffment to thintent to fynde a priste to maynteine a ffrescole in the said pish. of Campden for ever." In connection with this is a memorandum, as follows:—

"Md. that there hathe byn tyme oute of mynde kepte wtin. the seid pish. a gramr. schole, ffreelie taughte, comenlie ffurnysshed, wt. the nombre of iij or iiijxx Scolers, ffor mayntennce and kepinge whereof oon John fferbye and M'gery, his wiffe, gave and putt in feoffment the moytie of a certeyne manor, wt. thappr. tenns., amountynge to the yerelie value of xiijli. vjs. viijd, wt. wch. yerelie rent comynge of the pmisses, the seid schole hathe byn alweys, and yet is kepte and maynteigned accordingelie, the teacher havinge for his salarye sometymes xli., sometimes xijli., by yere, as his learning qualities and behavyor byn. The residue thereof hathe byn distributed and converted for the Relevynge of poor people and in payeing a Stuard's ffee of xxs. by yere."

In 1548 the obit therefore seems to have been discontinued, the whole endowment being appropriated to the school and charity, the value remaining the same as before, £13 6s. 8d. There is no reason to doubt the earlier certificate, but it cannot be ascertained why the obit was discontinued. Perhaps it was done in order to escape the seizure by the Crown of the whole endowment, which it seems to have been liable to in consequence of the close connection of the superstitious office with the teaching office. Probably in view of the discontinuance of the obit the small proportion of the endowment allocated to that purpose, the great good that had been and was then being done under the major portion of the endowment, and the discreet action of Protestant feoffees, the Crown tacitly allowed the whole income to be used for teaching and charity, and did not enforce their legal rights of moral robbery. Although one cannot but feel thankful that the school was allowed to continue in its splendid work, the feeling is unavoidably mixed with resentment at the disgraceful national act that put the endowment in jeopardy. It seems likely, too, that the master having but a small ecclesiastical duty, had no strong feelings on the new order, and was amenable to discreet action. He is returned as "Sr. Rob. Glaseman, Incumbent there of thage of liii yeres, having no other lyving than in the seid svice."

It may be observed that the later of the certificates throws doubt upon an important point in relation to the endowment, and that is its date. If the latter was in fact 1487, it is inconceivable that in 1548—but 61 years later—the foundation should have been stated to be "time out of mind," and the author thinks that, bearing in mind this alone, the foundation could hardly have been later than 1450. Except for this school, the name of Fereby is unknown in Campden annals, and to this day it is not known what induced the founder to present such a magnificent endowment to Campdeners. Therefore, taking the decree in Chancery as authority, and paying no heed to the Chantry certificates, it has generally been stated that the foundation was about 1487. When records outside Campden are searched, however, it is found that John Fereby, so far from being a person of little or no fame, as has been assumed naturally in consequence of lack of strong local connection, was a person of considerable notoriety. His name frequently occurs in the Patent Rolls, and from these entries a good deal may be learnt of his circumstances. His first public appearance seems to have been as Clerk to the Royal Household, about the time of Grevel's death, and in 1406, a few years later, he was granted by Henry IV. the wardenship of the Hospital of St. Deweys, co. Northants, of which, however, he was dispossessed by Chancery on the petition of one who had been instituted by the true patrons, and who alleged that Feriby (as the name was spelt) obtained the grant by falsely suggesting to the King that the appointment was vacant and in the King's collation. Evidently in lieu of this Feriby was in 1408 granted the

18. Commission dated 14 Feb., 1548.

wardenship of the Hospital of St. Michael, Llandeweryn. In 1410 the office of Controller of the great custom and the subsidy of wools, hide, and wool-fells, with the keeping of part of the coket seal, was conferred on him, and in 1415 he was awarded by the Crown a life annuity of 12d. per day out of the fee farm of the City of London, which grant was confirmed in 1422. Soon after this he is frequently referred to as King's Esquire and Controller of the Royal Household, and was evidently in high favour with the House of Lancaster. He appears to have been a Surrey county magnate, perhaps in consequence of his having in 1421 obtained a grant for life of the manor of Witley, in that county, from the King, who in 1433 granted to Feriby the office of parker there and keeper of the warren. In 1424 and 1427 he was on the commission of the peace for Surrey, in 1432 King's escheator for Kent, and in 1434 Knight of the Shire for Surrey and a commissioner of gaol delivery at Guildford. In 1430 he obtained license to grant in mortmain to the House of the Salutation of the Blessed Mary of the Carthusian Order in London, the predecessors of the present Charterhouse, a spring and small piece of land at Islington for the purpose of supplying the house with water. In this license the first mention of Margery, wife of Feriby, is made, and this appears to identify the founder of the Grammar School of Campden with the influential Crown officer. Some time prior to 1435 Feriby loaned £40 to the King for aiding defence of the realm, and in 1439 and 1440 was a commissioner to raise loans for the same purpose in Surrey. In 1436 and 1439 he was a commissioner to inquire into alleged wastes, etc., of lands of the King's inheritance in Surrey, and of the King's park of Asshehurst. In 1439 another mark of royal favour was shown Feriby by the grant to him for life of a tun of Gascon wine per annum for Easter in the City of London. The last special office conferred on him seems to have been as commissioner to collect portion of a subsidy in Surrey in 1441, and on the 13th Jan., 1443, he is referred to as then deceased. After his death his widow Margery is several times referred to in the Patent Rolls. She appears to have been executrix of his will, and by 1445 had married again to one Jno. Bourghchier. In 1433 John Fereby and Margery, his wife, conveyed the manor and advowson of West Horslegh, co. Surrey. Unfortunately in all the references to Fereby found by the author there is no reference to Campden, nor yet to Lynham, although a debtor of Fereby was described in 1445 as of Great Tew, some 11 miles from Shipton. Nvertheless, the peculiar combination of wealth, name, and the name of his wife leaves little room for doubt that the Controller of the Household and the faithful servant of Lancastrian Kings must have been him to whom Campden is indebted. What induced John Fereby to give Campden its first endowed school must at present remain a mystery. Possibly in his office of commissioner for collecting the King's subsidy of wools he came in contact with the wool merchants of Campden, and what at first was a relationship of tax collector and the taxed became in course of time a special friendship. That the Margery Fereby referred to in the records was not of a Campden family is quite clear, for she was a daughter of Richard and Philippa Bernerd, and held the manor of Bernersbury (now Barnsbury), Islington. She was married to Fereby in 1421, evidently while very young, because in the same record she is stated to be of the age of 13 and upwards (19). If John Fereby, the founder, died about 1442, it is evident that he founded Campden School between 1421 and 1442, a time of foundation which, as previously stated, accords more with the statement in the Chantry certificate than the recital in the Chancery decree does.

Soon after Sir Baptist Hicks became connected with Campden his business acumen enabled him to discover that the feoffees of the school in the past and those then acting had by no means done their duty to the school and town, and had quietly "feathered their own nests," as one would say now. This Sir Baptist sought to remedy by a suit in Chancery, brought in his name and those of the vicar and bailiffs and other parishioners, on behalf of themselves and 300 more poor inhabitants, against Thos. Bason, als. Butcher, senr., Thos. Bason, als. Butcher, junr., Wm. Davenport, Jno. Gilby, Ant. Jarrett, and Ant Bonner, who seem to have been the then feoffees, and the decree before referred to is that given in this suit. The decree is very lengthy, and gives in detail a narrative of what had been going on previously and what should be done to stop the "rot." It appears that for many years the premises at Lynham had been leased to the inhabitants of that place at £20 per annum, but that, free of these demises, the premises had been well worth £250 per annum, which raises the suspicion that the leases had only been granted on pretty heavy premiums paid to the feoffees, which they probably pocketted. The school had been built and the schoolmaster provided many years prior to the suit, and the surviving feoffees had from time to time made a further feoffment, according to the intention of the donor, until some 50 years previous Christopher Jarrett and Thos. Bason, senr., were feoffees, and at that time, having under false pretences obtained possession of the evidences relating to the charity, contracted with Sir Jas. Mervyn, Knt., the then owner of the other moiety of Lynham Manor, for "some great sum" paid

19. Ex. 5 Hen. V. 8, 9 Hen. V. 24.

THE OLD MARKET HALL, CAMPDEN, BUILT BY SIR BAPTISTE HICKS, 1627.

KING ALFRED'S COLLEGE
LIBRARY

to them by him to grant a lease to him of their moiety for 101 years at £20 per annum, without impeachment for waste, with a power of renewal of the lease in the last year of the term. This lease was made, and Sir James cut down timber to the value of £500. The premium was retained by the lessors to their own use, as also was the £6 13s. 4d., the overplus of the rent, after paying the schoolmaster £13 6s. 8d. per annum. About 30 years previous to the suit the feoffees made a feoffment to Bonner, Jarrett, Davenport, and Butcher, junr., who had received the rent from Sir Jno. Walter, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who had purchased the Lynham property from Mervyn. Later it appears Butcher and Davenport approached Sir Jno. Walter with the object of feoffees to find some suitable land for purchase with the money he was to pay for the said freehold. The feoffees sought out a parcel of land in Barton-on-the-Heath, co. Warwick, the property of Wm. Berrie, of the value of £60 per annum, and it was agreed selling the freehold of the Lynham property increased. Thereupon Sir John directed the to him, so that with the purchase money other land of higher yearly value than £20 might be bought and the stipend of the schoolmaster. that the feoffees should assure the freehold of the Lynham property to Sir Jno. Walter for £700, and that the said Berrie should assure the Barton property to Walter, and should receive the £700 from him, and that Walter should thereupon convey the Barton land to certain feoffees for the ancient trusts of the endowment. As a recompense for their assent to this dealing, Bonner and Jarrett, others of the feoffees, insisted on a payment to them, and further stipulated that certain of their relations should be made the new feoffees, notwithstanding that such persons were unfit to execute the trusts and control the other trustees against the mis-employment of the profits. This exchange of lands took place about 1622, and although the Barton lands had been let by Butcher and Davenport for £60 per annum, they had given no greater stipend to the schoolmaster than £13 6s. 8d. per annum, whereby the school had fallen into great decay and disgrace, and the poor had received nothing for at least thirty years. At the hearing of the cause it was found that Butcher had converted £123 6s. 8d. and Davenport £116 of the charity money to their own use, and it was decreed that the matter should go to a Master of the Court and that Butcher, Davenport, and Gilby should pay back such monies as they had received and not disbursed for the purposes of the charity, that a payment of £20 per annum which the two former had reserved to themselves out of the rent for the eight years previous should cease, and that a new feoffment of the Barton lands should be made unto the use of the complainants, Sir Baptist Hicks, Endymion Porter, Esq., Sir Nicholas Overbury, Knt., Jno. Croker, Hen. Jones, Wm. Child, Esqs., and Jno. Keyte, gent., and their heirs in trust for the school and poor of Campden, and that they or any four of them should nominate so many and such parishioners as complainants should think fittest to be joined with them as feoffees. Lastly, it was decreed that Jarrett and Bonner should pay back the £40 and £44 which they had respectively received for release of their interest in the lands. Accordingly, by deed of 24 Sept., 1627, Sir Baptist Hicks, Sir Nich. Overbury (of Bourton-on-the-Hill), Knt., Endymion Porter (of Aston Subedge), Esq., Jno. Gilby and Rich. Jarrett (of Campden), gentlemen, Jno. Jenks, junr., Jno. Freeman, senr., Wm. Jarrett, Wm. Frewen, Jno. Davenport, and Jno. Gold (all of Campden) conveyed to Jno. Croker and others the messuage and lands at Barton then in the occupation of Lawrence Phelps, consisting of one close of pasture of 7acs. and a close of pasture of 54acs., called Sharplands Cathill and Herrow, which the said Sir Baptist and the others conveying had had conveyed to them by Wm. Davenport and Thos. Butcher, junr., together with the school-house, with orchard and garden in Campden, to hold for the benefit and behoof of the school and poor of Campden, according to the good purpose of the founder. It was provided in the deed that when four of the trustees should die, leaving nine remaining, the majority of the latter should elect four new men to be co-feoffees with them, and make a new feoffment accordingly, the same proportion of parishioner feoffees being preserved. The new trustees began from this time to conduct the affairs of the school, and since then they have been conducted in a business-like and honest way. Perhaps in this business more than any other did Sir Baptist serve Campden. Prior to his time the feoffees seem to have imagined that, provided they allocated £13 6s. 8d. per annum, the value of the endowment in 1548, to the school purposes, they were free to take the benefit of the remainder of the annual income for themselves. Being obsessed with this covetous idea, it is obvious from the two evil transactions recorded that it would not have been long before the feoffees would have found themselves possessed of but an estate worth £13 6s. 8d. per annum, their predecessors not being satisfied with the ill-begotten annual benefit, but dealing with their property in such a way as to grasp th principal represented by the difference in annual value between that sum and the premises given by the founder. As it was, Sir Baptist saved but £60 per annum out of at least £250 per annum. It is to be feared that Sir James Marvyn can hardly be absolved from all blame in the matter, because

it is hardly conceivable that the Campden tradesmen feoffees actually took to themselves some £5,000 of money of the period as a prèmium for the lease they granted, whereas such a lease on the authority of the decree would have been worth quite that amount.

By January, 1630, one of the parish trustees, viz. Trustram Warne, and two of the outside trustees, viz. Lord Campden and Mr. Croker, had died, and an election of Jno. Jencks, Edward Lord Noel, and Sir Henry Raynesford, in their respective places, was confirmed by the Court, which declared at the same time that although no provision for election of trustees was made in the substantive decree, yet such provision was unnecesary, and it was not necessary to get the Court's confirmation of any subsequent election of new feoffees, as the survivors always had that power by law.

According to a MS. in the Lansdowne collection (227, fo. 279), Bonner and Jarrett only relinquished their positions as feoffees upon condition that the other feoffees should not elect Sir Baptist, Mr. Lilley (the vicar), Lord Noel, or Sir Charles Morison in their places, "knowing they would be strict to observe and look into the revenues and profits of the premises, as well as unto former arrangements." As this was five years before the decree, it is evident that the feoffees for years previous felt a cloud would burst over them one day.

There is little doubt, too, that the loss of all the ancient deeds relative to the endowment must be laid down to the cupidity of the grasping feoffees or their carelessness. No doubt if the documents were in existence when the trouble commenced, they were destroyed quietly, because it was obvious that they could make the feoffees' position no better, and might make it worse.

About 1628 the school was rebuilt, probably with the monies disgorged by the old feoffees. The new building consisted of but two storeys, the lower one consisting mainly of a large school-room against the street, which room has been incorporated in the present structure, and is still the main room. At its end is a Jacobean fireplace, and above it a bust of Fereby, the founder. This bust was obviously erected at the time of building, because instead of representing Fereby in the dress of his period, he is shown in the ruff and coat of Sir Baptist's time. This mistake has led to the statement sometimes made that Sir Baptist re-endowed the school and that the bust is of him. The inscription beneath the bust, however, which is here given, proves that the bust was intended to represent Fereby:

"DIGNA TUIS MERITIS NON HAEC MONIMENTA PUTAMUS
EBUR NEC INDICUM PARIVE MARMORA
AUREUS HIC ESSES IN FRAUS TUA MUNERA NOBIS
RAPINA TORSERAT DOLUSQUE PERFIDUS
AT TUA FAMA VIGENS ET LAUS PIA FACTA LOQUENTUR
MALUM IMPROBI BREVIQUE NOMEN INTERIT."

Which translated runs:

"We do not deem this marble worthy thee,
Though Parian 'twere or Indian ivory;
A golden figure should this niche have graced
Had craft and rapine spared their cruel waste.
The foul slanders made will shortly leave your name,
And flourishing praise declare expiation of your fame."

About the year 1709 the purchase of a farm at Gretton, a hamlet of Winchcombe, which appears to have been contracted for about 1699, was completed by a conveyance thereof, but the deed was lost for many years prior to 1809. This is the more unfortunate from a historical point of view, as in its absence it has been impossible to ascertain how the purchase money, which seems to have been about £600, was found. The Charity Commissioners, after their inquiry of 1829, came to the conclusion that the purchase money was mainly found by applying to the purpose certain money charities given to the town some years previously. William Freeman, saddler, of London, gave two dozen of bread weekly to the poor of Campden for ever. Jno. Ballard, of Weston Subedge, by his will of 15 Sept., 1677, gave to the poor of Campden £100, to be employed for their use and the interest to be paid and distributed by the churchwardens and overseers to the poor. Endymion Cannynge, of Brook, co. Rutland, by his will of 24 May, 1681, gave to the poor of Campden £200, the interest of £100 whereof was to be given to the poor every Sunday in bread, according to the custom at Campden, at 2s. every Sunday, and the other £100 was to be added to the town stock and disposed of according to the discretion of the trustees theref already appointed. These charities were lost sight of, and no record existed that they were ever operated. The Commissioners supposed that their sum, about £400, formed the main portion of the purchase money of the Gretton estate. This supposition, they thought, was strengthened by the fact that five dozen of bread per week was for many years provided out of the rent of the said estate without reference to any special donation, and that according to the accounts the Rev. Hicks, the then vicar, suddenly became creditor to the school in 1699 for £146 5s. 4d. Thus it appeared that the £400 charity money was used for the purchase

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL PRIOR TO ITS EXTENSION AND REBUILDING, AND THE PREMISES NEAR BY.

and the balance supplied by Mr. Hicks, the total, £546 5s. 4d., being thought to be probably the amount of the purchase money, because the consideration paid on the last previous conveyance on sale prior to purchase for the school was £560. This conveyance was from the Toveys, of Gretton, to Sam. Washbourne, of Wormington, co. Warwick. It is proper to remark, however, that it is doubtful if a Wm. Freeman bread charity other than that still dispensed, and explained in a later section, ever existed. The Commissioners seem to have thought that there were two Wm. Freeman bread charities—one lost and one active—but the author thinks that there was but one, and that the Commissioners were misled by the same charity being referred to on different old church charity boards in different terms, as is the fact.

The trustees of the endowment were in 1829 Lords Redesdale and Northwick, the Rev. L. Noel (the vicar), Sir Charles Cockerill, Sir Thos. Phillips, Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., the Rev. Sam. W. Warnford, D.D., the Rev. Wm. Boughton, Chas Marshall, Sam. Hiron, Wm. Holmes, and Wm. Cotterell. The school then accommodated about 60 boys. The headmaster's salary was £50, with living rooms and partial coals; and the undermaster received £37 10s per annum. The usual number of boys upon the foundation at that time was between 30 and 40, of which six or seven received classical instruction under the headmaster. The undermaster taught writing and accounts.

In the year 1726 the rent of the Barton Farm was £50 per annum; about 1790 it was £80; 1809, £146; 1820-7, £99; and in 1829, £100. At that time it was principally a grazing farm, and consisted of a house and 49a. 2r. 20p., with buildings. It will be observed that this is some 12acs. less than the sum of the areas given in 1627; but the Commissioners of 1829 made no comment on this variation.

The premises at Gretton consisted of 59a. 0r. 4p., with farmhouse and buildings, 28a. 2r. 34p. of which was in 1829 pasture. In 1726 the rent was £25; 1790, £40; 1816, £84; 1822-9, £70. These rents were low compared with those of the Barton Farm, but it was reported that the land at Gretton was of "middling quality."

The annual income and expenditure about 1829 were:

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Rent of Barton Farm	100	0	0
Rent of Gratton Farm	70	0	0
	170	0	0

Expenditure.

Taxes on school premises.....	3	8	3
Poor's rate on same	1	16	0
Church rate on same		8	0
Treasurer's salary	2	0	0
Insurance	2	5	0
Land tax, Barton	6	17	1
Land tax, Gretton	4	4	0
Surveyor of highways fee		4	0
Expenses of annual meeting...	1	7	0
Bread to the poor	13	0	0
Two tons of coals for the school and headmaster, about	2	13	0
Masters' salaries	87	10	0
	125	12	4

For many years there was a balance to the credit of the endowment after paying the cost of repairs to the school and farms, although these were heavy. Out of these balances small payments were sometimes made to the poor of the town and coals bought for them, and at one time a contribution of £69 was made towards building a gallery in the church.

In the early "sixties" it was decided to enlarge the school premises and rebuild the master's accommodation. For the purposes of the extension £560 was first publicly subscribed, and with this sum it appears that the two messuages adjoining on the north were purchased from the Gibbs family, that immediately adjoining having been used as a silversmiths' shop, etc., by Wm. Gibbs. About £1,700-£1,800 was then raised by public subscription, and with this the present commodious master's house was built on the extension site and a third floor added to the school, etc. As before remarked, the seventeenth century schoolroom and some other rooms were retained, but all the upper portion of the school structure, with the roof, were rebuilt. The foundation-stone of the additions was laid 27 May, 1863, by Mrs. Kennaway, the then vicar's wife, and the building work was carried out by Mr. Emmanuel Tomes, a builder of the town. Step. Sylvester, Esq., gave the bell turret and bell, and I. D. T. Niblett, Esq., J.P., carved the inscription over the front door.

The headmasters of the school have been as under:—

1627—Rev. Ambrose Jenks.
Elected 1669—Rev. Taylor.
" 1686—Rev. Morse.
" 1700—Rev. Smith.
" 1717—Rev. R. Goodall.
" 1741 Rev. Lumbert.
" 1766—Rev. W. Boyce.
" 1772—Rev. Thomas Symonds.
" 1797—Rev. Jos. Worgan.
" 1823—Rev. R. O. Wilson.
" 1832—Rev. Jos. Harling.
" 1835—Rev. T. F. Layng.

,, 1837—Rev. H. Miniken.
,, 1847—Rev. Barton.
,, 1855—Rev. G. B. Dodwell.
,, 1862—Dr. S. F. Hiron.
,, 1871—Rev. Jos. Foster.
,, 1889—Rev. F. Osborne (the present master).

By the munificence of Geo. Townsend, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Campden Grammar School has the right of presenting a scholarship in turn with schools at Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Northleach, tenable for four years at Pembroke College, Oxford, and worth £80 per annum. The endowment was made by will dated 14 Dec., 1682, and proved 29 Nov., 1683, and the property given for the purpose was Little Aston Farm and tithes. In 1887 the income was £200, paid to the College, and the scholarships were then limited to as many at £80 per annum as the income allowed. Originally the scholars of Campden were chosen by the Corporation and master, subject to refusal of the College to admit if the scholars chosen were unsuitable; but the College now examines candidates.

The school has boasted some famous scholars. Rob. Harris, before referred to, was educated here, as were Rich. Graves, the antiquary, of Mickleton, died 1729; and the late Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, who was born here. The latter was a Townsend scholar, and always remembered the town with affection. His sister is buried in the nave of the church. George Ballard, the antiquary, and Jonathan Hulls may also probably be claimed as scholars.

Prior to 1836 a 5ft. wall ran by the side of the roadway from the Market-hall to the Town-hall, and in it were two openings with a few steps from the road. On the 28th September, 1836, at a meeting of the Corporation, it was ordered that the wall be removed and its materials sold and the proceeds applied in improving the ground adjoining. This was accordingly done, but a few stones of the wall still remain at the Market-hall end.

The Town-hall, against the Market-square, is an interesting but mysterious structure. Portions of it, notably the panelled buttresses on the east side, are of fourteenth century work, while the main portion appears to have been built early last century, and looks like the work of Richard Hulls, the local builder of that time. Prior to the abolition of the Corporation, the building was used for its meetings and other public affairs. In 1897, in honour of the Diamond Jubilee, the building was repaired and considerably altered, the cost being defrayed by public subscription. In the course of these alterations other indications of fourteenth century work, and even earlier, were found, and it appeared that originally the building was not divided internally, and had its door in the middle of the east side. At the same time the roof was disclosed, but while some authorities declared it to be mediæval work, others, with whom the author agrees, stated it to be merely eighteenth century work at the earliest. It is pretty certain, notwithstanding the almost entire rebuilding of the structure in recent times, that long before this the main fourteenth century portion had been rebuilt and the interior divided, as it was last century, for extensive fourteenth century work would not have escaped the remark of the eighteenth century antiquarian writers; and portions of fourteenth century work, notably a little three-light window, evidently forming part of a structure such as this was originally, have been found built into parts of the premises on the west side of the square, near by, before referred to as Darby's house, and now occupied by Messrs. Vinn and Bennett. These premises probably date from temp. Elizabeth; therefore it seems fair to assume that most of the original fourteenth century structure of the Town-hall was destroyed about that time. This tends to the supposition that the structure was originally for ecclesiastical purposes, its conversion coming so soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, and also to the supposition that it was unendowed or had its endowment confiscated at that time. This again points to St. Katherine's Chapel, which has been dealt with in a previous section, or a building in which the chantries were carried out, and many incline to the opinion that this was St. Katherine's, particularly as there is a tradition that the church once stood in the middle of the town. Against the latter supposition must be placed the fact that the site does not appear to correspond with that of St. Katherine's, and the chantries were evidently all performed either in St. Katherine's or the Parish Church, and had no special building built for them other than St. Katherine's, which, as the author has previously pointed out, was evidently itself supported by and reserved for the chantries. On the other hand, it is hardly likely to have been the old Parish Church, for the structure was mainly, if not entirely, of work but 60 or 70 years older than the present church, and appears to have had no burial ground. While the subject is very doubtful, the author is inclined to think that the predecessor of the Town-hall was built for and used as a Market-hall for the wool merchants, and built by them. Ornate and stylish mediæval architectural work implies to many ecclesiastical use or origin, but of course such work was not reserved for ecclesiastical buildings. There is really nothing whatever in the building itself pointing to ecclesiastical use, but both shape and disposition point on the other hand to secular use. Its position is just where one would expect to find a merchants'-hall; it is inconceivable that

"TO WHAT BASE USES!"

A window from the XIV. century building formerly in the Market Square, Campden, built into an old warehouse close by.

the great wool trade here did not necessitate one, and the east part of the structure is one of its longer sides, in which the main entrance appears to have been situated, thus making it practically impossible to place the altar to the east, and proving that the building was designed without any desire to place the altar in such a position.

It is rather strange that the Corporation records, which cover the period of the extensive rebuilding of the structure a century ago, contain no reference to that work or its cost.

Many years ago a lower portion of the Town-hall was used as a gaol, and about a century ago the Girls' Blue School was held here. Possibly the cost of reconstruction about that time was borne by the endowment of that school.

On the lower side of High-street, by the Market-hall, stands the Police-station, with court for Campden Petty Sessions and cells and comfortable accommodation for the police superintendent. It is a very well-built stone structure, convenient, and suited to the purpose. It was built 1870-2 at a cost of £2,500, upon a site formerly occupied by two houses and gardens. One of these houses was the property of the Earl of Gainsborough and the other of Mr. Thos. Hutchings. The latter was prior to 1660 occupied by Francis Pleyden, a mason. In 1660 it was the property of William Nutto, a tailor, and afterwards by Mr. Perrins. In 1770 Nathan Gibbs, a butcher, was owner; then his son William, who held it in 1816.

Almost opposite the Grammar School is a commodious building, known as the Blue School, wherein both girls on the "Blue School" foundation and generally the girls of Campden are given an elementary education. Adjoining on the north is the schoolmistress's house. These buildings were erected mainly through the instrumentality of the wife of the then vicar, the Rev. Leland Noel, on a site given by Sir Gerard Noel, in 1831, but never conveyed to trustees. It is now vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The Blue School endowment owes its existence to the munificence of James Thynne, Esq., of Buckland, and his eldest brother, Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, half-cousin of the ill-fated but wealthy Thomas Thynne, who was murdered in Pall Mall in 1682. Jas. Thynne had bought about 84 acres of land at Stanton for £1,225, and erected a house and buildings thereon, and by his will, dated 2nd April, 1705, devised the premises to his nephew, Jno. Thynne, subject to payment of £60 per annum out of the premises to the said Viscount and Sir Richard Howe, Bart., to be employed by them in apprenticing and teaching poor boys of Buckland and Laverton. Jno. Thynne, however, died in James Thynne's lifetime without issue, whereupon the latter revoked the devise by codicil, but died before settling the intended charity, whereby the premises went to Viscount Weymouth. The latter was commendably anxious to carry out his brother's charitable intentions, and accordingly, by deed of 20th June, 1710, conveyed the premises to Sir Wm. Keyte and others on trust, first to expend £50 per annum out of the rents for instructing and clothing 30 poor girls of the parish of Campden, then to apply the balance of income to finishing the erection of a boys' school at Laverton, begun by the said James Thynne, and, subject thereto, to pay £20 to a schoolmaster there. The residue of the rents was to be applied to repairing the school at Campden, the farm premises, and the placing out apprentice of the girls and boys so taught at Campden and Laverton. The girls at Campden were not to be admitted under the age of nine nor over twelve, nor to continue at the school more than four years. They were to be the children of Protestant parents and to be taught to read, sew, and knit, and the Church Catechism, etc. At any time the trustees were by death reduced to five, others were to be appointed by them to make up twelve, the lord of the manor of Buckland, the vicar of Campden, and the rector of Buckland for the time being to be amongst the number.

The farm let for £130 in 1829, and in 1806 the trustees began an investment fund. Out of this they were able to build the school and school-house still standing on the east side of the Market-square. The land was given for the purpose by Lord Barham by deed of 22nd June, 1820, under the condition that the trustees allowed the premises to be used not only for the foundation, but generally as a school for the poor girls of Campden. The cost of this building, with the schoolmistress's house adjoining, was £440 9s. 10d. Since the building of the Blue School premises first referred to higher up the street, the Market-square school has been used for infants only.

In 1837 Lord Barham gave to the vicar and churchwardens 23 poles of land abutting on Church-street as a site for a school for poor boys of the parish, to be annexed to the National School. The school was subsequently built, probably with an overplus of funds from the Thynne endowment, and is still used as the boys' elementary school.

In 1829 the clothing of the girls cost £58, and £15 per annum was paid to the schoolmistress here.

In 1869 the rent income had risen to £160, and there was an income of £16 15s, 3d. from £558 16s. 3d. Consols, which represented an accumulated surplus of income.

Since 1902, when payment for teaching was undertaken by the County Education Authority, the income of this endowment has been applied to the upkeep of school buildings.

While on the subject of elementary schools it is convenient to relate the other charitable

endowments that have been made to support these schools in Campden.

The first endowment for elementary education in Campden and the genesis of the National Schools here was that of George Townsend, of Lincoln's Inn, who by will of 1682 devised a portion of tithes in Nether Guiting, a close in Winchcombe, and a farm of 154 acres at Wormington to trustees, who were to pay £4 per annum, portion of the income, to a schoolmaster here for teaching poor children and buying them books. This payment has been increased from time to time as the value of the estate increased. Shortly after the endowment £5 per annum was paid. In 1805 this was increased to £8, and in 1815 to £20, and in 1869 it was £26 6s. 8d. Last century the school, which was partly supported by this endowment, was organised on the national plan, and also partly supported by public subscription, which enabled all the poor children of the parish to be given an elementary education.

Part of this endowment as regards this parish provided for apprenticeship of one poor boy per year. Originally the apprenticeship fee was £5 per year, but it was afterwards increased to £15, and sometimes to £20.

After the primary objects of the will were thus satisfied, the trustees found themselves at times in possession of an overplus which enabled them to erect a gallery for the children in the church at a cost of £60 early last century.

John Freeman, who was himself the charity schoolmaster, by his will and codicils dated 6th April, 1793, and 3rd April, 1797, gave to the vicar for the time being, Jos. Roberts (of Coombe), Thos. Roberts (of Paxford), senr., Jno. Martin, Jas. Tidmarsh, and Edward Cotterell (of Campden) the sum of £220 in trust, to apply the income, subject to certain specific charities, which will be referred to later, to the schoolmaster taking Townsend's endowment. The balance thus available for education has been about £6 9s. 6d. per annum.

Educational endowments such as those described in the preceding are frequently forgotten nowadays, and their genesis and history cannot be too often related to the public to impress upon it as worthy examples the self-sacrificing thrift of our forefathers and the love and care they had for their localities. It is much to be regretted that so many endowments are now swallowed up in vast official organisations, such as Charity Commissioners and educational authorities. It cannot be expected that the bond between man and the soil shall be as strong as formerly, when local foundations and government are overshadowed by a mechanical, nerveless, and autocratic central machine.

The late Earl of Gainsborough entered the Church of Rome some 60 years ago, whereupon he founded a Roman Catholic Mission here, the services being held in the private chapel at Campden House, dedicated to the Annunciation. Campden House became thus a well-known Catholic rendezvous, and here the Count de Montalembert wrote part of his "Monks of the West." Some time later the Earl built a school chapel in the town, and this is situated in the lower part of High-street, but on the upper side. The school was established in 1854, and its site is held by a peppercorn lease granted in 1903 by the present Earl. The school chapel being insufficient for attendants, the present Earl of Gainsborough gave a fine site adjoining on the south for the erection of a new church, the cost of which was partly defrayed by public subscription, but mainly by the present Earl, in memory of his father and mother. It is dedicated to St. Catherine, and was opened 3rd Sept., 1891. It is really a beautiful structure of the style of the fifteenth century in local limestone, and cost about £2,500. It has no less than 21 windows, each one differing from the others in design. A magnificent high altar was erected in 1895 by voluntary contributions, and is a fine specimen of the sculptor's art. The church consists of chancel, nave, aisles, transept, two sacristies, a side chapel to St. Bernard, and a Lady Chapel with a beautiful Gothic altar erected by public subscription to the memory of Lady Constance Bellingham, late sister to the present Earl of Gainsborough. The church contains sittings for about 250.

On the upper side of High-street, to the south of the Market-square, is the Baptist Church, which was built in 1872, together with schoolrooms and a comfortable manse to the rear, mainly owing to the exertions of the Rev. W. Irvine, the then pastor. The church seats 300, and in the extreme rear is a small graveyard, which is now the only burial ground in the parish in addition to the parish churchyard. The Baptist connection here has for many years been a vigorous one, probably dating back to the Commonwealth. In 1729 Rev. P. Payton was pastor, and Mr. Elisha Smith had the care about 1780. The latter was the grandfather of the late Mr. Elisha Smith Robinson, of Bristol, who laid the foundation-stone of the present building.

Lying a little way back from the right-hand side of Sheep-street-lane, and upon the mill stream, are the old silk mills, now the workshops of the Guild of Handicraft, an account of which has been given in a previous section of this work. The building dates from early last century. At that time a good deal of work in silk was done here, and many women in the town found occupation in the industry.

POPPETT'S ALLEY, HIGH STREET, CAMPDEN.

A Typical "Entry."

[*Photo by J. Taylor, Campden.*

The mills were run at one time by Wm. Coleman Russell, and at another time by a Mr. Scott. The industry, together with glove and stay-making, was lost to the town on the advent of Free Trade, and unfortunately their places have not been filled by other occupations for women. People still living can remember the busy noise of the water wheel at these works. In later years the building formed the workshop of Mr. Charles Keitley, builder.

The vicarage stands opposite the west end of the church. It is now a very fine residence, having been added to extensively by the Rev. Canon Kennaway when vicar here some sixty years ago. The older portion is that towards the south. The grounds are also fine, and were laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. Unfortunately the building is really too expensive to maintain on the present very much reduced income of the Campden living, and far more suited to house a highly-placed Government official in his intervals of rest.

To the south of the vicarage is a little paddock, known as the Tithe Yard, provided with an old tithe barn, which, however, does not present any fine architectural features, as some do. This site until recently was in the hands of the Noels, whereby it seems that it is functionally very ancient and formed part of the rectorial glebe, and was in use as a rectorial tithe yard by the parson prior to the appropriation of the rectory in the fourteenth century. It was known at one time as the Parsonage Barn, and was leased with the great tithes of Berrington. Writing of barns, there is a very fine barn, some centuries old, in the homestead now the property of L. Horne, Esq., to the rear of Grevel House.

Like many ancient towns, Campden has a number of small tenements situated in alleys or yards, approached from the main streets. The principal of these residential quarters are Lodging-house-yard, near the Grammar School; Silk Mill-yard, running back to the old silk mill; Broad-entry, by the Rose and Crown Inn; Poppetts-alley, near the Baptist Church; and Twine-cottages, close by. Twine-cottages are so named because in former years twine, rope, and sack-making were carried on in the same yard. Poppetts-alley is illustrated in this work, and makes a pretty picture. It is so named because in the 18th century it was the property of a lady, who, although of humble origin, did not in her dress aim at that neatness without gaudiness which is considered by well-balanced English people to constitute good taste. Hence she was named Lady Poppett, and the genitive applied to her little property.

In old times peculiar names were often given to houses and localities for reasons now long lost sight of. Thus Mr. Horne's shop, next the Grammar School, was early last century, when used as a blacksmith's or wheelwright's, known as the "Pig House," and a house on the same side of the street, probably where Mrs. Clark's shop is now, was at the same time known as the "Lamb House." Then there was, too, a close adjoining a bakehouse, known as "Pinkey."

As inns have in the past played an important part in the social and business life of the community, they can hardly be passed over in the history of a parish, although little knowledge remains of the local gossip and jokes related in them, or of the curious characters who sometimes frequented them.

The principal posting-house and commercial hotel of the town is the Noel Arms, in the Market-square, the property of the Earl of Gainsborough, as the sign betokens. Early last century it was known as the George, and so gave the name of George-lane to the accommodation road that runs from its yard to the Broad Campden-road.

The Lygon Arms is another roomy hostel and posting-house, and was given its present sign about the time the Beauchamp family owned the Spring Hill estate, on Broad Campden Far Hill, and one of the family, the Hon. Col. Lygon, resided there in the "forties." Prior to that the premises were known as the Hare and Hounds, before that the White Hart, and before that the George. The latter seems to show that the Noel Arms has not a long record as a licensed house, the "George" sign being probably transferred from the Lygon to the Noel when the latter had its birth as a hotel. On the other hand, it seems that the Lygon was at one time the principal inn, as it monopolised the then national sign.

The George and Dragon has had a long history as an inn, and has extensive stabling, which in the old days brought a great deal of market business to it. It boasts a beautiful coloured sundial on its front, dated "W.S.S., 1690," but the structure is probably a century older than that. In 1619 it was the property of Humph. Tainton, haberdasher, and was occupied by Ciprian James. In 1816 it was kept by widow Mary Howe, and in 1839 by Wm. Wyatt, whose widow some years ago sold the premises to Messrs. Flower.

The Old Eight Bells, in Church-street, the first inn met on entering the town from the station, is probably structurally the oldest licensed house in the town, most of its structure appearing to date from the Reformation. It is exceedingly quaint in appearance, with its small height and immense roof and gables. In the XVII. century it was two houses. Its sign is of course indicative of the peal of bells in the church tower. In 1637 the premises belonged to Wm. Sellers, a cooper, and in the eighteenth century were occupied by Peter Stanley, afterwards by Sarah Hands, and were the property early last century of Richard Andrews and George Ireson.

The Swan Inn, next the Grammar School, presents no striking structural feature; but its interior is ancient and rather quaint, having been formerly two houses. The front was built when the two were made one, probably about 130 years ago. It was formerly known as the Fox, a typical sign for this fox-hunting district. The major portion of it was leased by Jno. Keyt, of Broadway, and others to Thos. Garfield in 1671 for 2,000 years at 10s. rent. His son, Jno. Garfield, sold the lease to Lewis Harrison in 1709. In 1780 the lease belonged to Thos. Russell, whose executors sold to Rich. Hands, whose widow, Anne Clarke, held it after his death in 1793 until 1830, when the children sold it to Mrs. Palmer. Mr. Drury owned it later.

The Rose and Crown, in Cowfair, boasts a Tudor sign, but it is very doubtful if it has a very old licensed history, and there is nothing striking about the structure. In 1628 it was the property of Wm. Gibbard, a collar maker, and occupied by one Wm. Russell. In 1816 the premises belonged to Wm. Holmes, of Westington, from whom they descended to his nephews, Wm. Henry and George Keen.

The Kettle, in Leysbourne, is so named because it was formerly the property of Mr. Jas. Haines, a brazier, who used the premises for the purposes of his craft, and had an immense kettle suspended in the front as a sign of his trade Thos. Wintlett held the premises in the eighteenth century, and Thos. Smith early last century. Later Peter Haines and the said James Haines.

The Red Lion is a commodious old inn with a nice front. It boasts a licensed history probably as old as any in the town. It is referred to in 1710, and in 1723 was kept by one Lodge Knight, who owned it. Later it was in the hands of the Walford family, who sold it to Mr. Tomes in 1780, who sold it in 1808 to George Manton, when, however, it was a private dwelling-house, and described as formerly the Red Lion. Not many years later it was again licensed, so that there is a hiatus in its licensed history.

Other "on" licensed houses in Campden are the Plough, the Volunteer, and the Live and Let Live—all commodious well-conducted houses supplying good fare.

Several "on" licensed houses formerly in the town have ceased to exist as such, the last to go being the King's Arms, near the Grammar School. The Green Dragon was an ancient and important inn as early as the time of Anne, but was converted to private and ordinary business purposes early last century. The premises, which are large, are almost opposite the Red Lion. They were some years ago occupied as a butcher's premises by the late Mr. J. Morris. They were prior to 1803 the property of the Earl of Northampton, who sold in 1818 to Jno. Nailor, who the next year sold to Nathan Smith. The King's Head was evidently an important inn in 1713, for in that year evidence was taken there on commission in a tithe suit. It was then kept by widow Alice Gold. The house occupied by Mr. E. Rimell, opposite the Chestnut Tree, was known until some 30 or 40 years ago as the Barley Mow and beerhouse, and was kept by Alf. Stanley. It was not a beerhouse, however, for more than some 40 years. At the rear is a close of about an acre, formerly known as "Pinkey." Other beerhouses were "The Old House at Home," "The White Hart," "The Tariff," "The Elm," and "The Royal Oak."

For its size there is hardly a more interesting town in all England than Campden, with its picturesque High-street and islands of buildings therein. A stone-built town is apt to be monotonous, but not so Campden, although there is a boldness of plan in the High-street similar to that found in larger towns. The unnatural quietude, however, attached to it, indicative of fallen greatness, gives to it an atmospheric charm that induces a calm and contemplative state of the mental qualities so necessary for appreciation of the combined efforts of Nature and Man to beautify this spot. There is great variety of style in the buildings, although all those which gratify the senses are built of the same local limestone. In the important thoroughfares are buildings of all periods since 1350, most of them, particularly those dating from 1550 to 1650, having been built by small landowners and prosperous retired tradespeople, who, while not sufficiently wealthy to indulge expensive whims, were yet sufficiently comfortable to be able to build properly, indulge the craftsman's taste, and take a pride in their dwellings. In the eighteenth century the landowning class found its cleverest sons drifting to the great cities, abandoning the small but beautiful homesteads to the incapable and thriftless. Thus, by the nineteenth century these beautiful houses had, as was inevitable, drifted into the hands of the entirely practical and material money-making tradesmen of the time, and the occupation in many cases given up to honest but unappreciative tenants. The houses were looked upon as inconvenient and comfortless, and regarded as mere income-producing machines. While some were repaired by their economical owners but sparingly, others were razed or mainly rebuilt with some degree of lavishness; but, alas! in almost all cases without the slightest appreciation of our forefathers' taste and skill in craft, and with lack of sympathy for their ideals. The awakening to beauty was long in coming, but in the last twenty years the townsmen seem to have awakened to the artistic value of their town. The constantly-recurring appreciation of visitors and the increased power of comparative observation displayed by those who have left

TYPICAL COTSWOLD GABLES—A FRONT IN HIGH STREET.

[Photo by J. Taylor, Campden.]

the old home to work their way in the cities and have returned for rest have at last had their effect. In quite recent years, too, the choice of the Guild of Handicraft (a community which, perhaps above all others, was best fitted to prize the work here) to establish itself in this town, and the good examples its members set in appreciation, has done incalculable good to the world of art and craft by raising Campdeners at least towards the ideals of that community. Practically speaking, too, the patrons of the guild have effected a lot of good work here. Quite a number of old structures have been given new life and their old forms of beauty at great cost. One need not fear now that anything will be destroyed at Campden that is worth preserving and capable of preservation. Thus at the present time Campden looks better and is more artistically appreciated than it has been for several generations.

The Campden stone, provided it be well seasoned at the quarry, improves and hardens with age and use. Its colour, when freshly cut, is a light bright biscuit colour, and although of warmish tint, is rather too brilliant at that time to be harmonious with the sombre but luxuriant verdure of most of the locality. After a short time, however, it becomes more sombre without losing its warmth, and as centuries roll by, the stone assumes most delightful indefinite shades and tints of colour, from grey to quite a deep ochre. The tints are warm, and they do not suggest the artificial colouring due to the proximity of man and his conditions, but rather the pure and uncontrolled natural elements of the Cotswolds. The stone assumes tints that harmonise wonderfully with organic nature, and structures built with the stone give one the idea that they have been there for almost all time, and have grown from the soil as a tree. The proper and most harmonious roofing material for buildings of local stone, and that used by our forefathers, is the stone slates or "slats" of the district, formed from certain species or conditions of local stone by cleavage and trimming. These slats are very beautiful, having the varied tints of the building stone in an exaggerated degree. Every conceivable tint, from light yellow to deep warm grey and drab is shown in these slatts when new, and when seasoned they assume a deep, warm, mottled-grey appearance, and acquire fine vegetable growths that defy the artist to depict, although he may be able to record an impression. This roofing material is not only beautiful, but probably the most serviceable as such in this country, not even excepting metal. If properly seasoned first, these "slats" will stand for centuries, and probably as long as the walls supporting them. There are many thousands now on roofs in Campden that are four and five centuries old, and many that, like much of the stone, probably date from Saxon times. Unfortunately they are now difficult to obtain. In old times each slat was held by a single oak peg.

The roofs and gables are high-pitched at about 55deg., and exhibit the roofing to an extent that with incongruous material would be very objectionable, but with that used here not only unobjectionable, but harmonious, for whatever the size of roof, it appears to be inseparable from and one with the walls.

It is difficult to account for the use of thatch as a roofing material here in the olden days with such other more durable material near at hand. In recent times Welsh slates, tiles, and galvanised iron have been used, no doubt in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the local slats and the use of bricks as building material, but where these roofing materials are used upon stone structures with open roofs there must always be a loss in appearance. So long as man is trained to appreciate almost unconsciously the qualities of natural materials, thatch—fragile and organic—must always appear out of place in covering structures formed of the most durable building material.

There is a wonderful variety of gables in the town, mostly in a third floor, and there are many high cornered chimneys. The windows and doors are often embellished with refined ironwork, for great care was bestowed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries on iron fittings for houses. All these fittings were made by the smiths of the town, and the pride and pleasure of the smith in creating such charming examples can be well imagined. It is sad to think that the smith's trade is now as a rule no longer an exercise of art, but only of mechanics; and when one considers that these houses were built by and for mere yeomen, small holders, and tradesmen, it grieves one to think that such ironwork is unknown at the present time in small houses for the same class. Yet the cost of building even as carried out at the present time was never higher than now, and it is not only impossible to build as we would wish, except as a pure luxury, but to build at all. The explanation evidently is that so much of the work of the community is devoted to production of expensive luxuries and to following luxurious and unnecessary pursuits and pleasures that do not elevate the soul that the less expensive, civilising, tasteful surroundings cannot be indulged in with any degree of economy. Moreover, our ancestors were not obsessed with the idea of doing as few hours' work as possible, but the dignity and pleasure of labour were recognised by the middle classes at least.

The town is rich in sundials of the 18th century, many houses having such, and it is probable that there is not another town in

England of the size of Campden that can boast so many of these quaint old time-indicators. Many date tablets besides those previously mentioned will be found, too, usually initialled with the owner's or builder's initials, thus indicating the pride with which these erections were viewed by their projectors.

The maces of the late Corporation are still in existence, and are the property of, and in the care of, the Town Trust. They are four in number—two of silver and two of brass gilt of later date—all being of fine and interesting workmanship. The two silver maces date from the time of the last charter, one bearing the date 1605. Both have a plate at top bearing the Royal Arms, and upon the bowl the royal initials "I.R.," a Tudor rose, and a Tudor crown. The larger mace bears the maker's initials, "R.B.," possibly Rob. Beckwith, a silversmith, who seems to have flourished about the period. The two brass gilt maces were the gift of the Earl of Gainsborough in 1773, as appears by an inscription on the shaft of each. Each is about 3ft. 6in. in length, carries an Imperial crown at top, and is made to unscrew in the middle. The maker's initials, "E. W.," are also on each, perhaps Edw. Wakelin, a silversmith of the time.

The difference in size of the maces is no doubt quite intentional, the larger being designed to be carried and laid before the senior bailiff and the smaller before the junior bailiff.

Presumably the two later maces were designed to displace the older maces in office, but for what reason cannot be conjectured unless it was that the older maces were considered too small to impress the townspeople with the dignity of local corporate government.

In considering these ensigns of office, one cannot help wishing that their office still existed. Why this town was deprived of its Corporation has always been inexplicable to the author. It was a ruthless and needless severance of self-government from a town of self-respecting, dignified, and capable men, and no benefit whatever has been derived from the change. If the Corporation lacked spirit or failed in its duty, that could have been remedied, but to deprive deliberately a community of its self-government partakes far more of the autocracy of Russia and that necessary in a newly-conquered savage nation than a democratic England. It is true that self-government has been restored in some degree by Councils, but these are a mere travesty of the old Corporations, and are autocratically controlled by the central machine working under arbitrary statutes.
Other old Corporation relics are still preserved, viz. a bell-metal standard quart measure weighing about 6lbs., an ancient wood staff with a round head, about 5ft. long, formerly used probably by the sergeant-at-mace in executing process, and the old Corporation robes. These are unofficially used on festive occasions. There are two of purple cloth, trimmed with black velvet and a scarlet robe trimmed with ermine. It is probable that the latter is the peer's robe of one of the past Earls of Gainsborough, and was kept by the Corporation for use by the Earls of Gainsborough as High Stewards on important corporate occasions.

The hamlet of Westington is very pretty, the chief feature being the old double house to the right of the little triangular green, the homestead of the Izod family for 240 years. It is frequently called the Manor House, but never had any special connection with Campden Manor, which embodied Westington. This house makes a very pretty picture with its older, almost unused, parts covered with ivy, its sagging roof, and almost mediæval walls.

Further along, and near the top of the first steep bank of Conduit Hill-road, is the conduit house, on the left, built by Sir Baptist Hicks. It is well built of stone, and contains two stone tanks, controlling the water supply to Sir Baptist's almshouses in the town below.

At the point about a mile further along, where the Conduit Hill-road meets the London-road, is an old relic of the highway, viz. an ancient finger-post, or rather the four ancient arms on a modern post. These arms are of iron, rudely fashioned at their free ends into the shape of directing fingers, and constitute probably the oldest finger arms in the kingdom. It is unusual to construct these of iron, but in this case the local smith appears to have been allowed to exercise his trade for the purpose rather than the local carpenter. Not only so, but the smith was evidently allowed to give rein to his art and fancy. Each arm bears an inscription, still legible, produced by careful stamping with an edge-tool. These inscriptions run respectively as under:—

THE WAY TO WOSTER.
XVI. MILES. N.I.

THE WAY TO OXFORD.
XXIII. MILES. 1669.

THE WAY TO GLOSTER.
XVIII. MILES. N.I.

THE WAY TO WARWICK.
XV. MILES. 1669.

It is extraordinary that the inscriptions, or even the arms, have withstood 240 years of the elements so well as they have. In consequence of the erection of this finger-post, this spot is always referred to as the "Four Cross Hands." It is a weird spot, and there is

A RELIC OF THE HIGHWAY—1669.
THE "FOUR CROSS HANDS" ON THE LONDON ROAD.

something suggestively weird about the arms, particularly in the gloaming. Perhaps it is the sombreness of the fir trees near by and the loneliness of the place. An imaginative person can readily call up mentally the scene here at different times in the past—the uncultivated open wold, the rutted tracks, the sighing of the wind, the dead and gone cavaliers passing here in Stowe fight, and the lonely highwayman carrying his life in his hands. Above all, the suggestive spike on top of the cap on the post, the function of which cannot be guessed unless it was for supporting a sheep stealer's head, as locally believed, at once suggests gruesome thoughts to the morbid. To the impressionist the spot is certainly worth a visit.

The author finds that usually a countryman's mile is apt to be short; but, curiously enough, the miles indicated on the "Four Cross Hands" are extremely long ones. Each of the distances stated is from seven to ten miles short of the actual distances, which are roughly:

Worcester 23 miles.
Oxford 33 miles.
Gloucester 26 miles.
Warwick 24 miles.

The erector of the "Hands" must have guessed his distances, and that badly, showing that he was not a local traveller.

The initials "N.I." give an indication of the erector of this kindly help to the traveller of old. They are evidently the initials of either Nicholas Izod, senr., or Nicholas, his son (b. 1623, d. 1705), or Nathan, who was referred to in 1666, probably the second named. As previously stated, the Izods have been occupiers of land in Westington from a date anterior to the date of this relic.

In Moseley's Ground, to the south of Berrington Mill, is a spring, known as "Moseley's Spring." It is of particularly good water, and years ago believed to be good for eye troubles and wounds, for which purpose Campdeners would visit the spring with receptacles to carry quantities of the water home.

Broad Campden hamlet is very pretty with its typical ancient green in the middle, its undulating site, circuitous roads, and prettily disposed homesteads and cottages. The "green" boasts the relic of a very ancient tree, probably some centuries old. It has been quite hollow for the last 40 or 50 years, and has formed a play-house for local children in the past. Next to the church, and facing the green, are the cottages built on the site of that owned by Jonathan Hulls, before referred to. To the north of the hamlet is the old Friends' Meeting-house, now used as a Baptist Mission-hall. It was referred to as the Quakers' Meeting-house in a deed of 1757.

To the south of the green is a gentleman's residence, the main portions of which once formed an ecclesiastical structure. For many years the structure was a residence, possibly the "Longhouse" referred to in the will of Thomas Bonner (d. 1694), and the home of the late Bonners (1). Later the structure became almost ruinous, but in recent years has been carefully restored, repaired, and added to by Mr. C. R. Ashbee for Dr. and Mrs. Coomaraswamy. It now forms a most interesting and comfortable residence. Portions of the structure are Norman, and show that originally it must have been erected in the 11th century, about the time of Domesday. In the 13th and 14th centuries extensive alterations and additions appear to have been made, an addition—possibly a priest's house—being made to the west end and a "Decorated" window appears in the south side. Later on, by all appearance, about the beginning of the 15th century, very drastic alterations were made, apparently to fit the building for secular purposes. A floor was carried through the nave of the Norman Church, the "Decorated" window was obliterated, a very fine moulded oak ceiling was built in, and a stone fireplace and window made in the upper floor. At the same time two traceried windows of two lights were made on the north side, while the chancel arch of the old Norman Church was cut clean across above the springing. All this work appears to be of similar date to the more important building work in the town, such as the church and Grevel House; but, as a matter of fact, the alterations (such as the insertion of the floor) for secular purposes could not have been effected at that time, because records show that the building was in use as a chapel late that century and in the next. In Bradway's will of 1488, before abstracted, the testator gives a chasuble to "the Chapel of Brode Campden"; and in Taylour's, of 1544, also before abstracted, he gives 6s. 8d. to the repair and maintenance of the chapel of "Mary Magdalene in Brode Campden." Therefore until the Dissolution this place was a place of worship. The history of the structure prior to its secularisation is, except so far as the structure itself evidences, unknown. So far as the author has been able to ascertain, the chapel is not mentioned in any records other than the two wills mentioned, which prove its dedication and ecclesiastical use up to the Dissolution. It has often been asserted that this chapel was St. Katherine's, but this is very unlikely, because the Norman parts of the structure are earlier than 1180, the date of the foundation of St. Katherine's, and this spot could hardly be considered within the court of the lords; and, most conclusive of all, the chapel was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, while

1. The Longhouse was leased by the Noels 1716 with a close of 1½ acres adjoining. This rather strengthens the supposition.

St. Katherine's retained that appellation until 1520 at least. Again, it has been thought that this was the early Parish Church, and in support of this is the extraordinary fact that no record of, or even reference to, any endowment of this chapel can be found, leading to the supposition that it was supported by tithe. Against this theory, however, it must be borne in mind that as early as the thirteenth century Broad Campden was clearly subordinate to Campden, and that its name indicates subordination by qualification. Thus it is very unlikely indeed that the Campden to which charters were granted in the twelfth century was any other than the town upon the present site. At present there seems only one fairly tenable theory on the origin of the chapel, and that is that the Abbey of Tewkesbury owned lands in Broad Campden much earlier than known records show, and that the Abbey built the chapel and maintained a priest here until the Dissolution, at which time, as previously stated, they still owned property here.

On the Draycott-road at Broad Campden, near Griffiths's farm, was until recently a fine old Jacobean homestead, which for many years had not been inhabited. Upon its demolition most of the worked stones were kept and stored by the Roman Catholic Chapel in the town. It seems probable that this was the house of Tim. Ryley, who sold his inheritance here to Sir Baptist Hicks in 1619. If so, it was later the home of the Harris family, and leased to them early in the eighteenth century.

In the grounds of Combe Manor, or Campden House, is a fine cruciform barn, built in 1628, probably by Sir Baptist Hicks. Originally it appears to have been double the present size—that is, a part similar to the present structure was attached to the east end—and it is said that the original structure is within living memory. The barn appears to have been a tithe barn for Westington tithing, and although of late date for a structure for this purpose, it is interesting as showing Sir Baptist's lavishness in building.

THE CHIEF RENTS OF CAMPDEN.

These are certain rents payable in respect of certain messuages and their gardens, etc., and the close known as Littleworth Orchard, before referred to, all within the old borough boundary of the town. As very few persons know anything of their history, and as from time to time antiquarian curiosity has been expressed regarding them, a short explanation of their origin and history will not be out of place in an antiquarian work.

Although for a couple of centuries these rents have been known collectively as the "chief rents," they are not, like many other similar rents to which the term "chief" is loosely applied, chief rents accurately speaking, for chief rents strictly are rents payable to a chief lord of a fee—that is, the lord of the manor—in respect of freeholds granted by his predecessors during feudal times, and as an incident of feudal tenure. That is, a chief rent is what is more generally termed a "free" rent or burgage rent, or more loosely a "quit" rent, whereas the rents in remark are fee farm, and reserved rents, or rent charges, created during the last 300 years by the holders of the properties on which they are charged, and have never been due to the lord of the manor. They have apparently received their appellation from the fact that the premises charged were, previously to the creation of the present rents, in the hands of the Crown (which, being the lord paramount over all land, is in one sense a chief lord), and that the Crown appears to have let the premises on premium leases of comparatively short duration at low reserved rents. In 1609 some 50 messuages, etc., in this town were in the hands of King James I., from whom they were purchased by Francis Morris, of Westminster, and Francis Phillips, of London, to whom they were accordingly granted by Letters Patent of 25 Sept., 1609, to hold to the grantees and their heirs for ever. By deed enrolled these persons shortly after conveyed the premises on purchase to Thomas Bason, als. Butcher, and Wm. Jenks, both yeomen of this town, to hold for ever as tenants in common—that is, as owners whose moieties, unlike the case of a joint tenancy, although undivided, would descend to their heirs on death in the same way as any other property, the entirety of which might be held by one of the owners. How the premises came to the Crown can at present only be surmised, but the author believes that they had been forfeited for felony or escheated for lack of heirs during the previous few centuries. In rural manors a freeholder who committed felony forfeited his property to his immediate lord—that is, the lord of the manor of whom the property was held directly—and, similarly, escheat went to that lord on failure of heirs of the property holder. In most borough manors, however—that is, in burgage tenure—this forfeiture, particularly if for treason, went to the King, and in many cases escheat for lack of heirs also, passing over the intermediate or mesne lord of the manor. This seems to be a likely explanation of the reason why the Crown held the full possession of as many as 50 burgages in this town in 1609, and the fact that all those properties were within the borough bounds, and therefore originally held in burgage tenure, seems to support the supposition for forfeiture, and escheat would have gone to the lord of the manor in the tithings of the parish. There is, however,

another feasible explanation of the Crown's possession of these premises, although the author thinks that previously stated the more likely of the two. As previously explained, Thomas Smith purchased lands of considerable value, formerly the endowment of chantries here, but the properties granted are stated to be late the property of the first and second St. Katherine's chantries and of Holy Trinity chantry, no reference being made to the fourth chantry, that is Our Lady's service, and the author has not been able to ascertain what became of the property of the last-named chantry, unless indeed it passed with the other chantry lands to Thos. Smith. These chantry lands of course had passed to the Crown on the plunder of the religious houses, misnamed the Dissolution, and if Our Lady's endowment was not purchased by Smith, it may have remained in the Crown until 1609. If the 50 Crown holdings at that time constituted the said endowment, it is conceivable that it was not purchased by Smith in consequence of his preferring agricultural land for acquisition.

Returning to the devolution of the property sold by the Crown—Wm. Jenks died in 1615, whereupon his moiety passed to his son, the Rev. Ambrose Jenks, of Stanway, who, with Joane, his wife, in 1635 conveyed the moiety to Thomas Wade, of Barton-on-the-Heath, and Francis Smith, of Campden. Thos. Bason died in 1625-6, and by his will devised his moiety to Thomas, his son. Thomas, Bason, the elder, had a daughter, Joan, who married John White, and prior to 1637 Bason's moiety had passed to this lady by devise or purchase of her brother. In 1637 this lady, then a widow, of Shipston, together with Francis Smith, then of Clopton, and Margaret, wife of John Bayliss, of Crimscott, co. Warwick, yeoman, owned the whole of the property, Margaret Bayliss being perhaps a daughter or other relation of Thos. Wade. Very shortly after Margaret Bayliss is displaced by one John Bailey, of Crimscott, and in 1639 both Bayliss and Bailey are eliminated. Prior to 1641 Joan White died, and in 1663 the said Smith and Edmund White, the eldest son of Joan, were owners. Prior to 1679 Smith had died, and the premises were then owned by Margery, his widow, then of Stratford, the Rev. John Smith, of Tenbury, and John Keyte, of Broadway, gent., and in 1701 by Thos. Smith, of Tenbury, gent., and Elizabeth Keyte, of Broadway. About 50 years later the premises were still owned in moieties, one being held by Edward Bulstrode, of St. Dunstan's, in the West London, upon whose death, prior to 1776, the moiety passed to his son and heir by Catherine, his wife, George Gardner Bulstrode, of Whistone, parish of Claines, co. Worcs. This gentleman sold his moiety to Thos. Blayney, of Evesham, who, by will of 1829, devised it to Anna Blayney, who some ten years later sold it. Early last century the other moiety was owned by Penry Williams, of Penpont, co. Brecon, who died 1847, devising it to his second son, Philip Penry Williams, upon whose death in 1873 it passed by devise to his son, Philip Seymour Williams. Some years later this gentleman sold his moiety. It is curious that it was not until 1881 that the property was vested in one person.

From time to time after the premises were purchased of the Crown by lay holders, the messuages were leased by them at low rents on premium leases for terms sometimes as short as 21 years, sometimes for 81 years, or for three lives or 99 years, and sometimes for very long terms, such as 1,000 and 2,000 years, in the latter cases of course practically selling the premises, subject to the benefit of the rents reserved. From time to time also the freehold of some of the messuages in possession was sold, subject to a fee farm rent—that is, a small rent reserved on a grant or conveyance of the freehold. As the shorter leases fell in, the freeholds were sold subject to fee farm rents, or the premises leased for terms of 1,000 and 2,000 years at low rents, and thus at the present time the rents consist of the fee farm and reserved rents or rent charges. The earliest sale of a freehold subject to a rent charge seems to have been in 1619, by Bason and Jenks, of the premises now known as the George and Dragon Inn, and the earliest very lengthy lease was granted in 1647 for 1,000 years at 10s. per annum rent. Some of the rents have been purchased or redeemed by the persons owning the premises charged, and many of the sites have been amalgamated, so that at the present time the messuages, etc., charged do not number as many as in 1609, but a considerable number interspersed throughout the town still remain charged. The rents vary from 6d. to 20s. and upwards per annum, and prior to any redemptions amounted in the entirety to £24 5s. 10d. per annum.

In 1635 the lessees and holders of the messuages, etc., were:

Ann Whitinge, widow.
Wm. Saunders, tailor.
Sam Page.
Jno. Harries, tailor.
Wm. Blackley, carrier.
Wm. Blackley, formerly Wm. Adams.
Mich. Bravell.
Jonas Howells and Rich. Jacketts.
Alice Payne.
Abraham Knight, collar maker.
Elizabeth Bates.
Rich. Padwicke, tailor.
Rob. Davenport, mercer, formerly Rob. Henfry.
Rob. Wade.

Thomas Lucas.
Jno. Boulter, shepherd.
Jno. Willis.
Jno. Lea, glover.
Elizth. James and Jno. Fisher.
Grismond Jelks.
Elizabeth Harris.
Sus. Stevens.
Thos. Clements.
Christopher Harrison.
Wm. and Rob. Dorward, hatter and tailor respectively.
Ann Sivikins.
Peter Walker, labourer.
Elizabeth Colman, widow.
Elizabeth Wormington, widow.
Catherine Sampson, widow.
Ambrose Haseler.
Thos. Bravell, husbandman.
Jno. Gould.
Humph. Tainton, haberdasher.
Jno. Willis.
Nich. Tomlins.
Ww. Gibbard, collar maker.
Rich. Hoffman.
Thos. Hardiman.
Jno. Niblet.
Thos. Bason, als. Butcher.
Wm. Harleston.
Rich. Hartill.
Roger Newlly.
Edm. Hancox.
William Freeman.
Ralph Tatty.
Wm. Mayo, labourer.
Ambrose Jenks.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE PARISH OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN, IN ADDITION TO THOSE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

AUSTEN AND COUPER CHARITY.

About 1628 Wm. Austen, of Ilmington, gave by will to the poor of this parish £5; and about the same time Ann Couper, late the wife of Henry Couper, of Long Marston, likewise gave £10 to the poor of this parish. These sums were received by Rob. Lillye, vicar, and Rob. Hiron and Jno. Durham, churchwardens, but instead of there and then distributing them, they wisely laid the money out in a premium lease of a piece of meadow called the Parsonage Piece, lying next to the Lord's Meadow, in Berrington. This lease was granted by Sir Baptist Hicks 14th June, 1628, for 99 years, or three lives, at 1s. per annum rent, to Lillye, Hiron, and Durham, who covenanted to hand the profits over to the vicar and wardens, who were to distribute the same yearly upon St. Thomas's Day in the church in the proportion of 8s. to the poor of Broad Campden and the residue to the residue of the poor of Campden. For some reason, probably the generosity of the lessor's successors, the parish was allowed to remain in possession of the leased land for many years after the expiration of the lease at the same nominal rent, but at the Enclosure the land, as it formed part of the common fields of Berrington, was given up by the parish. and it was dealt with apparently in the same way as other land, which was tenanted at will. The Commissioners of 1829 pretended to be astonished that the parish was allotted no equivalent for the meadow they were in occupation of, but presumed that from inadvertence no claim was laid before the Commissioners. It was unjust thus to make it appear that the parochial authorities were lax in their duties, because there is no reason to suppose that any such claim could have been allowed, and it is evident that the parish for many years had been merely tenants at will on the terms of an expired lease. During the latter part of the parish's occupation £3 per annum rent was received for the land.

LORD NOEL'S CHARITY.

In 1630 Edward Lord Noel by deed gave £40 "for the use of the poor of this town for ever." This money was laid out by the overseers in enlarging the Workhouse, in consideration of which the parish rates have always been considered liable to provide one dozen of bread weekly to the poor at a cost of £2 12s. per annum—rather high interest on £40, one would think, being 6½ per cent.

WILLIAM FREEMAN'S CHARITY.

By will of 1642, Mr. Wm. Freeman, a saddler, of London, but born in this town, gave one dozen of bread weekly, secured by rent charge of £2 12s. per annum on the premises No. 22 Pudding-lane, in the City of London.

SAVAGE'S CHARITY.

About the year 1656 Mr. Savage gave £20 to be lent out by the Corporation of Campden to four poor tradesmen for four years without interest. It appears that £10 of the said sum had been lost for many years before 1829, and at that time £5 of the remainder was traced to Mr. Richard Hulls, who obtained it from Wm. Chamberlain, a shoemaker, to whom it had been lent. Upon application it was repaid to the bailiffs. The remaining £5 was then supposed to be recoverable on proper measures being taken. By 1868, however, the whole charity had suffered the usual death of charities of this nature—that is, lost by being lent to persons from whom it was impossible to recover it under our inefficient laws of debt.

BLACKLEY'S CHARITY.

In 1672 Wm. Blackley charged premises in the town of Campden with £2 12s. per annum to supply one dozen of bread weekly to the poor of the town for ever. The premises charged are those now known as Woolstaplers' Hall, but formerly as "Hands," in consequence of being owned by one Robert Hands about the middle of the eighteenth Century.

YEATE'S CHARITY.

In 1690 Mr. Wm. Yeate, junr., gave one dozen of bread to the poor of this town weekly for ever. To supply this bread, £2 12s. per annum was charged on the Saracen's Head premises, Snowhill, London.

TAINTON'S CHARITY.

Mr. Robert Tainton, of London, glazier, gave by his will £50 for the use of the poor of this parish for ever. In 1786 it appears that a Mr. Murrell was responsible for the sum, the interest of which used to be expended in a weekly dole of bread to the poor. Prior to 1829 the charity was lost by some means, and the Commissioners at that time could ascertain nothing whatever about it. According to the old church board of 1745, this benefaction was one dozen of bread weekly, then paid for by Mr. Thomas Hillard, haberdasher, at the corner of Leadenhall-street, London.

HICKS'S CHARITY.

The Rev. Henry Hicks, vicar of Campden, by his will 1708 gave £30 to be set out and the interest to be laid out in Bibles and Common Prayer Books, to be given to the poor of the parish, and likewise £30, the interest whereof was to be laid out in coats for poor men of the town of Campden only, both to be given every first day of December yearly by testator's son, Mr. Baptist Hicks, and after his decease by the vicar. The testator also gave £10 to be put into the hands of his successors, the treasurers (presumably of the Grammar School endowment), the interest whereof he desired the feoffees to dispose of to the poor as they should think fit. At some time prior to 1829 the £70 derived under this charity was laid out in the purchase of £120 3 per cent. stock, the income from which was £3 12s. per annum. Out of this income £1 16s. was annually expended upon three coats, while the remainder was laid out in Bibles and Prayer Books.

JOHNSON'S CHARITY.

Edward Johnson, by his will dated 20 Jan., 1721, gave to the poor of this town £50 for ever, to be paid into the hands of the feoffees of the town, to the intent that they should invest the money and with the interest buy annually as many coats as the same would allow, which the vicar and bailiffs should dispose of on All Saints' Day to such poor decayed men of the town as they should think fit. The testator seems to have died 1724. For many years this money was dealt with by Mr. Jno. Martin (who died 1797), who was in the habit of lending it on private security at 5 per cent. interest. For a very considerable time it remained secured upon the bond of Mr. Thos. Fletcher. In 1782 it was placed with Mr. Robert Hands, with the approval of the trustees, but in 1787 Mr. Martin lent the money to a Mr. Henry Cooper, of Quinton, upon his mere note of hand, and apparently without the approval of the trustees, Mr. Martin remaining answerable to them. Mr. Cooper became insolvent, but not until after Mr. Martin's death. After the latter event, the two sisters of the latter accounted for the interest by paying £2 10s. per annum to a mercer in Campden, who, in consideration therefor furnished cloth for coats, as directed by the will. Upon the death in 1805 of the surviving sister, her personal representative, Mr. Wm. Freeman, of Hidcote, appears to have continued the same order to the mercer, and in that way satisfied the charity until his death in 1816, after which no income was paid until 1829. In that year the Commissioners made application to the surviving executor of Mr. Freeman's will for payment of the principal and interest, who satisfied himself that Mr. Freeman felt himself responsible for the payment, whereupon the residuary legatee, Mr. Wm. Freeman, of Hidcote, consented to discharge it. It was not until 1831 that Mr. Oswald Smith, churchwarden, and J. R. Griffiths, Esq., obtained payment of the principal and some interest, the total amounting to £66 18s., Messrs. Downes and Greenhouse, mercers, meanwhile supplying the coats in 1829 and 1830. The £66 18s. was invested in the purchase of £81 9s. reduced annuities 3 per cent. stock, the interest on which was £2 9s., which was expended in coats for the poor.

JNO. FREEMAN'S CHARITY.

By will and codicils dated 1793 and 1797, John Freeman gave £220 to the vicars of Campden and other trustees to be invested, and 16s., part of the income thereof, was to be given to four poor communicants every sacrament day in church in 3d. loaves of bread at the rate of 1s. every such day; 20s. of the said income was also directed to be given to 20 poor maidens and widows of this town and the hamlets of Berrington and Westington yearly upon Old Christmas Day after divine service, half in 6d. bread and half in money; 10s. 6d., a further part of the said income, was directed to be paid the vicar or his curate for preaching a sermon on Old Christmas Day every year. The balance of income was directed to be applied to education, as explained in a preceding chapter. In 1865 the bequest was represented by £293 6s. 8d. 3 per cent. Consol annuities.

ALLEN'S CHARITY.

By will of 25 June, 1802, Wm. Allen, of this town, gave £50, the interest whereof was to be given away in bread to the poor of this parish on Old Christmas Day for ever. The testator died 4th March, 1817, but as the will was of very doubtful construction, it was thought expedient to obtain the directions of the Court of Chancery for the administration of it by the executors, and as late as 1829 the charity was not in operation. The donation was finally invested in £64 10s. 6d. Consols, the income whereof was £1 18s. 8d., and given away in bread.

ANSELL'S CHARITY.

Simon Ansell, of Langford, co. Berks, who died in 1812, gave to the minister and churchwardens of this parish £100, the interest whereof was to be given to the poor of the parish in 3d. loaves of bread every Sunday. The donation was invested in the purchase of £180 3 per cent Consol annuities, and the income, which has been £5 8s. per annum, has been used in the manner directed by the benefactor.

MILES'S CHARITY.

Mr. Richard Miles, who had been a very successful mercer in this town, and died 1839, by his will of 1838 gave a rent charge of £20 per annum to the use of the poor of Campden, and to be given them in meat on St. Thomas's Day every year. There being a flaw in this bequest, Mr. Miles's successor, Mr. Matthews, confirmed the gift of his relative by giving £440 Consols, and the income —£12 2s. per annum—according to a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1867, was allocated to the general benefit of the poor.

HULLS'S CHARITY.

Mr. Richard Hulls, of whom mention has before been made, and who died in 1841, gave £200 to the poor of the parish, the income being distributed to them weekly in bread. The sum was invested in £204 11s. 6d. Consols, and the income—£5 12s. 4d.—was under an official scheme of 1867 devoted to the general benefit of the poor.

OLNEY'S CHARITY.

Col. Olney, by will of 1836, gave £200 to the poor of this parish, the income whereof was to be distributed in coals weekly to the poor and blankets to them at Christmas every year. The donation was invested in £216 4s. 4d. Consols, and the income has been £6 9s. 8d. per annum.

BERRINGTON CHARITY.

Possibly the oldest endowed charity of this parish, apart from the Grammar School, is that of a charge of £1 per annum upon a part of the Noel estate in Berrington, and which is given in bread to the poor. The donor is unknown, and possibly the charge was in existence prior to purchase of the land by Sir Baptist Hicks. The charity has existed time out of mind.

SIR BAPTIST HICKS'S CHARITY.

This great benefactor, by his will dated 12 Oct., 1629, gave to the poor of this town and the hamlet of Berrington the sum of £500, to be employed for ever for a stock to set the poor men of those places on work, to the intent that the yearly benefit should be bestowed on such poor men and women as were past their labour and dwelling in those two places. The overseers of the stock were to be appointed every year by the feoffees of the Grammar School and Edward Lord Noel and his heirs, who should make reasonable allowance to the overseers or managers of the work for their labour. Unfortunately this charity—one of the greatest given to this town—has been entirely lost, if indeed it ever went into effect. It must be remembered that in money of this day the charity would be equal to, say, a sum of £2,000, so that one can appreciate that this was a most generous bequest; and it is very surprising that even in 1829 the Commissioners failed to find a scrap of evidence showing that the sum was ever received. Considering the upright characters of Sir Baptist's successors and relations, one can hardly believe that the charitable intentions of the donor were disregarded, and it is probable that the charity was in operation until the great rebellion, when, like much other property, it was lost, through men's heads being filled with politics and war. There are, however, two other explanations of the non-existence of this charity, either of which is feasible. Some few years after Sir Baptist's death great distress prevailed in this parish by reason of the prevalence of the plague, as previously related, and as the town received support from the neighbourhood, it is possible that the crisis was so severe it was felt that it was not unwarrantable to spend the capital of this charity in relief before calling upon neighbouring villages for support. Then, again, the sum may have been expended in the erection of a workhouse for the parish, but no trace existed in 1829 of expenditure of the sum in this way.

MISS CLARKE'S CHURCHYARD FUND.

Miss Kate Clarke bequeathed in 1902 £100 to the parish, the interest to be devoted to up-keep of the churchyard. After payment of legacy duty, the bequest enabled £89 4s. 5d. India 3 per cent. stock to be purchased.

LOCAL GLOSSARY.

In these days of easy migration and general, if ineffective, elementary education, special local terms and pronunciations are going out of use. It is therefore of interest to record a few terms and pronunciations that have been common in the district in the past, but are becoming obsolete:—

Aater—After.
Adry—Thirsty
Afeard—Frightened.
Agen—Opposite to.
Athert—Across.
Aftermath—Grass grown after haymaking for mowing.
Bank—Hill.
Batch-cake—A flat proved loaf.
Banes, Beuns—Beans.
Belluck—Bellow.
Bearn't—Is or are not.
Bennet—Standing grass.
Bittle—Heavy two-handled mallet.
Brash—Light stony soil.
Bucking—Dirty linen collected for washing.
Butty—A mate in labour.
Caddle—To busy with trifles.
Caddlement—A trifling occupation.
Cess—Call word for dogs to food.
Cham—To chew.
Chilver—A ewe lamb.
Dout—Heavy blow.
Daddocky—Decayed (wood).
Desperd—Beyond measure.
Faggot—Nasty old woman.
Flump—Heavy fall.
For—Frequently interpolated before the infinitive mood
Frum—Abundant.
Furnace—Brewing or washing boiler.
Grounds—Fields.
Gurgeons—Coarse meal, pollards.
Haulm—Dead stalks.
Heft—Weight, burden
Hefty—Weighty.
Hovel—Shed or shelter.
Hox—To cut in an unseemly manner.
Kind—Promising well.
Kindling—Fire-lighting wood.
Lands—Portions of land in cultivation divided by draining depressions.
Larrop—To flog.
Leer—Thin, hungry.
Leese—To glean corn.
Lissome—Active, nimble
Lug—Measure of land.
Mammock—A shred, a tatter.
Mind—To remember.
Miskin—Mixen, dunghill.
Mortal—Excessively, extremely.
Nare, naron—None.
Nation—Very.
Pelt—To run speedily.
Plack or pleck—A piece of land.
Quar—Stone quarry.
Reasty, rusty—Rancid.
Slammerkin—A slut.
Slinget—A long narrow piece of land.
Snoul—A lump.
Spit—A spade.
Sprack—Lively.
Spurtle—To sprinkle.
Summat—Something.
Tallut—A hay loft
That is—Frequently interposed before the word "if."
Thiller, tiller—Shaft horse.
Tun—Part of a chimney above a roof.
Twissle—To spin round.
Wopper—Wasp.

ADDITIONS.

THE TOWN PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION.

Jno. de Weleye, the elder, seems to have been a turbulent person, for 1 Feb., 1354, a commission of oyer and terminer (to hear and settle) was issued on a complaint of the Abbot of Evesham that Weleye, with others, broke the Abbot's houses and close at Mickleton, drove away £100 of live stock, and assaulted his men. Again, 7 Nov., 1356, a pardon was issued to Weleye (who had surrendered to the Fleet Prison) for outlawry in Middlesex, for not appearing to answer and account to one Henry de Campden, as bailiff to the latter, in Borham and Yillyng. In the same year, however, Weleye assumes the position of complainant, for a commission as above was issued 3 Nov., 1356, on his complaint that Hen. de Kyngton, of Campden, chaplain, with others broke Weleye's house at Blockley, and carried away 32 sacks of wool, worth £300.

Jno. Harlaye, of Campden, and others, had a Crown lease 30 Sept. 1362, for two years of the subsidy on cloth in Warwick, Leicester, Stafford, and Salop; and a Richd. Wakefield, of this town, "gentilman," is mentioned in the Patent Rolls, 26 Hen. VI., in connection with lands at Weston Subedge.

The Bonyfaunts were probably weavers temp. Hen. VI. On 18 Mar., 1451, and 7 Feb., 1452, commissions were issued to certain justices to deliver the gaol of Gloucester Castle of one Wm Bonyfaunt, "wever," of Campden.

THE MANOR AND ITS LORDS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Although Sir Baptist Hicks built two mansions—one at Campden, the other at Kensington—each styled Campden House, he seems to have had another house having the same name in the City of London. The last named was in what was then known as Maiden-lane, but now Gresham-street, and adjoined Goldsmiths'-hall. On the 10th Mar., 1644/5, Lady Juliana petitioned the House of Lords, as executrix of her deceased husband, Lord Edward, for recovery of household goods found in the Maiden-lane house and sequestered by Parliament without proper ground, as she submitted, her late husband not being a delinquent. The house was still held by the Noels in 1660, and from a letter dated 18 Aug., in that year, addressed to Sir Rich. Leveson, now in the Sutherland collection, it seems that "Cambden House," as 'tis written, together with Goldsmiths'-hall, near adjoining, were prepared for the Prince de Ligne, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Louis XIV. of France.

Campden House, Kensington, seems to have been lost by the Noels to the Parliamentarians during the Rebellion, for in 1661 it was held by the Crown. An Act was, however, passed, receiving the Royal Assent 19 May, 1662, settling the mansion on Baptist, third viscount, and his heirs. It appears that while Henry Noel was in prison, considerable damage was done to his estate by the Parliamentary forces. On 14 Mar., 1642/3, he petitions the House of Lords from his prison for discharge or release on bail, inasmuch as he had heard from his steward by letter, dated the very day of Lord Edward's death, that £3,000 worth of damage had been done to the prisoner's house at Luffenham. It appears that he had been committed by order of the Commons at the instance of Lord Grey. It appears that the dignity of an earldom was contemplated for the third viscount, and that only the accident of his death occurring during the time the dignity was contemplated prevented it being awarded him instead of to his son, Lord Edward. The following letter from the latter, in Lord Dartmouth's collection, throws some light on the matter and bears out the author's statement that the honour was conferred on Lord Edward in recognition of his father's loyal services, and not as stated by most authorities, for the latter's own valuable services as Governor of Portsmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Southampton, and Warden of the Forest:—

Edward Lord Noel to Col. Legge, dated from Tichfield, 28 Sept., 1682:

> "The continual importunity of my Lady Campden to have that business of the honour effected doth force me to renew my request to you that it may be despatched with all possible speed, for when she hears that Mr. Seymour is made an Earl (whereas it was expected by her that my Lord Campden should have been the first Earl, according to his Majesty's promise), you may easily guess how great her rage will be against me, and what prejudice she may do me by alienating my father's affection from me."

The addressee of this letter had much influence at Court, having held posts under James Duke of York, afterwards James II. He was a son of the valiant and loyal old soldier "Honest Will Legge." Col. Legge was himself created Lord Dartmouth the day after the grant of the Earldom of Gainsborough. The Lord and Lady referred to in the letter are of course the writer's father, who died a month later, and his step-mother, the Lady Elizabeth, whose death occurred the following year. It is evident that, as usual, even in these days, the lady had deeper feeling in the delicate matter of honours than the gentleman.

In the year 1643 Baptist Viscount Campden was particularly active against those he considered rebels, perhaps because his father's death in the early part of that year added bitterness to his opinions. In the previous year he appears to have taken part with Sir Gervase Lucas in taking Belvoir Castle from the Earl of Rutland, and holding it for the King, for Thomas Lord Grey, son of the Earl of Stamford, writing 22 March, 1642/3, to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Commons, suggests that the estates of delinquent (Royalist) lords should be seized, mentioning, among others, "young Viscount Campden, who had raised a brave troop of horse," and was then at Beevor Castle. On the 11th June the Viscount's forces went to Sir Wm. Armyne's house at Osgodby, co. Lincoln, and plundered it of goods and writings, taking away that they liked best. They drove off sheep and cattle, destroyed Sir William's park, killed and drove out the deer, and imprisoned and fined his tenants. The total damage was estimated at £500 in the representation made to the House of Lords for consideration when compounding with the Viscount. Sir Thomas Trollope also alleged that in July, 1643, the Viscount's forces took stock from him to the value of £2,000.

In the Lowndes collection is a letter dated 19 July, 1643, stating that Lord Campden, with a great force, had entered and fortified Stamford, and intended to set down before Peterborough.

As the Royalists held Belvoir Castle until the end of 1645, and Viscount Baptist was there at that time, it is probable that he made it his headquarters throughout the "first" Civil War, and is no doubt included in the elegant description of those who raided from the Castle as "vile villains and cormo-

wants." In August, 1643, the King slept at Belvoir Castle, but very soon after it was besieged by the Parliamentarians. During this period Viscount Baptist seems to have been anxious to leave the Castle, for under date 6 Sept., 1645, he writes from there to Lord Denbigh asking him to join Lord Manchester in obtaining the sanction of Parliament for Lord Campden and wife to visit London for three or four weeks, and then to go to Holland. This attempt to help the King financially on the Continent evidently failed, for on the following 21 Oct. Lord Campden petitioned the House of Lords to be confined to his own house at Kensington, or allowed to be on bail. Whether this petition was granted is uncertain, but it appears that the Viscount did not stay at Belvoir much longer, for only nine days later he was summoned to appear by the Committee sitting at Goldsmiths'-hall, London, for compounding with Royalists by allowing them to hold their property. Probably he was allowed to leave the Castle before it was delivered up, on the understanding that he wished to compound for his estate, because although it was not before the following January that he formally begged to compound, it was common knowledge at least a month before that he was compounding. On the 9th July, 1646, the Viscount's fine was fixed at £19,558, the Committee apparently taking into consideration the complaints and requests for reparation made by Sir Thomas Trollope and Capt. Tory, and a supplication by one Jno. Sprint, the perpetual curate at Hampstead, co. Middlesex, who had been allowed in 1645 some £40 per annum pro tem. out of the Viscount's estate, and was evidently afraid of being left out in the cold when money was being given away. On the 11th Aug., 1646, the Viscount petitioned the House of Lords against his assessment, stating that his income had never exceeded £1,537 per annum in the past, and could not in the future be more than £4,464 17s. 8d., and that only contingently on his surviving Lady Wotton (his sister-in-law) and Mrs. Noel (presumably his brother Henry's widow), and that he had but a life estate in the whole. In these circumstances, it was submitted, the fine was not less than the total value of the estate. Accordingly the fine was reduced 22 Dec., 1646, to £14,000; but the Viscount again on 28 Jan., 1646/7, petitioned for a reduction, whereupon, 25 Oct., 1647, the fine was reduced to £11,078 17s., to be reduced to £10,000 if the Viscount settled the impropriation of Langham, co. Rutland, worth £100 per annum, of which he was owner, and £50 per annum out of his land at Hampstead, on the ministers at those places. Very shortly after (22 Nov., 1647) the fine was further reduced to £9,000, as further charges on the estates had been found. In the meantime the Earl of Rutland had obtained an order in his favour from the Committee for £5,000 out of Viscount Baptist's estate, payable £1,500 per annum, presumably as reparation for damage done to his estate at Belvoir during the Royalist occupation of it.

Notwithstanding the heavy fines imposed on the third Viscount, he appears to have had ample means subsequently, even for his station, for it is stated in a letter dated 21 May, 1661, in the Sutherland collection, written to Sir Rich. Leveson, that on the marriage of the Viscount's son just previously £8,000 per annum had been settled on him by his father.

As bearing out the author's opinion of the generous character of Baptist third Viscount may be cited a letter of Sir H. Verney, dated 14 Sept., 1676, in which he writes that Lord Campden had "furiously" treated the town of Stamford, and not only that town, but 400 foreigners also, who came in to the treat with 80 of Lord Lindsey's Company. The writer states that the hospitality was thought to have cost Lord Campden £1,000, and naively adds "He treats on still!"

On the 18th May, 1705, Baptist, third Earl of Gainsborough, was admitted to an extraordinary society, known as The Hon. Order of Little Bedlam. Every member of this Order was formally given a name on admittance, by which alone he was known in the society, and Earl Baptist was according dubbed "Greyhound." This queer Order was constituted at Burghley, 1684, by John Earl of Exeter, as Great Master, and was revived by his son John, the sixth Earl.

Courts for the Manors of Berrington and Campden, at which returns of the inhabitants and other Court Leet business were conducted, were regularly held as late as the "thirties" of last century.

THE TOWN, &c., SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Edward Cotterell and Eleanor Freeman married 12 Feb., 1772. Edward died about 1813, and their son George died a bachelor 21 Jan., 1821, intestate.

The following is a copy of an interesting letter from Ballard to an unknown person. It is dated from Campden 12 Dec., 1734. The original is, or was, in the Marquis Townshend's collection:—

"Rev. and Honoured Sir,—

"Fearing you would find me unmindful of my promise, I have made bold to trouble you with a note to inform you that I sent a Letter by the next Post to London for the Drawings, but as yet have received no answer. I fancy the Gentleman who has

'em hath made a Tour into Scotland in persuit of Curiosities (for I hear he designed such a journey), which, I imagine, is the reason I have received no answer. I shall be highly pleased as soon as I receive the Drawings to pleasure my Lady Countess with a sight of 'em, there being no Noble Family to which I owe a greater respect than those of Compton and Shirley—to the former for their great Loyalty and suffering for K. Charles the first; to the later not only for their steady Loyalty to the same Prince, but for the great affection they have bore to the Study of Antiquities, as Sr. Tho. Shirley and Sr. Hen. Ferrers, an ancestor of my Lady Northampton's by the maternal side, both which are highly characteriz'd by Sir W. Dugdale in his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire.' And I am infinitely pleased to find this noble and beloved Study of her ancestors to be lodg'd in her Ladyship. I suppose, by the Pedigrees that have been drawn of those worthy Families already, her Ladyship's design is in a Historical way; and believing the Inscriptions on the Monuments in Campden Church may be usefull in such performance, I have copied 'em and sent you; wch., if you judge proper, you may please convey to her Ladyship. I have sent no discriptions of the Monuments, believing her Ladyship has seen 'em already; wch. is all in great hast, from . . ."

The lady referred to was Elizabeth Countess Northampton, and in her own right Baroness Ferrers. Her husband, the fifth Earl, was a landowner in the adjoining county of Warwick, and later his family owned several small properties in Campden; for instance, the old Green Dragon and the premises in Sheep-street now occupied by Mr. Keyte. The fifth Earl's step-mother was a Rushout, and the family had also intermarried with the Noels, and the author surmises that the Campden property was acquired by the Comptons by one of these connections. Lady Ferrers evidently took great interest in the antiquities of this town, and it is much to be regretted that the MS. sent by Ballard and the sketches referred to are not preserved. It is interesting to read that Ballard, like most lovers of antiquities, had Royalist feelings.

It seems probable that Jonathan Hulls was buried in the little Friends' Burial Ground at Broad Campden, which was at that time in use, but the records of which, if any ever existed, appear to be lost. It would thus seem that Jonathan was a member of the Society of Friends, which, if a fact, certainly goes to show a connection between the Campden and High Wycombe Hulls families.

A Thomas Hulls, of Ebrington, took a lease 21 April, 1762, from Lord Fortescue of a messuage there at 1s. per annum, with a premium of £35 and surrender of a former lease. This Thomas was probably the son of the great Jonathan, because the lives of the lease included those of his wife Mary and son Thomas.

A Wm. Hulls signs the Campden overseers' accounts in 1775.

On Monday morning, 9th April, 1787, a peculiar tragedy occurred in the town. It appears that a certain person, whose name has not been handed down, disagreeing with one of his family, designedly exploded a quantity of gunpowder in the garret of his son's house. The explosion destroyed everything in the house, leaving it a mere shell, and projected the evil-minded perpetrator above 100 yards, killing himself, but nobody else. The town was greatly alarmed, as may well be imagined, by the terrible shock, and the inhabitants at first thought that an earthquake had occurred.

Formerly it was the custom in this town for men to go round the streets on club day—Whit Thursday—and secure large boughs of oak outside all the inns and beerhouses, and also outside the houses of the more important residents. Later on in the day the voluntary decorators called at the various houses they had decorated for refreshment. One can easily understand that this custom died from the later day reluctance of persons to reward unasked attention. The Englishman, while still an hospitable soul, does not now like to have his hospitality drawn from him, or anything in the nature of an imposition.

Centuries ago it was the custom for sellers of wine to hang out in front of their premises a bush or branch of ivy or oak to signify their wares. In this town the custom survived until living memory in the form of a bush of oak fastened to the door of those houses where man might find refreshment for himself and beast at the time of local wakes.

For many years in this town a fair or wake has been held at Whitsun. At the present time it survives in an unexciting form, the truth being that our manners, customs, and habits are very different from those of our forefathers, but none the less, the performances of the Morris dancers and musicians are worth attention, as of recent years some of the townsmen have endeavoured to give to the occasion that touch of quaintness and simplicity which makes for harmony, peace, and beauty in these rapid days. The affair is held on Whit Saturday, although at one time on the Whit Thursday, and is called Scuttlebrook Fair. It is supposed to have originated as a club wake, it being the custom in this neighbourhood for all large benefit clubs to celebrate their good work by a wake once a year. If this be so, "Scuttle-

brook Fair" is no older than friendly societies, but the author ventures to think that it may lay claim to an origin in the old Cotswold games. It is probable, in his opinion, that on the discontinuance of the Cotswold games, about 1850, at least some added colour and character was given to this fair, so that it almost unconsciously became the faint survival of that celebrated gathering. Even if considered a club wake solely, it must be borne in mind that the annual fixture at Whitsun was undoubtedly selected because of the fixture of the games about the same time. The author thinks it quite fair to consider Scuttlebrook Fair as the remains of the Cotswold games, even if but a vestige, and for that reason worthy of local support.

CONTINUATION OF PROBATE ACTS AT CANTERBURY RELATING TO CAMPDEN PEOPLE.

1648—Rob. Hiorne, of Westington, by Margaret the relict, and John the son. (73 Essex)

1648/9—Thos. Harris, of Broad Campden, by Jno. and Jane Bonner. (18 Fairfax)

1649—Honor Lilly, of Chipping Campden, widow, by daughter Anne Butler. (40 Fairfax)

1649—Jno. Scott, of Chipping Campden, by Elizth, the relict.

THE LAND OF CAMPDEN AND ITS OWNERS, &c.

"Hades" is the local name for heads or headlands, portions of land lying transversely along the heads of the furlongs in the common fields.

Edward Cotterell's allotment, under the Enclosure Award, was in lieu of four yardlands in Broad Campden. This land descended to his wife, Eleanor Utretia (nee Freeman), whom he had married in 1772, under the marriage settlement of her parents, Thos. Freeman, of Laverton, and Mary, daughter of Wm. Smart, of Winchcomb, about 1752, this land having previously belonged to the said Thomas.

Littleworth Orchard was conveyed in 1626 by Thos. Allam, of Campden, tailor, and Frances, his wife, to Thos. and Rob. Gibbes for £16.

"Cross" Close, the author conjectures, may have been the close or orchard adjoining Mr. Fels's homestead, for that enclosure is in plan very much of the shape of a cross. Cross House may have been the farmhouse adjoining.

The Aston highway, described as an old road over Berrington Field, was also awarded as a road by the Enclosure Award.

Station-road Farm has now been sold by Mr. Hen. James.

THE RECTORY AND CHURCH, &c.

At the institution of the present vicar, the Rev. O. F. Jacson, the living of Aston Subedge, which is also in the gift of Lord Harrowby, was amalgamated with that of Campden August, 1909.

Mr. Thynne built the gallery for his school children in 1707.

It appears that some few years before 1828 the churchwardens erected an organ, altered the singers' gallery, and did other work in the church without a faculty. Proceedings were for this reason brought against them by J. R. Griffiths, Esq., but the faculty for the alterations was obtained in the year stated.

The small chapel-of-ease at Westington, razed some years ago, was built at a cost of £288 10s., raised by public subscription, and opened 28 Dec., 1855, the first service being held 6 Jan., 1856.

The site of the chapel-of-ease at Broad Campden was purchased by Canon Kennaway for £60 in 1866 from Edward Murrell, of Evesham, Benj. Murrell being the owner in 1840. After the chapel was built, the Canon conveyed it to the Bishop by deed of 1868. The Murrells were descended from Jonathan Hulls, so that it appears that this site, like that adjoining, was once the property of the great inventor.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An inexplicable petition was made to the House of Lords 10 Feb., 1640/1, by the inhabitants of Campden relative to the Grammar School. They pray for redress of deprivation of the profits of the Manor of Fines Court, "which used to be received by the churchwardens" until the fraudulent conduct of Sir Jas. Mervyn, Sir John Walter, and others. It would almost appear that this petition must have been made in entire ignorance of the events of the 20 years previous, for even the remaining small interest in the Oxfordshire property had been sold in 1622. The endowment had been on a firm foundation some 15 years, and all the facts were ascertained and made legally public by the decree of that time. It is difficult to understand what the parishioners had to complain of in 1641. The petition repeats the incorrect statement that the school was founded 154 years before; but, incidentally, it shows that

Mervyn and Walter were by no means considered blameless by Campdeners for the part those gentlemen had taken in the fraud of the feoffees. The statement in the petition that the churchwardens had received the income was evidently incorrect also.

The author's labour of love is over, but he lays down the recording pen with regret that he has expressed all his historical knowledge of Campden and the people of its soil in the past. Whether it be by reason of long racial apprenticeship to optimism or the unconscious attraction of the study of human existence which is only exemplified in the past man seems born with a reverence for his ancestors and their times, coupled with fear for the future, a happy forgetfulness of past sorrows, and a possibly undue dread of those to come. The comforts of present civilisation may be great, yet the mind loves to dwell on the humbler comforts of our forefathers. The pleasures of the present may be exciting and stirring, yet the mind loves to express and depict in words and colours the simpler amusements of old time. Great efforts may be made to improve the conditions of the span of human life, and yet the student of the past cannot satisfy himself that man is one whit happier now than throughout all the ages, for human ideals have always been above contemporary attainments. It is a poor mind that is not impressed with the human mystery—the course of man from the birth to the grave—so well portrayed by Shakespeare's words; and be the man ever so obsessed with futurition, yet as a rule there are times, possibly when he is approaching manhood or when he sees the grave or at some other natural crisis in his life, according to his nature, when his mind finds relief, comfort, and satisfaction in lingering on the ancient past and leaving the future to the great Dispenser of all. Civilisation has had no individual genesis, and can have no such end, but it consists in increasingly using the qualities of bountiful Nature for the support and comfort of human existence and the ennobling of the mind the better to fit it for community and the life to come. Its physical advancement is wearisome, for so soon has man solved one natural problem but another often presents itself; but the mentally refining influence of history and Nature can never be lost, and any increment in the known records of this world or its beautiful features can never be in fact a loss. The mental qualities of the average person are not capable of appreciating or being refined by the history of a people of great racial diversity from him, and although there is much that is soul-raising in the records of the so-called ancients, yet the gulf of time and the separation of ancestry, surroundings, and conditions are so great that the average Englishman is not impressed by the study of them. It is true that the greatest record of all—the Bible—has been the greatest and earliest civilising influence, but it is of course a record directly dealing with the Deity, and derives its great power from that. For these reasons the author is of opinion that the mediæval records of a parochial community are always of sufficient interest and value to warrant general publication, and this and his deep regard for the old town of Campden must form his excuse for placing the foregoing matter before the public. There is hardly a parish in all England a view of which and its history is more likely to imbue the inquirer with all that is good of the spirit of his ancestors and that which is the most soul-inspiring in Nature. The ancient constructional works of man, bearing that artistic touch which raises him above the brute 'beast,' the land which in the beautiful pastures and well-tilled soil of this parish exemplify God's provision for the industrious, the open Wold with lowering clouds, sombre timber and murmuring winds, the sparkling streams and springs, the joyous bird life, and the kaleidoscopic views form a combination which should inspire the soul of the most lethargic and debased.

[THE END.]

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